

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.10/10

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Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

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Agenda Item 9

CIF GENDER REVIEW

PROPOSED DECISION

The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees, having reviewed the document CTF-SCF/TFC.10/10 entitled, *CIF Gender Review*, approves the document and requests the CIF Administrative Unit to post the review on the CIF website and to work with the MDBs to have annual reports submitted to the joint meeting on action undertaken to mainstream gender into CIF activities.

NOTE

1. At its meeting in November 2012, the joint meeting reviewed document CTF-SCF/TFC.9/6, *CIF Gender Review*, and invited the authors to prepare a final report taking into account comments made during the joint meeting and subsequent written comments, and requested the CIF Administrative Unit to circulate the final report for approval by mail.
2. As requested, the *CIF Gender Review* was revised and submitted to the CTF and SCF Committees for approval by mail. Many members submitted emails approving the document and provided comments to be taken into account in the work to be undertaken by the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit to implement the recommendations of the review. The Trust Fund Committee member from Canada, however, requested additional changes to the document before its approval. Therefore, the review has not yet been approved.
3. The *CIF Gender Review* is being submitted to the current joint meeting with a view to its approval by the meeting.
4. The changes to the document proposed by Canada have been included in this text. For easy reference, they are inserted as tracked changes. More specifically, changes have been introduced to the following paragraphs:

Section XIV, 1.1 (page 76) –suggestion to delete text

Section XVIII, "Table 10 - Summary of Recommendations" (page 89) – suggestion to delete table

Section XV, 2.7 Gender Scorecard (page 84) – suggestion to insert text regarding scorecards help advance gender equality across the entirety of the CIFs.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

GENDER REVIEW OF THE CIF

Executive Summary

**Prepared for the Climate Investment Funds Administrative Unit (CIF AU)
by the Global Gender Office of the
International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN**

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1. The Climate Investment Funds are a unique set of financing instruments that give developing countries support toward achieving climate-smart development. Through two distinct funds implemented by the MDBs, the CIF support developing countries' efforts to mitigate and manage the challenges of climate change by providing grants, concessional funds, and risk mitigation instruments that leverage significant financing from the private sector, MDBs, and other sources.¹
2. The two CIF funds are the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), financing scaled-up demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies for significant greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions within country investment plans (IP); and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), financing targeted programs in developing countries to pilot new climate or sectoral approaches with scaling-up potential.
3. This report is the product of a review led by the Global Gender Office² of the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, conducted on instruction of the CIF AU.³
4. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are designed to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development in developing countries through scaled-up financing channeled through the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank Group. Forty eight (48) developing countries are piloting programs: the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP), and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).
5. The present review was carried out under the supervision of the CIF AU and in collaboration with MDBs gender focal points.
6. The review had two objectives:
 - (a) To develop concrete recommendations and identify practical tools to help pilot countries and project teams integrate gender into their work moving forward; and
 - (b) Identify where further progress is needed, including whether capacity should be built in the Administrative Unit and pilot countries on gender.
7. The report combines qualitative and quantitative analysis at multiple levels. These include an in-depth analysis of the CTF, PPCR, SREP and FIP IPs and guiding documentation, a questionnaire directed at country focal points, interviews with focal points at the national level in charge of IPs, interviews with selected representatives of contributor countries in the sub-committees, consultation with personnel within the CIF AU, MDBs, gender experts and stakeholders on gender, climate change and related thematic areas⁴, responses on a comment form inviting inputs from the CIF and an analysis of gender policies and guidelines of the MDBs.
8. In addition, the analysis of the CTF included consulting with experts on wind, oil, gas, energy and finance; conducting a gender analysis of specific technologies; researching best practice outside of the scope of the CTF; and examining how corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices address gender, through document analysis and interviews with CSR personnel.
9. It is important to note that the report is subject to certain constraints. The focus of this review was limited to CIF operations and did not address the CIF Governance structure, as this has already been attended to in previous reviews and processes. The tight timeframe allocated for the review did not allow for field visits. Importantly, countries might have taken action in relation to gender that has not yet been documented and therefore could not have been taken into account.
10. The conceptual framework for the CIF Gender Review builds on the Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment (SESA) (2010), the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Synthesis (2011), the gender policies of the MDBs, the gender mandates under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Gender Inequality Index for CIF countries and gender as a driver for transformational change.

¹ CIF. 2012. <http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funds-and-programs>. Accessed October 2012.

² http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1794&Itemid=535&lang=en.

³ 75% of the team comprises national from developing countries.

⁴ Annex 1 of the Main Report includes List of Contributors and Personnel Interviewed, and Example Questionnaire.

11. Ongoing challenges remain, however, in the implementation of gender within the context of climate change. Over the last decade, new knowledge has been generated that allowed for a clearer understanding of the linkages between gender and adaptation. As this understanding grew, it also positively influenced some of the CIF submissions, in particular in relation to the PPCR. In contrast, the linkages between gender and mitigation are, and have been, less intuitive and this constraint could be one of the factors why the mainstreaming of gender in these areas within the CIF have been more limited and challenging.

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

GENDER AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE ⁵

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

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

15. Despite some successes and a plethora of policies, strategies and program interventions at both the MDB and in-country levels, entrenched gender inequalities continue to persist, acting as a deterrent to growth, economic development, employment creation and poverty eradication as often these are neither implemented nor taken into account. The ultimate outcomes of investments, such as those made under the CTF, could henceforth perform below their potential, as inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, skills and employment amongst women and men remain.

16. In order to employ gender as a driver for transformational change, a comprehensive gender equality strategy is needed in the CIF. Such a strategy would pull together the various elements of transformation within CIF sectors in a more coherent and focused way. Considering the role of women in IPs under the CIF should therefore be done through a multi-level approach⁶.

GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE CIF

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

18. Some of the obstacles that prevent effective mainstreaming of gender within the climate change debate and subsequent implementation are not confined only to the CIF, but is the result of: a need for further knowledge, particularly in the area of gender and mitigation; limited technical capacity

⁵ A more exhaustive analysis of Gender as a Driver for Transformational Change may be found in Section B, point VIII, of the Main Report.

⁶ See Section B, VIII, Figure 1 "Diagram of the multi-level approach for including women in the CIF" of the Main Report.

of gender experts at the national and international level to address gender issues beyond the traditional agenda topics; and failing to recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst that increase the effectiveness and efficiency of IPs.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR) MAIN FINDINGS ⁷

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

- From the 15 national and one regional SPCRs reviewed, 56.25% refers to women only as a vulnerable/marginalized group alongside the sick, children and elders while 43.75% recognizes women as relevant stakeholder and agents of change.
- In relation to the engagement of women and women organizations in the development of the SPCR, 75% documented and reported such involvement. Nine of the 16 countries/regions involved the national/regional women mechanism either during consultation or as a key stakeholder for the implementation of the SPCR.
- 50% of the SPCRs have earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment⁸.
- 50% of the countries/regions include in their analysis of the national legal background, the gender policy framework in the country/region.
- 25% of the SPCRs included gender indicators⁹ in all its components.

20. It is important to point out that, PPCR pilots have been learning from their experiences on how to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender over time.

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP) MAIN FINDINGS ¹⁰

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

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

⁷ A more exhaustive analysis of the PPCR may be found in Section C, point IX, of the Main Report.

⁸ Annex 3,4,5 and 6, among others, includes the specific text for each of IP per country on this matter.

⁹ Idem.

¹⁰ A more exhaustive analysis of the FIP may be found in Section C, point X, of the Main Report.

SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM (SREP) MAIN FINDINGS ¹¹

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

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

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

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF) MAIN FINDINGS ¹²

24. The CTF is unique in that it was the first CIF program to be operationalized. The majority of IPs were endorsed during 2009 and 2010, before issues such as gender, poverty, development and other aspects of inclusive growth were discussed in several sessions of the Trust Fund committees. The review found that there is willingness to address gender, particularly due to the steps forward on this issue that have been made by the other programs that came later.

25. From the review of all investments under the CTF:

- One (1) out of four (4) IPs comprising 25% referred to gender in the text;
- Where gender was referenced, 75% (3 out of 4) identified women as stakeholders, and 25% (Nigeria) identified them as a vulnerable group;
- In one (1) IP, (comprising 6.25% of the total investments under this fund), the involvement of the national women mechanism was sought;
- In none of the IPs were women or women's organizations engaged as a stakeholder;
- 87.5% (14 out of 16) of the total investments under this fund did not include gender indicators with the exception of Chile and the Philippines that have done so partially; and
- The majority of the IPs, with the exception of Chile and the Philippines, did not make mention of national gender policies in any of the documentation provided.

26. Overall for the CTF, gender aspects are generally overlooked in both the strategic planning outlined through the country IPs and in the project planning outlined in the individual project and program documents, though there are cases in both the IPs and subsequent project and program

¹¹ A more exhaustive analysis of the SREP may be found in Section C, point XI, of the Main Report.

¹² A more exhaustive analysis of the CTF may be found in Section C, point XII, of the Main Report.

documents where gender issues are addressed. The gap is most likely related to the fact that there is no mention of gender in the CTF guidelines.

GENDER IN NUMBERS¹³

27. The team analyzed 41 IPs under the CIF, including sixteen (16) under the PPCR, four (4) under the FIP, five (5) under the SREP, and sixteen (16) under the CTF. In addition to the IPs, 22 projects and program documents under the CTF were also reviewed.

28. In order to obtain a comprehensive overview of the mainstreaming of gender within these, and in order to be able to compare them meaningfully, seven criteria were identified for addressing gender within the CIF. Table 1 below presents a synopsis of the outcome.

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

CRITERIA OF ANALYSIS		PERCENTAGE
1. Gender Referred to in the Text		70.73%
2. Distribution of How Women are Characterized	Vulnerable group	34.15%
	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	26.83%
	Beneficiaries	9.76%
3. Involvement of National Women Mechanism		26.83%
4. Report Resources Earmarked		26.83%
5. Engagement of Women/Organizations Documented and Reported		34.15%
6. Gender Indicators Reported	Included	9.76%
	Partially	36.59%
	Not included	53.66%
7. National/Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged		31.90%

29. Taking into consideration the data below presented on, and in relation to, the manner in which gender is mainstreamed throughout the CIF, and drawing a correlation with the distribution of the available funds (69.4% to the CTF, 16.1% to the PPCR, 8.8% to the FIP and 5.7% to the SREP), it is important to point out that the fund enjoying the highest allocation of resources incorporates the least consideration to gender.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The recommendations emanating from this review are framed by the multilateral agreements (i.e. CEDAW, UNFCCC) set by countries that participate in the CIF, as well as the gender policy frameworks of the MDBs.

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

32. While each of the MDBs have gender policies and practices, their respective norms, procedures and approaches differ somewhat, so that a completely uniform approach is not possible. The expectation is that the recommendations below could be achieved across the board; however, their application may vary slightly according to each MDB's institutional makeup. Similarly, the relationship between gender and climate change in CIF funded projects may also vary across sectors.

33. The differing ways and extent in which gender considerations are taken up in submissions results in most gender elements being mentioned in one way or the other when viewed as a collective, but with no single submission covering all comprehensively. Five major conclusions are drawn from the review. Under each of these, a set of recommendations was constructed targeting four levels of

¹³ A full overview of CIF Gender in Numbers may be found in Section C, point XIII, of the Main Report.

involvement in the CIF: (i) CIF AU, (ii) MDBs, (iii) countries concerned and (iv) contributor countries¹⁴.

34. Once the Trust Fund Committee of the CIF endorses the Gender Review, it is recommended that a multi-stakeholder participatory process is conducted to prioritize action going forward. This process should be conducted with the objective to develop a plan of action or road map based on the results of this review.

1. HARMONIZING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING GENDER MORE EFFECTIVELY¹⁵

1.1 Build on CIF/MDBs gender working group¹⁶

35. Initial steps have been taken to establish a coordinating mechanism between the CIF AU and the gender focal points of the MDBs. The CIF/MDBs Gender Working Group could provide the platform for a more structured, streamlined and effective relationship between the CIF AU and the MDB gender focal points. Consideration could also be made to utilizing the influence of the long established MDB Working Group on Gender. The CIF/MDBs Gender Working Group could play a specific and differentiated role on climate change from this existing gender group, but the two bodies should be coordinated. Such coordination could potentially also contribute to existing efforts in the MDBs toward transformational change with regards to gender mainstreaming within the CIF.

1.2 Drawing on the gender expertise of contributor countries¹⁷

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

1.3 Establish a gender focal point within the CIF AU¹⁸

37. Assigning the responsibility of gender to a staff member of the CIF AU would greatly improve the uptake of gender in CIF processes and contribute to quality assurance for gender mainstreaming across the CIF. A detailed Terms of Reference must be assigned to this post in order to ensure a comprehensive treatment of the gender needs across CIF processes.

1.4 Review CIF-related policies and guidelines¹⁹

38. A number of the policies and guidelines developed during the initial stages of the CIF do not acknowledge gender, or inclusiveness, as a guiding principle. Acknowledging this, and that the experience gained from the CIF process could also serve as platform for the development and strengthening of (a) further financial mechanism(s) in future, a need exists to review these from a gender perspective and amend them accordingly. This process can benefit from referencing the necessity of strengthening efforts/mechanisms that enable tapping into the MDBs' gender frameworks and guidelines.

39. While it is outside the scope of this CIF-focused review, and noting that MDBs have taken positive steps forward in this regard, the analysis points to the need for gender frameworks and guidelines produced by the MDBs to be further reviewed and amended according to each MDB's situation, in order to take into account both climate change as well as the current understanding relating to development. This would provide a stronger conceptual umbrella for the gender and climate change construct and enhance the uptake of gender in the implementation of the CIF.

¹⁴ See also Table 10: Summary of Recommendations, under Section D of the Main Report.

¹⁵ Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in Section D, point XIV, of the Main Report.

¹⁶ See Section D, XIV, 1.1 of the Main Report.

¹⁷ See Section D, XIV, 1.2 of the Main Report.

¹⁸ See Section D, XIV, 1.3 of the Main Report.

¹⁹ See Section D, XIV, 1.4 of the Main Report.

40. Furthermore, the CTF guidelines for IPs and for the preparation of grants for public- and private sector projects do not address gender and should therefore be revisited and amended as a matter of urgency.

*1.5 Strengthen gender in joint missions, technical reviews, and consultations*²⁰

41. The exclusion of gender considerations by the Joint Missions leads to difficulty in mainstreaming gender throughout the CIF in countries later on. Conversely, including gender-sensitive criteria from the outset greatly enhances the efficiency of integrating a gender approach. Tools to support doing so already exist.

42. Practical steps that could be considered for integrating a gender approach in joint missions and similar processes include, amongst others, (i) one of the team members should have specific gender expertise in relation to climate change and/or environmental issues and should be responsible for providing inputs as a matter of course based on this expertise, (ii) acknowledging women (women's organizations, gender focal points from relevant sectors, national women's mechanism) as relevant stakeholders during initial consultations, (iii) mapping gender inequalities related to climate change by sector, and (iv) ensuring attention to gender criteria in technical reviews and monitoring implementation.

*2. GENDER NEEDS TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND OPERATIONALIZED AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE*²¹

*2.1 Employ gender as a driver for transformational change*²²

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

44. Genuine concern for principles of equality and equity and the appropriate procedures for achieving these should be taken onboard and woven throughout documentation in a continuous manner that is also coherent, integral and included in a comprehensive way throughout the IPs.

45. In line with MDB gender policies, all investment plans should outline a gender element, and where it is not applicable or appropriate to do so, an explanation should be provided.

46. The CIF should also directly address the underlying roots of inequality and exclusion. To this end, action identified within the IPs that could potentially have gender dimensions should go beyond an effort that merely thoughtlessly blends women into the equation.

*2.2 Ensure the meaningful participation of women's organizations and gender experts*²³

47. Throughout the IP cycle, particularly during the planning phases, it is critical to consult with women's organizations and gender experts from relevant sectors. Consideration should also be given to other organizations which may not necessarily be "women's organizations", but that advocate for - and work on - gender concerns. These should participate in the primary stakeholder consultations and also be provided an opportunity to engage beyond those single meetings.

48. In many countries, women's organizations and the state institutions responsible for ensuring the implementation of gender policies have limited knowledge in relation to climate change. Building their capacity and knowledge on climate change, becomes imperative in order for them to engage fully.

²⁰ See Section D, XIV, 1.5 of the Main Report.

²¹ Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in Section D, point XV, of the Main Report.

²² See Section D, XV, 2.1 of the Main Report.

²³ See Section D, XV, 2.2 of the Main Report.

*2.3 Ensure the inclusion of existing national gender policy during the design of IPs, projects and programs and the reform processes*²⁴

49. Countries have put in place numerous policy frameworks that seek to impact positively on development and poverty reduction. Gender features prominently among these. However, gender policy frameworks are often overlooked in CIF country planning, despite the fact that country IPs are supposed to take national development and poverty reduction strategies into account. Gender policy frameworks in CIF country planning could therefore be strengthened.

50. When mapping national policies and legislation, it is important to include policies and legislation that seek to address relevant gender issues and that could potentially have an impact on the CIF.

51. Existing country-specific information on gender is an important resource that could be tapped into. CIF planning could include an inventory of existing data, research and studies on gender that are relevant to climate change in the priority areas that the respective country has identified. CIF planning could also seek to support countries in integrating gender alongside climate change into new policies.

52. Secondly, one specific focus of the SCF throughout its funding programs is to support the review or policy reforms necessary for mainstreaming climate change throughout government policy. In doing so, it is fundamental to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated fully. There are several countries around the world that have developed gender-sensitive policies and on to which UNWomen offices and the national women mechanism at the country level can provide further guidance.

*2.4 Include women's representatives in country coordination units for the overview/execution of IPs*²⁵

53. Although it may be beyond the scope of this review, it is evident that the CIF should encourage states to incorporate gender expertise in the country coordination units for the implementation of the IPs. This would ideally be a representative of the national women's mechanism, but could also be a gender focal point from a ministry. Sufficient budgetary allocations would need to be made to ensure this representation, which could also extend into providing training, staff time, or strengthening partnerships toward this goal.

*2.5 Adapt CIF language to characterize women as agents of change*²⁶

54. The linkages between gender and climate change are often misunderstood to be solely in the realm of women as victims and a vulnerable group that requires assistance. The CIF documentation indicates that countries have, for the most part, not moved beyond this characterization, and have not harnessed the potential of women as agents of change. The language used to refer to women and gender should be adapted to reflect this new global understanding.

*2.6 Assign specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment*²⁷

55. Funds to address gender issues should be internalized in project design, with specific resources earmarked for gender, as appropriate. Some of the CIF programs and projects have - as a matter of practice - allocated dedicated resources and funds to ensure that gender is addressed²⁸. This is particularly evident under the PPCR, where funding windows specifically targeted at women and other marginalized groups have been established. This positive development should be encouraged and built upon within the other funds. Additionally, there is a need to create synergies with initiatives of other development partners.

56. Financial mechanisms that are designed to achieve transformational change through the meaningful participation of women are key to the ultimate success of the CIF. In the development of

²⁴ See Section D, XV, 2.3 of the Main Report.

²⁵ See Section D, XV, 2.4 of the Main Report.

²⁶ See Section D, XV, 2.5 of the Main Report.

²⁷ See Section D, XV, 2.6 of the Main Report.

²⁸ See Annexes 3 – 6 of the Main Report.

financial products women should be viewed both as a specific target group and as potential clients. Simultaneously, awareness of such products should also be raised amongst women and women's organizations in order to ensure their successful uptake.

*2.7 Gender Scorecard*²⁹

57. One example of how gender equality could be advanced during the implementation of IPs under the CTF and SREP, provided the political will exists to do so, is through the introduction of a gender scorecard. Rather than a general institutional scorecard that includes gender as one element of many, a dedicated gender scorecard is a more comprehensive and effective tool for gender-related performance measurement.

*2.8 Consider the gender dimensions of property rights and tenure security*³⁰

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

59. The recognition of rights to forest products and carbon from forests is critical in order for women to be included in the revenue sharing from REDD+ activities on such lands³¹. This is an area to which the FIP needs to pay closer attention and that needs to be addressed with targeted action. Targeted action, however, needs to go beyond recognition of the legal status quo by including measures to actively improve the situation of marginalized groups - and specifically of women - within those groups.

*2.9 Drawing on sector-specific gender expertise for the CTF*³²

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

*3. ADDRESS THE NEED FOR FURTHER KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND COOPERATION*³³

*3.1 Leveraging off existing national/regional policy frameworks on gender and climate change*³⁴

61. Where countries have embarked on in-country implementation efforts that link gender and climate change prior to the development of the SPCR, these countries seem to have a head start and are able to leverage off these existing efforts. The development of Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAPS)³⁵ by IUCN under the program of work of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) and funded by the Government of Finland, is one case in point. To date, ccGAPs have been developed in 12 countries, including 2 regional governing bodies³⁶. The development of multi-stakeholder strategies such as the ccGAPs mentioned above should be encouraged and supported by CIF partners.

²⁹ See Section D, XV, 2.7 of the Main Report.

³⁰ See Section D, XV, 2.8 of the Main Report.

³¹ Gurung, J., Giri, K., Setyowati, A.B. and Lebow, E. 2011. Getting REDD+ Right for Women: An analysis of the barriers and opportunities for women's participation in the REDD+ sector in Asia. WOCAN-USAID-United States Forest.

³² See Section D, XV, 2.9 of the Main Report.

³³ Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XVI of the Main Report.

³⁴ See Section D, XVI, 3.1 of the Main Report.

³⁵ Developed in Mozambique, Jordan, the Arab League of States, Egypt, Tanzania, Nepal, Haiti, Panama, Costa Rica, Central America, Liberia and Bangladesh.

³⁶ Pearl-Martinez, R., Aguilar, L. and Rogers, F. The Art of Implementation Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making. GGCA-IUCN. Costa Rica. Web Access: http://workshop.fluidbook.com/viewer/10938_c7780deb841cd4aeb24ae3905e13952_1351693032/

*3.2 Knowledge generation and innovation*³⁷

62. In certain investment sectors, particularly within the CTF, limited knowledge exists on the linkages between gender and renewable energy generation that could be drawn upon for the purposes of this review. In view of the fact that close to 70% of all CIF resources are being made available through the CTF, it is imperative that this knowledge gap is addressed as a matter of urgency so as not to undermine any progress toward engendering CIF programming that has been made in other CIF programs such as the PPCR or the SREP. It is therefore suggested that the CTF Trust Fund Committee should therefore provide a clear mandate for further learning in this regard.

63. Innovation is key if the full potential of gender mainstreaming is to be leveraged within the CIF. The experience from climate change-related projects that have promoted the incorporation of women and men into non-traditional and innovative businesses is also of importance. These have undertaken activities that are going beyond traditional classification of income-earning activities as either “feminine” or “masculine” that could potentially perpetuate existing gender stereotypes. Instead, they focused on moving forward by presenting an opportunity to construct more equitable livelihoods for women and men.

*3.3 Creating space for interaction and dialogue amongst players*³⁸

64. The CIF AU has been started to highlight gender issues and examples/lessons that are useful for pilot countries, across all funds/programs. These should be built on and created for each of the proposals and should, ideally, become the norm every time a new IP is being developed rather than an ad hoc process.

*3.4 Dedicated web page on CIF and gender*³⁹

65. The conceptual and practical bases for including a gender-related perspective in the CIF will require knowing who is doing what at all levels, including during implementation and making the latest information available in a systematic and coherent manner. The CIF AU is well positioned to collect and disseminate information on gender with a view to establishing a knowledge base to inform action by stakeholders that could be shared through an extension of the current website.

*4. CAPACITY BUILDING IS VITAL*⁴⁰

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

67. Capacity building on climate change itself is also critical for national women’s mechanisms in order for them to engage on a substantive level with climate change decision-making and consultations. Capacity building efforts should be oriented so that each MDB increases its awareness on how to better address gender and climate change linkages. This can be linked with existing efforts within the MDBs to already start to do so.

*5. GENDER SENSITIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN PLACE*⁴¹

68. The majority of indicators that are intended to relate to gender under the IPs results frameworks refer to sex-disaggregated data. While sex-disaggregated indicators and data are important by themselves, they are limited and do not necessarily measure improvement or progress toward gender equality or women’s empowerment. Gender indicators are meant to assess aspects of gender (in)equality that can be measured, quantified or systematized.

³⁷ See Section D, XVI, 3.2 of the Main Report.

³⁸ See Section D, XVI, 3.3 of the Main Report.

³⁹ See Section D, XVI, 3.4 of the Main Report.

⁴⁰ Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in Section D, point XVII, of the Main Report.

⁴¹ Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in Section D, point XVIII, of the Main Report.

69. From the review, it is clear that there is a need to (a) strengthen the capacity of the national and regional teams to develop gender-sensitive indicators, (b) conduct a gender analysis of CIF IPs upfront that could serve as a baseline and that will allow for comparison and monitor impact; and (c) generate more disaggregated data (both inputs and results). However, in doing so, this does not take away the need to develop specific indicators that measure advancements on the promotion of gender equality relating to climate change. A service that could be provided by the CIF AU is to make available a strategic menu of pre-developed, basic gender indicators⁴², that would provide a range of options for countries to draw on, conceptualize and customize to the specific country and program context, both at IP and project level⁴³.

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

71. Finally, the Review Team has taken due consideration of, and fully appreciates, the exhaustive process that has led to the current state of the results framework. This review would, however, go amiss in not pointing to the omission of a timeframe, which is stated in the text of the funds, “It is also expected that a gender impact indicator will be developed for each project/program”. In the opinion of the team, there is an urgent need to address this situation by explicitly defining the timeframe within which the gender indicators will be developed, finalized and put in place.

⁴² This could be included in the upcoming section on methodologies and tools on the “Measuring Results” part of the CIF website - https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/monitoring_and_evaluation%20

⁴³ According to the CIF AU, the objective of the recent revision of the results frameworks was to significantly reduce the number of indicators all would have to report on. The revised results framework now only contains maximum 5 core indicators at IP level that are focused on the core deliverables and results. Thus, countries will need to identify specific gender indicators to add to these. The CIF AU invites countries to do this at the IP and project level.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

GENDER REVIEW OF THE CIF

**Prepared by the Global Gender Office of the
International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN**

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
ccGAP	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
CDs	Country Departments
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CGAs	Country Gender Assessments
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CIF AU	Administrative Unit for the Climate Investment Funds
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism (under the FIP)
DMCs	Developing Member Countries
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDG	Gender Development Group
GENDERNET	DAC Network on Gender Equality
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GGO	Global Gender Office of the International Union for Conservation of Nature
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIZ	German Organization for Development Cooperation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INMUJERES	National Institute of Women (Mexico)
IP	Investment Plan
IRLARA	Improving Rural Livelihood Through Adaptation in Rain-fed Agriculture Project
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LWU	Lao Women's Union
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Mozambique)
MPRS/PFPE	Ministry of Population, Social Reforms, Women Promotion and Child Protection (Republic of Niger)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OAS	Organization of American States
OPEV	Operations Evaluation Department of the African Development Bank Group
PDIPC	Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project in the Niger Project Appraisal
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRs	Performance Requirements
RE	Renewable Energy
RET	Renewable Energy Technology

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation
RMCs	Regional Member Countries
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SESA	Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program
SVG	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WB	World Bank
WBD	Women Board Directors
WBG	World Bank Group
WID	Women in Development
WoWE	Women of Wind Energy

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

I. OVERVIEW

1. The Climate Investment Funds are a unique set of financing instruments that give developing countries support toward achieving climate-smart development. Through two distinct funds implemented by the MDBs, the CIF support developing countries' efforts to mitigate and manage the challenges of climate change by providing grants, concessional funds, and risk mitigation instruments that leverage significant financing from the private sector, MDBs, and other sources.¹

2. The two CIF funds are the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), financing scaled-up demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies for significant greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions within country investment plans (IP); and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), financing targeted programs in developing countries to pilot new climate or sectoral approaches with scaling-up potential.

3. This report is the product of a review led by the Global Gender Office² of the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, conducted on instruction of the CIF AU.³

4. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are designed to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development in developing countries through scaled-up financing channeled through the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank Group. Forty eight (48) developing countries are piloting programs: the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP), and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

5. The present review was carried out under the supervision of the CIF AU and in collaboration with MDBs gender focal points.

6. The review had two objectives:

- Develop concrete recommendations and identify practical tools to help pilot countries and project teams integrate gender into their work moving forward; and
- Identify where further progress is needed, including whether capacity should be built in the Administrative Unit and pilot countries on gender.

7. This initiative by the CIF to demonstrate strong leadership in mainstreaming gender into its work at multiple levels is well timed and constructed. Since 2009, governments and institutions have been demonstrating a heightened understanding of the gender dimensions of climate change, both through their interventions in international fora and their increased participation in global and national capacity building processes on gender and climate change. Simultaneously, the international architecture on climate change finance continues to evolve at the international and national levels. This review provides lessons learned and recommendations on the gender aspects of climate change finance that can be used beyond the CIF, particularly for new climate finance mechanisms where the incorporation of a gender perspective at the outset would be most powerful.

¹ CIF. 2012. <http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funds-and-programs>. Accessed October 2012.

² http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1794&Itemid=535&lang=en.

³ 75% of the team comprises national from developing countries.

II. METHODOLOGY

8. The report combines qualitative and quantitative analysis at multiple levels. These include:

- An in-depth analysis of the CTF, PPCR, SREP and FIP IPs and guiding documentation;
- A questionnaire directed at country focal points;
- Interviews with focal points at the national level in charge of IPs;
- Interviews with selected representatives of contributor countries in the sub-committees;
- Consultation with personnel within the CIF AU, MDBs, gender experts and stakeholders on gender, climate change and related thematic areas (see Annex 1);
- Responses on a comment form inviting inputs from the CIF; and
- Analysis of gender policies and guidelines of the MDBs.

9. In addition, the analysis of the CTF included consulting with experts on wind, oil, gas, energy and finance; conducting a gender analysis of specific technologies; researching best practice outside of the scope of the CTF; and examining how corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices address gender, through document analysis and interviews with CSR personnel.

10. It is important to note that the report is subject to certain constraints. The focus of this review was limited to CIF operations and did not address the CIF Governance structure, as this has already been attended to in previous reviews and processes. The tight timeframe allocated for the review did not allow for field visits. Importantly, countries might have taken action in relation to gender that has not yet been documented and therefore could not have been taken into account. While efforts were made to ensure wide geographic coverage and review as much relevant documentation as possible, in a review such as this there will always be limitations in relation to how much can be covered in a short amount of time.

11. The team analyzed 41 IPs under the CIF, including sixteen (16) under the PPCR, four (4) under the FIP, five (5) under the SREP, and sixteen (16) under the CTF. In addition to the IPs, 22 projects and program documents under the CTF were also reviewed.

Table 1
CIF Portfolio by Fund

Fund	Reviewed IPs	%
PPCR	16	39%
FIP	4	10%
SREP	5	12%
CTF	16	39%
TOTAL	41	100%

12. The review recognizes that the CIF is a time-bound effort, which may transition to another mechanism in time. The review therefore seeks to draw lessons learned from the CIF experience that could potentially be considered to support appropriate attention to gender issues in programming climate finance more generally.

SECTION B: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

13. The conceptual framework for the CIF gender review builds on the following:

- Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment (SESA) (2010)
- Gender mainstreaming evaluation synthesis (2011)
- Gender policies of the MDBs
- Gender mandates under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Gender Inequality Index for CIF countries
- Gender as a driver for transformational change

14. This section analyzes these assessments and policies, culminating in a transformational change diagram.

III. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GENDER ASSESSMENT⁴

15. One of the precursors of the present CIF gender review is the *2010 Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment*, undertaken in the context of developing indicators for the CIF Results Framework. The report authors indicate that the assessment was originally intended to be solely an environmental and social assessment, but gender was added due to interest in including that element. Analyzing all four CIF programs, that assessment determined that:

“Social and gender co-benefits do not occur automatically when clean technologies are implemented, with the exception of shifting from biomass solid fuel use in households to cleaner energy services. The latter has a direct impact on women and children’s health, as well as women’s time/productivity. Other clean technology/renewable energy projects/programs/plans need to be designed in a “pro-poor way” for social and gender co-benefits to be realized.”

16. In order to understand the way in which gender has been assessed to date in the CIF context, the SESA findings for each of the programs are summarized and analyzed below.

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

17. The SESA indicated that, “CTF IPs generally do not discuss social and gender benefits in great detail.” However, “there is still a great opportunity to increase and maximize social and gender co-benefits as CTF projects are prepared.” The first principle of the CTF addresses sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, and the poor, who are disproportionately impacted by the negative effects of climate change. Among the CTF objectives is “the realization of environmental and social co-benefits thus demonstrating the potential for low-carbon technologies to contribute to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.” Also, among the criteria for assessing and prioritizing IPs is “development impact.” Thus, the basis for addressing social and gender issues was encompassed in the original CTF documentation.

18. CTF IPs “do not present more specific strategies for targeting poor people in order to maximize the development impact.” It is noted that without a particular focus on services and employment for low-income people, the CTF is not likely to address poverty and reduce inequality. The SESA commented that there is “much potential for CTF investments to bring positive development impacts for women,” particularly if gender analysis were to be used in the development of Bus Rapid Transit systems and

⁴ CIF. 2010. 2010 Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment. <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF%20Inf%203%20Env%20Soc%20Gender%20Assessment%20nov%202010.pdf>. Accessed September 2012.

women were to secure better access to electricity. In one of the tables from the SESA (partially included below) on potential development co-benefits linked with CTF-financed technologies, gender analysis was included as a requirement for achieving co-benefits in Bus Rapid Transit/Urban Transport. Gender is not specifically mentioned but presumably subsumed by some mentions of “local people” in the summaries of wind energy, solar energy, small-scale hydropower, biomass, geothermal, and energy efficiency.

Technology	Countries (CTF)	Potential Development Co-benefits	Requirements for achieving co-benefits
Bus Rapid Transit/Urban Transport	Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide low-income groups with an affordable and efficient mass transit system. • Improve employment opportunities from low-income groups through greater access to job markets. • Improve access to basic services for low-income groups. • Urban renewal and economic development in BRT corridors. • Health benefits through reduced pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting of low-income areas. • Gender analysis to ensure maximum benefits for women. • Affordability. • Implementation of safeguards for any resettlement. • Stakeholders consultation with residents and civil society.

19. Accordingly, the SESA recommended two gender-related indicators in the urban transport sector to be considered by the CTF program:

- Percentage of travelers using Bus Rapid Transit (breakdown by gender and income level).
- Last national energy and major city urban transport plan of country takes into account climate and local environmental issues and is prepared in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders (incl. women/men).

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

20. The inclusion of a gender approach varied greatly across PPCR “Phase 1” proposals.⁵ “Gender is only effectively integrated...when there is already existing information in the country from gender assessments.” The conclusion that was then drawn was that an emphasis on gender is warranted “if it is clear from the country context that women, in particular, could play a key role in shifting behaviors towards greater climate resiliency or if they are disproportionately affected.” In our experience, women fall into these two categories in every country.

21. The SESA recommended that PPCR proposals and implementation activities:

“...need to continue to emphasize gender mainstreaming. Since MDB procedures apply at a project level, and these are increasing their focus on gender integration, over a longer time frame, this issue may not need to be highlighted. However, in the short term, gender indicators at the PPCR project and program level may be the most effective way to ensure that gender is appropriately addressed.”

22. The reliance on MDB procedures for gender mainstreaming is noted as an important context for the CIF gender review.

⁵ Resources were provided for the preparation of PPCR IPs and associated capacity development activities.

23. Stakeholder participation and ownership in the PPCR were also given considered attention. The SESA found that the PPCR needed to “further emphasize institutional mechanisms that allow for a sustained dialogue on climate adaptation, as well as to use a strong analytical and participatory approach to prepare the SPCR.” And based on a review of programs similar to the PPCR, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, the SESA recommended that the PPCR focus on country leadership and broad-based ownership of the process beyond key ministries, as well as sustained engagement that includes in-country capacity building, monitoring and reporting on indicators, and transparency with a broad set of stakeholders.

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

24. The FIP includes a gender approach in its various foundational documents:

- The FIP IPs were directed by the FIP Operational Guidelines And Financing Modalities and Investment Criteria to identify expected co-benefits, including the promotion of gender equality.
- The FIP Design Document noted that, “FIP investment plans, programs and projects at the country or regional level should be designed and implemented under a process of public consultation, with full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders on matters that affect their distinctive rights, including in particular groups that historically have tended to be marginalized such as indigenous peoples, local communities and women.” In addition, women’s groups are mentioned among the specific stakeholders to be consulted in development of FIP IPs.
- The FIP Design Document also called for the Results Framework to be differentiated by gender when appropriate.
- The Design Document for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities under the FIP provided that “planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities supported under the Grant Mechanism activities should be based on full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and should include special outreach to assure participation of women, youth, children, elders, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable people. Decisions should be taken based on social equity, gender equality, protection of vulnerable people and groups and responsibility to future generations”.

25. The SESA commented that, “the challenge now is to ensure that these broad principles and goals are translated into criteria and procedures that give these socio-economic benchmarks an operational role in the design and implementation of country investments.” However, the SESA itself did not comment on gender in its overall summary of the FIP, instead only mentioning indigenous peoples and local communities. The SESA proposed one gender-related indicator for the FIP:

- Percentage income change and employment (women and men) in rural areas.

SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM (SREP)

26. The SESA commented that, “...gender aspects are fundamental to achieve the technological shift in the case of certain household-level renewable energy services, such as those for cooking. However, it is important to note that these are not included in the SREP program, which emphasizes generation and productive use of energy, as well as community services.”

27. The SREP Design Document recognized the importance of involving and empowering women and other vulnerable groups. However, the SESA recommended that the SREP Operational Guidelines incorporate further guidance on gender:

“There is potentially more opportunity for certain social co-benefits such as increased employment, particularly for women, linked with small-scale renewable energy services” than grid-connected renewable applications.

“In the case of most renewable energy applications (with the exception of household level interventions which are excluded from the SREP Design Document), the project needs to be

designed in a pro-poor way if social and gender co-benefits are to be maximized, as these do not occur automatically.”

28. In order to address these gender-related co-benefits, the SESA recommended that these aspects be included in the Operational Guideline and lead to subsequent gender analysis and gender-sensitive consultations in the development of the SREP IPs. The SESA also recommended one gender-related indicator be added to the SREP program:

- Percent of total energy sector employment working in renewable energy (women/men).

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING EVALUATION SYNTHESIS

29. The present CIF gender review also follows on the heels of a May 2011 global synthesis of gender mainstreaming evaluations, which was conducted by the Operations Evaluation Department (OPEV) of the African Development Bank Group. That report analyzed over 25 thematic and country evaluations on the gender mainstreaming processes of multilateral and bilateral institutions over the course of 20 years (1990-2010). Unique in its broad comparative analysis, the report’s particular conclusions and recommendations contribute to the conceptual framework used for conducting the CIF gender review:

Conclusions	
Conclusion 1:	Leadership has not consistently supported the implementation of gender mainstreaming policy, resulting in what has been widely described as “policy evaporation.”
Conclusion 2:	The absence of accountability and incentive systems to systematize the integration of gender equality across organizations and interventions has limited the achievement of results.
Conclusion 3:	Financial and human resources have not been sufficient to enable effective mainstreaming of gender equality within donor organizations and interventions.
Conclusion 4:	Many procedures and practices have been introduced following the adoption of new gender policies or strategies, but have been actively pursued for only a short period before gradually declining in use.
Conclusion 5:	Results reporting and learning have been seriously challenged by inconsistent approaches to monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming.
Conclusion 6:	Integrating gender equality into new aid modalities presents many new challenges to donor organizations.

30. In response to these findings, the evaluation synthesis identifies *WID plus* as the overarching framework for moving a gender approach forward in multilateral and bilateral agencies. *WID plus* builds on the preceding paradigms of WID (Women in Development) and GAD (Gender and Development). While the historical WID approach encompassed projects focused exclusively on women, the limitations of such projects led agencies to transition to a broader GAD approach in the 1980s that took into account the power dynamics between women and men. Given the challenges of GAD outlined in the conclusions above, including the fact that many GAD projects end up boiling down the concept of gender to women-centered activities, the evaluation synthesis proposes a combined approach of *WID plus* that prioritizes women’s economic and political empowerment within the broader context of gendered power structures.

31. In the context of *WID plus*, the evaluation synthesis urges donors and governments to engage in policy dialogue in the areas of private sector development and the enabling environment for investment, and to pursue policy-based lending to enhance the gender dialogue in the finance and extractive industries sectors. The report also calls for an improvement in reporting and learning through more systemic integration of monitoring and evaluation.

V. GENDER POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

32. Given the centrality of MDB gender policies and practices to the application of gender mainstreaming in CIF programming, below is a summary and analysis of each institutional gender framework. A detailed analysis of these policies can be found in Annex 2.

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

33. The objective of the Bank's **gender and development policy** is to assist member countries to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth, human well-being, and development effectiveness by addressing the gender disparities and inequalities that are barriers to development, and by assisting member countries in formulating and implementing their gender and development goals. To this end, the Bank periodically assesses the gender dimensions of development within and across sectors in the countries in which it has an active assistance program. This gender assessment informs the Bank's policy dialogue with the member country. The Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) draws on and discusses the findings of the gender assessment. In sectors and thematic areas where the CAS has identified the need for gender-responsive interventions, the Bank's assistance to the country incorporates measures designed to address this need. Projects in these sectors and thematic areas are designed to adequately take into account the gender implications of the project. The Bank regularly monitors the implementation of this policy.

34. The Bank's **gender strategy** rests on a basic process that involves working with countries to:

- Prepare periodic, multi-sectoral Country Gender Assessments (CGAs) that analyze the gender dimensions of development across sectors and identify gender-responsive actions important for poverty reduction, economic growth, human well-being, and development effectiveness, and which inform the Bank's country assistance program;
- Develop and implement, as part of the Bank's country assistance program, priority policy and operational interventions that respond to the assessment; and
- Monitor the implementation and results of these policy and operational interventions.

35. The gender strategy rests on four actions designed to enable the process of diagnosis, strategy formation, and integration into operations:

- Integrating a gender dimension into relevant analytical work and lending instruments.
- Supporting the strategic integration of gender issues into operations.
- Aligning resources with the elements of the strategy.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

36. The Bank's **gender action plan**, "Gender equality as smart economics," equips women to participate in different economic arenas: the labor market, access to financial services, use of land titles and access to agricultural inputs. The plan includes four action areas, with subsequent sample activities included below:

- Lending, Technical Assistance and Economic Sector Work
- Results-Based Initiatives
- Policy research and statistics
- Building partnerships

37. The **2012 World Development Report on gender equality and development** outlines priorities for domestic policy action. Policy makers in developing countries will need to focus on those gender gaps where the payoffs for development are potentially the largest, higher incomes by themselves do little to reduce these gaps, and a reorientation of policies would yield the greatest benefit. These priorities are:

- Addressing excess deaths of girls and women and eliminating gender disadvantage in education where these remain entrenched.
- Closing differences in access to economic opportunities and the ensuing earnings and productivity gaps between women and men.
- Shrinking gender differences in voice within households and societies.
- Limiting the reproduction of gender (in)equality across generations.

38. While domestic policy action is crucial, the international community can play a role in complementing these efforts in each of these four priority areas and, more generally, in supporting evidence-based public action through better data, impact evaluation, and learning.

39. The Bank's **policy brief on gender and climate change** notes "Gender equality matters in its own right, and it matters for effective climate action."

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)

40. AfDB's Gender Policy of 2001 acknowledged gender equality as an important aspect of poverty reduction and maintained that Bank financed operations need to promote gender equality in all sectors. The principles of the AfDB Gender Policy are:

- Gender analysis will be an integral part of all Banks' policies, programs and projects.
- Attention will be paid to the co-operative relations between women and men.
- Women's economic empowerment will be considered as key to sustainable development.
- Women will not be considered to be a homogeneous group.
- A strategic choice will be made on the use of the mainstreaming strategy/targeted inputs.

41. The Gender Policy was operationalized in two consecutive gender action plans, the latter of which finished in 2011. The Updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-2011 focused on three intervention areas:

- Support to investment activities which promote women's economic empowerment;
- Support to institutional capacity building and knowledge generation
- Support to RMCs governance and policy reforms.

42. A review of the action plan suggested that more focus on fewer strategic areas, assured financial and human resources and a realistic result framework are needed for more effective implementation. These constraints and opportunities are addressed in a Gender Strategy which is under preparation and which focuses on closing gender gaps in legal and property rights, enhancing women's economic empowerment and improving knowledge management and capacity building both in the Bank and Regional Member Countries.

43. Sample actions that are relevant to the CIF include:

- Ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed in infrastructure projects including in the development of alternative sources of energy which conserve women's time;
- Promote policy and law reforms that aim to remove barriers to the economic participation of women – particularly those that relate to land rights, asset holding, inheritance, credit, and labor;
- Support measures designed to assure food security and that increase women's agricultural productivity;
- Facilitate the provision of resources to financial institutions that target women entrepreneurs and producers in both the formal and informal sectors;
- Strengthen women's economic capacity through education and training in business and entrepreneurship (marketing, trade, product design and innovation); and
- Support initiatives to increase women's access and capacity to participate in decision making at all levels.

44. Since 2001 AfDB formulated Country Gender Profiles for 22 African countries. In 2009, AfDB formulated detailed checklists for gender mainstreaming:⁶

- Gender and Climate Change Mainstreaming in Projects;
- Gender Mainstreaming in Bank funded Programmes/ Projects in Fragile States;
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Infrastructure Sector;
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Water and Sanitation Sector;
- Gender Mainstreaming in Governance Programmes;
- Gender Mainstreaming for the Health Sector; and
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Education Sector with a Special Focus on Higher Education, Science and Technology Sub Sector.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD)

45. EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (May 2008) requires that its clients' human resources policies, procedures and standards are designed, inter alia, to promote the fair treatment and non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers and includes specific requirement related to gender in terms of public consultation, involuntary resettlement and Indigenous peoples. The 2008 Gender Action Plan follows the EBRD's mandate to promote transition to a market-oriented economy, and focuses primarily on increasing the economic participation and empowerment of women in the private sector within the region. The 5 actions from the plan include:

Action 1 - Gender mainstreaming

Build internal capacity and propose specific guidance and tools so that gender is mainstreamed in the Bank's investment and technical cooperation activities. This includes project appraisal processes and Performance Requirements (PRs); enforcing gender equality safeguards applicable to labor standards, resettlement, and indigenous and vulnerable people; strengthening the implementation of social safeguards; and raising gender awareness internally.

Action 2 – Pilot countries

This includes investigating pilot countries to assess the impact of EBRD investments and develop tools for reliable baseline studies; reviewing EBRD activities in pilot countries from a gender perspective; identification of projects and enhancements to existing projects related to gender equality and women's empowerment; initiatives designed to improve women's access to credit and business opportunities; support EBRD clients, partners and local financial institutions to strengthen women's empowerment.

Action 3 - Measuring and monitoring

This includes developing gender measurement and monitoring tools; improving sex-disaggregated data collection and dissemination; and incorporating data into country strategies and sector policies.

Action 4 – Demonstration effect

This includes leverage the Bank's position on Supervisory Boards to raise gender awareness within the nominee Directors and with investing companies; and helping clients to mainstream best practices related to gender into their operations and internal policies.

Action 5 - Collaboration with the IFIs/NGOs

This includes developing actions and best practices IFIs and NGOs; networking with country-based and local groups to leverage resources and build capacity; and organizing a targeted communications campaign on the Bank's gender endeavor.

⁶ All AfDB Gender Checklists can be accessed at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/gender>.

46. EBRD also has:

- A fact sheet (2012) highlighting EBRD actions on gender in 2011.
- Guidance note (2011) on gender in urban rehabilitation and transport projects.
- Gender toolkit (2010) Matrix 1 issues relevant to performance requirements.
- Gender toolkit (2010) Matrix 2 issues relevant to sector.
- Good practice notes (2008) on family friendly working and work-life balance.
- Regional workshop (2012) on gender and employment.

47. A gender strategy for the Bank is now being prepared.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

48. “Promoting gender equity” is one of the five drivers of change in the ADB’s overall Strategy 2020. The corporate results framework to measure performance includes concrete numerical gender mainstreaming targets to be met by 2012. Gender performance is tracked and reported annually.

49. The ADB’s gender policy (1998), which applies to gender mainstreaming across all operations, outlines 5 major elements—gender sensitivity, gender analysis, gender planning, mainstreaming, and agenda setting. Gender is to be mainstreamed into macroeconomic and sector work, including policy dialogue, lending, and technical assistance operations. Increased attention will be given to addressing directly gender disparities, by designing a larger number of projects with GAD either as a primary or secondary objective in health, education, agriculture, natural resource management, and financial services, especially microcredit, while also ensuring that gender concerns are addressed in other ADB projects, including those in the infrastructure sector. Section C2 of the ADB Operations Manual on ‘Gender and Development in ADB Operations’ supports the ADB gender policy.⁷

50. Specifically, ADB will provide assistance to Developing Member Countries (DMCs) on improving the status of women; facilitate gender analysis; assist DMCs in implementing commitments made at the Beijing World Conference on Women; explore opportunities to directly address new issues for women in the region; and promote gender awareness internally.

51. In line with the *GAD Plan of Action 2008-2010*, ADB will prioritize:

Programming and Lending Operations

- Increasing the number of loans directly addressing gender disparities, and continuing gender mainstreaming in all operations in ways that overcome the limitations and flaws of mainstreaming outlined earlier.
- Strengthening the implementation of gender-related loan design features through gender-specific information and sex- disaggregated data; project-specific GAPs; gender targets and indicators; Results Management-based gender specialists’ involvement; long-term social development and gender expertise within executing and implementing agencies; project performance monitoring systems that reflect gender-related targets and indicators; and stricter compliance with gender-relevant loan assurances.

Policy Dialogue and Support to DMCs

- Policy dialogue on specific gender issues needs to be scaled up. Human trafficking, communicable diseases, and **climate change** are just some examples of emerging issues needing greater policy attention from a gender perspective. Engaging more proactively in policy reforms that address structural barriers to gender equality and women’s empowerment in ADB core sectors can take place in different ways and at different levels.

⁷ Gender and Development in ADB Operations: <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/OM-C2.pdf>

Organizational Effectiveness

- Maintain and improve the level of performance recognized by the Implementation Review, by increasing interaction among gender specialists; upgrading the GAD skills of staff; and developing targeted knowledge products.

52. In April 2011, the GAD Plan of Action Implementation Matrix for the period 2011-2012 was approved to guide actions in the three core areas of country partnership strategies and lending operations; policy dialogue and gender capacity support to developing member countries; and organizational effectiveness.

53. Under ADB's Results Framework, the numerical targets on gender mainstreaming to be met by end of 2012 are for 40% of total ADB sovereign projects and 50% of Asian Development Fund (ADF) projects. In 2009-2011, 41% of total operations and 53% of ADF were gender mainstreamed, surpassing these organizational targets. All ADB projects are categorized at the time of approval against a rigorous and strict 4-tier gender categorization system. The first two categories—Gender Equity theme (GEN) and Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)—are considered and counted towards numerical organizational gender mainstreaming targets.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

54. The Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development went into effect in May 2011 and replaces the Operational Policy on Women in Development approved in 1987. The Gender Policy commits the IDB to undertake both proactive actions (gender mainstreaming and direct investment) and preventive actions (gender safeguards)⁸:

55. *Proactive Action*, which actively promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women through all the Bank's development interventions. This policy distinguishes two facets of proactive actions:

Direct investment in areas strategic to gender equality

- Financial operations and operational inputs. The Bank will give priority to direct investment in areas with a significant impact on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including equality in the labor market, addressing gaps in education that are increasingly affecting men, caring for persons (children, the ill, the disabled, or dependent older adults), social security reform, participation and leadership of women in decision-making, promotion of reproductive health, at-risk youth, and prevention of gender-based violence.
- Technical-cooperation grants for knowledge and capacity-building products. The Bank will promote generating the necessary information and analysis to support direct investment, test innovative proposals, or evaluate potentially successful interventions with a view to supporting evidence-based policy measures for gender equality. It will also promote collecting statistical information and analysis aimed at examining the barriers to and opportunities for progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women. Lastly, the Bank will promote building the institutional capacity of public and private stakeholders to promote gender equality.

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in development interventions

- Mainstreaming the gender perspective across development sectors and throughout the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its operations. To this end, the IDB focuses its attention on the human life cycle, the diversity of households and family structures, gender

⁸ **Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development** <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/gender-indigenous-peoples-and-african-descendants/operational-policy-on-gender-equality-in-development,2980.html>

differences in the use of time, motherhood and fatherhood, factors widening gender gaps and exclusions, the productive roles of women, and inequalities in terms of decision-making capacity and the exercise of power.

56. *Preventive Action*, which introduces safeguards to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on women or men due to gender resulting from the Bank's actions through its financial operations:

- Adverse impacts on women and men.
- Consultation and effective participation of women and men.
- Women's rights.
- Application of safeguards and risk analysis.

57. The IDB also has a Gender Action Plan for Operations (2011-2012) to catalyze implementation in the first 2 years of the gender policy. The specific objectives are:

Proactive Action:

- Develop country-level and sector-specific analytical work on gender issues.
- Provide technical support to advance gender mainstreaming in IDB project design and execution.
- Develop new direct investment projects to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Include gender-specific results in a greater proportion of project results matrices, monitoring and completion reports.

Preventive Action:

- Introduce gender into the Bank's safeguard screening.
- Develop technical tools to facilitate the application of gender safeguards.
- Address gender safeguards in the design and supervision of lending operations (on a pilot basis).

Managing for Results/Reporting:

- Improve IDB project information systems to enable annual tracking of Bank actions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Include gender equality criteria within the Bank's development effectiveness matrix and reporting.

58. The gender linkages to climate change and infrastructure are noted under gender mainstreaming in project design: "Consultation with Bank operational divisions indicated the need to take proactive steps to... (ii) Increase the Bank's efforts to address *gender issues in sectors that support infrastructure*, competitive regional integration, institutional capacity, and *the environment and response to climate change*."

59. The IDB has developed a set of gender tools in this respect:

- Gender and wind. Note to be published in 2013. <http://www.iadb.org>
- Guide to employing women in transport projects. Note to be published in 2013. Only in Spanish. <http://www.iadb.org>
- Guide to mainstreaming gender in urban transport projects that optimize mobility. Note to be published in 2013. Only in Spanish. <http://www.iadb.org>
- Technical Notes on Gender Equality in Municipal Development Note. <http://www.iadb.org/document.cfm?id=1401322>

60. The MDB gender policies should play a key role in the CIF. However, it should be acknowledged that the MDBs all have different mandates. For example, EBRD does not have a poverty reduction mandate. Particularities such as this need to be taken into consideration - allowing each institution to design its respective projects in accordance with its respective circumstances.

61. The existing policies provide a solid framework and mandate for integrating gender in the CIF; however, their application could be improved. This gap in implementation can partly be explained by the

lack of consultation on CIF processes with MDB gender focal points, widespread limitations in capacity and knowledge on the linkages between gender and climate change, results frameworks that omit gender indicators, and the need to update some of the MDB gender policies with a particular attention to climate change, among other challenges.

VI. GENDER MANDATES UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

62. Under the UNFCCC, mandates on gender and climate have emerged from the 16th and 17th Conferences of the Parties (COP) convened in Cancun and Durban respectively. The Cancun Agreements and Durban Accord has created the first formally agreed text obliging entities operating within the multilateral development context to ensure that gender is fully incorporated in their work. It is important to recall, that these agreements come into force by consensus amongst all Parties to the Convention, which includes all countries under the CIF.⁹

VII. GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX FOR CIF COUNTRIES

63. The status of gender inequality affect the degree to which CIF programs/IPs/projects include or exclude women in their meaningful participation, consultation, design, implementation and M&E mechanisms. Information and data on gender inequality across the 38 counties analyzed are helpful for providing a context in which challenges and opportunities to incorporate gender into the CIF.

64. This section includes two elements that are basic to understand the context of gender inequalities: the human rights-based approach and the gender inequality context in the CIF Pilot Countries.

65. The 2011 UNDP Human Development data shows that CIF pilot counties varies from a High Gender Inequality Index (GII) to a Low GII¹⁰:

- Thirteen (13) countries have a High GII;
- Eleven (11) countries have Medium GII; and
- Four (4) countries have Low GII (See Table 2).

CIF AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

66. From the human rights-based approach all countries (38) reviewed in the context of CIF, except Tonga, are among the 185 that have ratified the UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), refer to Table 2.

According to the UN-REDD Programme (2011),” The human rights-based approach to development serves as the foundation on which the business case for mainstreaming gender is built. Such an approach seeks to ensure that all programs and activities are designed to support vulnerable and marginalized community members. It is based on advocacy for their rights and on the principles of equality, inclusion and engagement. A number of core international human rights treaties and instruments—among which the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is central—provide a robust basis for applying the human rights-based approach...”

UN-REDD Programme 2011. The Business Case for Gender Mainstreaming in REDD+.

⁹ http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/W+G-compilation_Cancun-Agreements_advance-version.pdf

¹⁰ <http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/Gender-Equality-Language-in-Durban-Outcomes1.pdf>

¹⁰ The UNDP defines the Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. (UNDP, 2011. Human Development Report 2011. Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All).

Table 2

Signatory countries to CEDAW by CIF Fund and their ranking in relation their Gender Inequality Index (GII)¹¹

CIF COUNTRIES/REGIONS ANALYZED				
Country/Region	CIF FUND	GII	GII Rank	Signatory to CEDAW
Bangladesh	PPCR	0.550	112	X
Bolivia	PPCR	0.476	88	X
Brazil	FIP	0.449	80	X
Kingdom of Cambodia	PPCR	0.500	99	X
CARIBBEAN REGION	PPRC	N/A	-	N/A
Chile	CTF	0.374	68	X
Colombia	CTF	0.482	91	X
Democratic Republic of Congo	FIP	0.710	142	X
Egypt	CTF	-	-	X
Ethiopia	SREP	-	-	X
Grenada	PPCR	-	-	X
Honduras	SREP	0.511	105	X
India	CTF	0.617	129	X
Indonesia	CTF	0.505	100	X
Jamaica	PPCR	0.450	81	X
Kazakhstan	CTF	0.334	56	X
Kenya	SREP	0.627	130	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	FIP	0.513	107	X
Mali	SREP	0.712	143	X
MENA	CTF	N/A	-	N/A
Mexico	CTF/FIP	0.448	79	X
Morocco	CTF	0.510	104	X
Republic of Mozambique	PPCR	0.602	125	X
Nepal	SREP/PPCR	0.558	113	X
Republic of Niger	PPCR	0.724	144	X
Nigeria	CTF	-	-	X
Philippines	CTF	0.427	75	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	PPCR	-	-	X
Samoa	PPCR	-	-	X

¹¹ UNDP. 2011. Human Development Report 2011: Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All. New York, NY. United Nations Treaty Collection. States Parties to the CEDAW. United Nations. <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/MTDSG/Volume%20I/Chapter%20IV/IV-8.en.pdf>. Accessed October 2012.

South Africa	CTF	0.490	94	X
St. Lucia	PPCR	-	-	X
Republic of Tajikistan	PPCR	0.347	61	X
Thailand	CTF	0.382	69	X
Kingdom of Tonga	PPCR	-	-	-
Turkey	CTF	0.443	77	X
Ukraine	CTF	0.335	57	X
Vietnam	CTF	-	-	X
Yemen	PPCR	0.769	146	-
Zambia	PPCR	0.627	131	X
Democratic Republic of Congo	FIP	0.710	142	X
Mali	SREP	0.712	143	X
Republic of Niger	PPCR	0.724	144	X
Chad	N/A	0.735	145	X
Yemen	PPCR	0.769	146	X

VIII. GENDER AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

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

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

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

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

71. In order to employ gender as a driver for transformational change, a comprehensive gender equality strategy is needed in the CIF. Such a strategy would pull together the various elements of transformation within CIF sectors in a more coherent and focused way. For gender equality to contribute to delivery, it has to be more precisely defined and efforts should be coordinated and focused to a greater degree.

72. As stated in the World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development, “gender equality is a core development objective in its own right. But greater gender equality is also *smart economics, enhancing productivity and improving other development outcomes, including prospects for the next generation and for the quality of societal policies and institutions*.”¹²

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

- Women now represent 40% of the global labor force, 43% of the world’s agricultural labor force, and more than half the world’s university students. Productivity will be raised if their skills and talents are used more fully.
- Over half a billion women have joined the world’s labor force over the last 30 years as women’s participation in paid work has risen in most of the developing world.¹³
- *The Economist* found that the growth in employment of women in developed economies in the last ten years contributed more to global growth than did China. In the U.S., a study conducted by McKinsey established that women went from holding 37% of all jobs to nearly 48% over the past 40 years, and that the productivity gains attributable to this slight increase in women’s share of the labor market now accounts for approximately 25% of U.S. GDP. That works out to over \$3.5 trillion – more than the GDP of Germany and more than half the GDPs of China and Japan.¹⁴
- According to the Boston Consulting Group women are the world’s third largest “emerging market” after China and India. Women will control \$15 trillion in global spending by the year 2014 and by 2028 will be responsible for about two-thirds of all consumers spending worldwide.¹⁵ Studies of Fortune 500 companies indicate that there is a statistical correspondence between the number of women on a board of directors and higher share prices relative to others in the sector. In 2011, comparisons show that companies with sustained high representation of Women Board Directors (WBD) (three or more WBD in at least four of five years) significantly outperform those with sustained low representation (zero WBD in at least four of five years).¹⁶

74. Such strong performance is accredited to attributes that women bring to corporate decision-making such as fresh perspectives, risk management, organizational excellence and effective leadership and innovative approaches. Women’s contributions to governance, customer insight and stakeholder relationships are particularly noted. Experience from other industries (e.g. mining, oil and gas) show that dismissing such concerns outright is not a successful long-term strategy and that engaging stakeholders and building relationships across groups are more successful strategies for securing societal license to operate. Bringing women into the industry helps build an internal capacity to facilitate such processes.

75. Ongoing challenges remain, however, in the implementation of gender within the context of climate change. Over the last decade, new knowledge has been generated that allowed for a clearer understanding of the linkages between gender and adaptation. This has included information on gender differences in disasters and the central role that women play in key adaptation sectors, such as agriculture and coastal resources. As this understanding grew, it also positively influenced some of the CIF submissions, in particular in relation to the PPCR. In contrast, the linkages between gender and mitigation,

¹² World Bank. 2011. Gender Equality and Development World Report 2012 from the World Bank. Washington DC.

¹³ Idem.

¹⁴ Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. 2011. Speech at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) High-Level Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy held September 2011 in San Francisco.

¹⁵ Silverstein, M. and Sayre, K. 2011. Women Want More: How to Capture Your Share of the World’s Largest, Fastest-Growing Market. Boston Consulting Group survey data. New York: HarperCollins.

¹⁶ Carter, N. and Wagner, H. 2011. The Bottom Line: Corporate Performance and Women’s Representation on Boards (2004–2008). Catalyst Inc.

such as the role that women entrepreneurs could play in boosting the renewable energy market, have been less intuitive. This constraint could be one of the factors why the mainstreaming of gender in these areas within the CIF – and the CTF, in particular - have been more limited and challenging. Understanding this relationship, however, is imperative as gender and mitigation offers a unique platform to move away from the notion that women are victims to an understanding that women are agents of change, capable of significantly strengthening our efforts on climate change.

76. Any country, therefore, looking at the role of women in IPs under the CIF, should therefore do so through a multi-level approach (Figure 1). Whilst the household and consumer decision-making level is important, beyond these other issues also need to be addressed, including the role of women as stakeholders in communities where project investments are being made, as employees in the workforce being invested in, as company executives and company owners, as board directors of companies being invested in, as subject matter experts and resources, as entrepreneurs starting new businesses, as political leaders and political decision makers, as investment officers and as students in the fields to train for this workforce. Infrastructure investment conducted under the CIF – and by the MDBs at large - should consider these from the outset.

77. Employing gender as a driver for transformational change requires a multidimensional approach that encompasses four main dimensions that are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated: Policy, Organization/Administrative, Implementation and Constituency/Stakeholders (Figure 1). These dimensions are drawn from a widely used approach that focuses on institutionalization of gender mainstreaming.¹⁷ The four dimensions are explained below:

- Within the *Policy* dimension the focus is on the establishment of a gender policy within an organization, on incorporating gender equality and equity in all organizational policies, allocation and spending of resources, and political commitment by the organization's leadership.
- The *Organization/Administrative* dimension focuses on gender equity and equality within an organization, including procedures, staffing, job descriptions, employment opportunities and staff development.
- The focus in the *Implementation* dimension is on mainstreaming gender equality and equity in development and implementation of programs and projects; as well as how gender is addressed in the theories, methodologies and applied research underpinning interventions.
- The *Constituency/Stakeholders* dimension concerns outreach and focuses on stakeholders beyond the organization including members, governments, and civil society and both men and women at the grassroots level.

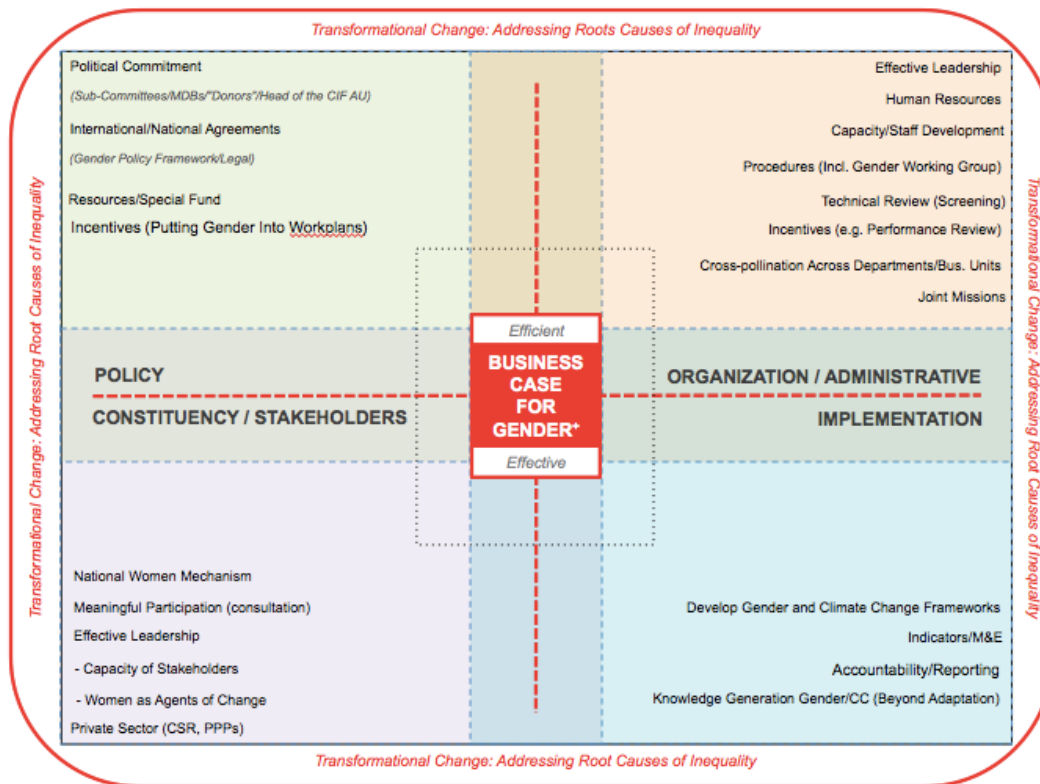
78. Each includes elements that are not merely a list of variables or entry points. Sustained institutionalization of gender issues within the CIF will require the coexistence of all of the elements. Putting into place only one or a group of elements will almost certainly be insufficient to sustain gender equality as a regular part of development practice in the long term. Moreover, in order to mobilize equality, each element has particular techniques and actions associated with it.

79. The critical point is that an individual may only be able to influence some of the elements, depending on his or her role, position and power to influence change at a particular point in throughout the process. Putting all the elements in place requires collective action through cooperation, consultation and negotiation between relevant actors at different levels (local, national and international).

80. Employing such an approach goes beyond the mere application of tools and strategically addresses the core foundations of inequality towards transformational change and frames gender as an effective and efficient driver for development.

¹⁷ Levy, Caren. 2006. The Process of Institutionalising Gender in Policy and Planning: The “Web” of Institutionalisation. <http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/34/1/wp74.pdf>

Figure 1: Diagram



SECTION C: GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE CIF

81. It is clear that there have been concerted efforts at various levels—by governments, MDBs, and other entities—towards including gender considerations in the CIF. A positive trend that has emerged since 2010, which was also noted in the Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment (2010) and a CIF PPCR gender fact sheet (2011), is that pilot countries and the CIF have been learning over time to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender, for example in the IPs. The first countries that developed their SPCRs were very limited in their uptake of gender, whilst countries that followed were urged to pay attention to describing how gender was incorporated in the planning process and in projects. For example, the SPCRs of Samoa and Tonga, which incorporate gender in a more comprehensive manner, were developed later than other IPs. Whilst not perfect, this resulted in a noticeable improvement in the incorporation of gender. Despite these advancements in some of the funds, further work is still required in others, especially in the CTF, and there is a need to guard against complacency. Importantly, a concerted effort should be made amongst the funds to draw lessons learned from each other in relation to the mainstreaming of gender, as they are at different stages in their uptake of gender and the experiences of funds having dealt with gender more effectively could strengthen those that have not done so.

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

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

IX. PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

84. The PPCR is a program under the SCF designed to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into countries' core development planning. The PPCR provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change. It is the only CIF program that focuses on adaptation to climate change and variability.

OVERVIEW¹⁸

85. The PPCR aims to pilot and demonstrate ways in which climate risk and resilience may be integrated into core development planning and implementation. In this way, the PPCR provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change.

The objectives of the PPCR as stated in its design document can be summarized as follows¹⁹:

- **Pilot and demonstrate approaches** for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning;
- **Strengthen capacities at the national levels** to integrate climate resilience into development planning;
- **Scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment**, building on other ongoing initiatives; and

¹⁸ CIF. 2011. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Fund under the Strategic Climate Fund. PPCR Design Document.

<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/keydocuments/PPCR>. Accessed August 2012.

CIF. 2009. Programming And Financing Modalities For The SCF Targeted Program, The Pilot Program For Climate Resilience (PPCR).

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_Programming_and_Financing_Modalities.pdf. Accessed August 2012.

¹⁹ PPCR/SC.1/CRP.1

Field Code Changed

- **Enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global levels** at the regional level to integrate climate resilience into national and appropriate regional development planning and processes.

86. The PPCR is designed to:

- **Catalyze a transformational shift** from the “business as usual” sector-by-sector and project-by-project approaches to climate resilience.
- **Promote a participatory approach** towards development of a broad-based strategy to achieving climate resilience at the national level in the medium and long-term. The process will involve a broad range of stakeholders from cross-sectoral government departments, non-government actors, including civil society groups and highly affected communities, and the private sector.
- **Aim for an equal effort** from all development partners to cooperate, engage in dialogue, and align behind this strategic approach as a common platform.

87. The Program is carried out in two phases:

- **Phase 1** (Preparation Phase 3-18 months) will start a series of tasks at the country level, including enabling a cross-sectoral dialogue process to arrive at a common vision and a strategic approach for climate resilience. During Phase 1, a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), outlining an underlying IP, is developed.
- **Phase 2** (Implementation) will focus on implementing the SPCR through actions such as support to policy reform, institutional capacity building, and scaling-up other investments in key sectors.

88. Two types of investments are supported under the PPCR:

- **Technical assistance** to enable countries to build upon existing national work to integrate climate resilience into national and sectoral development plans; and
- **Public and private investments** identified in national or sectoral development plans or strategies addressing climate resilience.

GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE PPCR

Scope

89. At the time of review, the PPCR is being piloted in nine countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia) and two regions, one in the Caribbean (participating countries: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and the other in the Pacific (participating countries: Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga).

Results of Analysis

90. Of the sixteen (16) regional and country Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and supplementary documentation accessed, all of the countries make mention of gender in one way or the other. The approach to promote gender equality in these, however, varies considerably in the SPCR and related projects (A birds-eye overview of these may be found in Table 3). For example:

- From the 15 national and one regional SPCRs reviewed, 56.25% refers to women only as a vulnerable/marginalized group alongside the sick, children and elders while 43.75% recognizes women as relevant stakeholder and agents of change.
- In relation to the engagement of women and women organizations in the development of the SPCR, 75% documented and reported such involvement. Nine of the 16 countries/regions involved the national/regional women mechanism either during consultation or as a key stakeholder for the implementation of the SPCR.

- 50% of the SPCRs have earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment²⁰.
- 50% of the countries/regions include in their analysis of the national legal background, the gender policy framework in the country/region.
- 25% of the SPCRs included gender indicators²¹ in all its components.

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

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

²⁰ Annex 3,4,5 and 6, among others, includes the specific text for each of IP per country on this matter.

²¹ Idem.

Table 3
PPCR Countries at a Glance

PPCR Part 1

PPCR/ COUNTRIES -REGIONS	Gender Referred to in text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/- Organizations Documented	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/ Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Bangladesh	X	Vulnerable			X	Partially	
Bolivia	X	Agents of change/ Vulnerable	X	X	X	Included	X
Kingdom of Cam- bodia	X	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	X	X	X	Included	X
Nepal	X	Vulnerable		X	X	Partially	
Republic of Mozambique	X	Vulnerable		X	X	Not included, it acknowledges the need to improve this	X
Republic of Niger	X	Agents of change/ Vulnerable	X		X	Not included	
Republic of Ta- jikistan	X	Vulnerable				Not included, it acknowledges the need to improve this	X
Yemen	X	Agents of change	X	X	X	Included	
Zambia	x	Vulnerable		X		Partially	

PPCR Part 2

PPCR/ COUNTRIES -REGIONS	Gender Referred to in Text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/- Organizations Documented	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/ Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Caribbean	X	Vulnerable	X (OAS regional)			Partially	
Grenada	X	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change			X	Included	X
Jamaica	X	Agents of change Vulnerable			X	Partially	X
St. Lucia	X	Vulnerable	X		X	Not Included	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	X	Vulnerable	X			Not Included	
Samoa	X	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	X	X	X	Not Included, it acknowledges the need to improve this	X
Tonga	X	Vulnerable	X	X	X	Partially	X
TOTAL	100 %	56.25 % women as vulnerable 43.75 % women as relevant stakeholders and agents of change	56.25 % of the countries / regional have incorporated the national / regional women mechanism	50 %	75 %	25 % of pilot countries have included gender indicators for all the components	50 %

(1) **Included:** all the components.
Partially: one or more indicators in some components.

SUMMARIES OF COUNTRY AND REGIONAL SPCRs

Bangladesh: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.7/5)

Funds: \$109 million**Investment Project 1: Promoting climate resilient agriculture and food security**

Key results: Adaptive agricultural products and practices that can sustain agricultural production in changing agro-climatic conditions of the coastal zones and create sustainable livelihood opportunities and food security for vulnerable communities.

Investment Project 2: Coastal embankments improvement and afforestation

Key results: Greater resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of storms, tidal and winds through systematic updating and modernization of the coastal embankment system.

Investment Project 3: Coastal climate resilient water supply, sanitation, and infrastructure improvement

Key results: More resilient coastal towns are able to cope with climate change impacts by developing water supply, rehabilitating or developing facilities for flood management, and improving long-term urban development plans to reflect potential climate change impacts.

Technical Assistance Projects**Project 1: Climate change capacity building and knowledge management****Project 2: Feasibility study for a pilot program of climate resilient housing in coastal regions**

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Bangladesh. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

93. The Bangladesh SPCR includes a section in which gender differentiated impacts of climate change are acknowledged. Several areas are also highlighted which require specific attention, including: the gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender aspects; women's capacity to adapt to climate-induced disasters and extreme events; gender and decision-making on climate change; and gender specific roles in adaptation and mitigation (p. 20). The rest of the document does, unfortunately, not build on this understanding. For example:

- Women issues are only mentioned in 1 out of the 3 proposed Investment Projects (Investment Project 3).
- Gender-sensitive indicators of success are only noted in relation to Investment Project 3 that deals with women's participation in selected instances. In addition, none of the other investment or technical assistant projects include gender indicators.

94. Further in-depth analysis conducted by the CIF during 2010 noted that "during the consultation and design process of Bangladesh's SPCR, gender was a key theme. As a result, inputs from consultations as well as a Gender Strategy and Action Plan were integrated into Bangladesh's SPCR."²²

95. Other observations include:

- The SPCR was designed through an inclusive and participatory process involving relevant stakeholders, in particular, those intended to benefit from it, importantly women and the most vulnerable communities from the coastal zone (p. 11).
- The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, however, has not been mentioned as one of the key national stakeholder groups involved in SPCR design. The Joint Mission also did not include the Ministry in either the agenda of interviews (p. 31), or at the stakeholder workshop.

²² CIF. 2011. CIF Fact Sheet Pilot Program for Climate Resilience countries are advancing gender issues. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr. Accessed August 2012.

- The primary manner in which gender/women considerations are dealt within the IP and projects is through the acknowledgement that women are part of a vulnerable group along with children, and elders.
- In the section entitled “*Overview of Climate Change Related Activities & Policies of the Government*” no reference to gender legislation or -policies as a framework for the development thereof is made.

Bolivia: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.9/5)

Funds: \$110 million

Component 1: Strengthening the national capacity for managing climate change

Key results: Integrated river basin investment projects in Bolivia use concepts and/or methodologies developed under the SPCR; Government institutions at the national and sub-national level have integrated climate resilience issues in their work plans and procedures.

Component 2: Climate resilience program for the water and sanitation systems of the metropolitan areas of La Paz and El Alto

Key results: The water systems in La Paz and El Alto have an increased resilience in response to the observed trends and possible climate change scenarios (retreat of glaciers + seasonal variation in the hydrological cycle); There is a significant number of approved and successful adaptation measures piloted in the River basin Management Plan that will enable the scaling of specific investments; Improved management of climate and water information allows for mainstreaming climate considerations into the planning process, consultations and decision making; Integrated river basin management plans have been implemented; Lessons learned about incorporating climate change in planning, design, investment, operation and coordination work with stakeholders, have been systematized and disseminated.

Component 3: Strengthening the resilience to climate change in the Rio Grande basin

Key results: The resilience to climate change of production systems, ecosystems and prioritized settlements has increased in two pilot sub-basins of the Rio Grande (Mizque and Piraí); Concrete experiences in planning, designing and implementing of integrated investments that improve climate resilience have generated results and lessons learned for setting and adjusting national standards for public planning and investment.

Technical Assistance Projects

Objective 1: To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of institutions responsible for the collection and analysis of hydro-meteorological data to improve access to reliable and timely information for policy-makers, professionals in the field of water and the general public;

Objective 2: to use pilot experiences developed under Components 2 and 3 of the SPCR in the integration of climate resilience in the participatory, integrated planning process at the river basin level, for its application in other basins of the country; as well as laying the foundations for the integration of climate resilience in the planning and investment processes at sectoral and territorial levels; and

Objective 3: to ensure the overarching coordination and integration at the program level.

State of Gender

96. Bolivia is a country that has been working to ensure that the principles of inclusiveness and equity guide their policies and their government actions. The SPCR Bolivia (PPCR/SC.9/5) follows this guidance, thus making the incorporation of gender an important element throughout its development and its proposed execution. Some of the means used to achieve this are as follows:

- The PPCR was reviewed and developed through a well-constructed consultation process that included specific discussions in relation to gender and climate change called “gender approach consultations” (p. 42 and 44).
- Information about women’s role for the different areas of intervention is acknowledged.
- As part of the SPCR implementation process, an inventory or “stocktaking” of existing data and studies were conducted that are relevant to climate change adaptation in rural areas, and research was done on the experiences of integrating gender in the preparation and implementation of projects by different donors in Bolivia.

- Previous frameworks for understanding the linkages between gender and climate change informs the SPCR process.
- Gender policies and legislative frameworks have been included under the section dedicated to the analysis of the policies, strategies and programs (p. 31).
- All three of the components of the Program included gender-sensitive indicators.
- The SPCR acknowledges that in order to avoid a disconnect between the investments during the preparation process and subsequent implementation, a need exists to: develop a capacity building plan to incorporate gender issues and to monitor and evaluate progress from a gender perspective; gender indicators should be clearly established for each project formulation; an operational plan should be developed to designate the responsibilities to ensure gender monitoring; and institutions and units responsible for the implementation and monitoring of gender indicators, as well as a results framework and definition of specific tasks should be identified.
- Annex 4 “*Gender Approach to the SPCR*” includes both a theoretical and a methodological proposal on how to include gender. In this annex, Bolivia presents a set of areas or interventions for facilitating the mainstreaming of gender in PPCR processes.

Kingdom of Cambodia: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.8/4)

Funds: \$86 million

Component I: Promoting climate-resilience of water resources and related infrastructure

Project 1: Climate risk management and rehabilitation of small and medium-scale irrigation schemes in Tonle Sap basin.

Key results: Rehabilitated irrigation systems and improved management of water resources.

Project 2: Flood and drought management in Purat and Kratie provinces.

Key result: Improved flood and drought risk management through capacity building of the government and communities.

Component II: Enhancing climate-resilient agriculture and food security

Project 1: Promoting climate-resilient agriculture, forestry, water supply and coastal resources in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces

Key results: Improved resilience in Koh Kong and Mondulakiri provinces to floods and droughts.

Project 2: Climate proofing of agricultural infrastructure and business-focused adaptation

Key results: Increased agricultural productivity and food security in target provinces through integrated crop management.

Component III: Improving climate-resilient infrastructure

Project 1: Climate proofing of roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces

Key results: Enhanced climate resilience of over 200km of provincial roads to make them accessible and usable in all seasons.

Project 2: Climate proofing infrastructure towns in the Southern Economic Corridor.

Key results: Enhanced institutional capacity and improved resilience of water supply and sanitation infrastructure to floods.

Project 3: Flood-resilient infrastructure development in Sisopohon, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pursat and Kampong Cham.

Key result: Improved resilience of urban infrastructure to floods in target areas.

Component IV: Technical assistance for strengthening capacity to mainstream climate resilience into development planning

Key results: Strengthened institutional capacity for mainstreaming climate change concerns into planning, budgeting and development; established support for civil society organizations; and disseminated knowledge products on climate change nationally and internationally.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Cambodia. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

97. Gender is deeply entrenched in the SPCR for the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia, illustrating a deep understanding of the development context of climate change and taking a holistic view on how the SPCR can support the social, environmental and economic pillars of sustainability.

98. Whilst women are identified as a vulnerable group, the understanding of the role of women in building a climate-resilient society transcends beyond mere victims of climate change towards active agents of change, involved in all phases of the development and implementation of the SPCR. From the outset, and in outlining the expected outcomes of the SPCR, gender is prominently mentioned and taken up at various levels throughout the document.

99. Other points worth highlighting, include:

- The document calls for increased involvement of women in decisions that enhance climate resilience at commune, provincial and national levels, and takes this fully onboard during implementation by taking into account gender-differentiated impacts (the role of gender and the impact of women highlighted appropriately and separately for each project), involving women in consultation, decision-making, capacity building, and identifying them as targeted beneficiaries, and acknowledging the role of civil society in strengthening the gender dimensions of the project;
- The SPCR involves the in-country women mechanism consistently throughout, including the Ministry of Women as a key stakeholder, and involving the gender focal points from various ministries at various junctures;
- A quota for women participation in capacity building at government level has been identified at 25%;
- Several indicators include women and/or gender dimensions, and also, importantly, measuring the economic benefit derived by women;
- Several budget allocations are identified and directed to benefit women in a targeted manner; and
- The document measures the immediate cost-effectiveness of proposed investments by including gender *“in terms of the numbers of vulnerable men, women and children to benefit from the total impacts of the interventions over the next three to five years.”*

100. Additionally the Provincial Roads Improvement Project – Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Cambodia (PPCR/SC.9/8) is a good example of how gender could be mainstreamed in infrastructure projects. Some of the elements included are:

- A Labor and Gender Action Plan²³ which describes the labor and gender-mainstreaming aspects associated with the 5 project outputs, proposed activities and targets. It is important to point out that the project-specific gender action plan (GAP) is a tool used by ADB to ensure “gender mainstreaming” is tangible and explicitly visible in project design and implementation. The project GAP is not a separate component. It mirrors the project outputs and is an integral part of project design.
- The SPCR considered risks of HIV/AIDS transmission, human trafficking, as well as road accidents associated with the construction and operation of the project. The Gender Action Plan ensures that adverse impacts are effectively mitigated (p. 8).
- Performance Targets/Indicators are gender sensitive and are innovative.

²³ The plan can be accessed at <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/projdocs/2011/43309-013-cam-gap.pdf>

Republic of Mozambique: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.8/6.)

Funds: \$86 million

Project 1: Introducing climate-resilience into the design and management of Mozambique's unpaved roads

Key results: Improved resiliency of Mozambique's unpaved rural road network through evidence-guided adaptation strategies for the national road sector.

Project 2: Coastal cities and climate change

Key results: Improved municipal management and sustainable financing approaches in targeted coastal cities.

Project 3: Climate-resilient water-enabled growth, transforming the hydro-meteorological services

Key results: Enhanced National Water Information System to support climate-resilience water-enabled economic growth.

Project 4: Sustainable land and water re- sources management

Key results: Strengthened capacity of communities to address the inter-linked challenges of adverse impacts of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity, and land degradation.

Project 5: Enhancing climate resilience— agricultural production and food security

Key results: Improved food security through diversification of agriculture products and the promotion of agricultural technologies to address the critical problems of drought and flood.

Project 6: Developing climate resilience in the agricultural and peri-urban water sectors through provision of credit lines from Mozambican banks

Key results: Improved financial flow for improvement of agricultural and peri-urban water sectors.

Project 7: Developing community climate resilience through private sector engagement in forest management, sustainable timber harvesting and/or tourism

Key results: Improved climate resiliency of poor rural communities through innovative techniques for sustainable utilization of Miombo woodlands that can be replicated in other parts of Mozambique.

Complementary project: Climate change policy lending

Key results: Technical assistance. This complementary funding would support progress on other aspects of the climate change agenda in Mozambique, including low carbon energy access for the poor and on Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+).

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Mozambique. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

101. In 2010, the Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), developed the Gender and Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan through a multi-stakeholder process lead by UNIFEM and the IUCN. The Action Plan provides the basis and principles for several key entry points for gender in the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Mozambique (PPCR/SC.8/6.).²⁴

102. Some observations on the manner in which gender is included throughout the SPCR are:

- Legal and policy frameworks relating to gender equality and equity and climate change have been included.
- During the SPCR consultation process a number of stakeholders emphasized the need to strengthen gender issues. The impact on women has been taken into consideration in 5 out of the 7 proposed Investment Projects.

²⁴ The Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan is guided by the following principles: i) Equity, ii) No discrimination; iii) Gender mainstreaming, iv) Ecologic asset, v) Participation in natural resources management and benefits, vi) Sustainable development, vii) Adaptation and mitigation as a learning process.

- In the description of the financial mechanisms it states that it “will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments and that this will be developed during the project design. The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth.”
- In some of the activities the need to address the underlying causes of inequality are mentioned in a very low-key manner. This is, for example, the case of private sector investment in forest management that states that “the development of appropriate land and forest rights (*will be*) prioritized to ensure that women - the primary direct users of forest resources, are central to decisions over their management and share equitably in the services and benefits they deliver”.
- The expected key results and associated indicators of success from the Implementation Strategy presented in the summary do not incorporate gender. Recognizing this omission, the SPCR acknowledges the need to develop a more detailed version of the results framework for the SPCR.

Nepal: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.8/7)

Funds: \$86 million

Investment project 1: Building climate resilience of watersheds in mountain eco-regions

Key results: Increased agricultural productivity, improved human health, and increased water availability.

Investment project 2: Building resilience to climate-related hazards

Key results: Greater resilience against floods, droughts, landslides and glacier lake outburst floods; better medium to long-term weather and flood forecasting; established early warning systems and; improved access to financial instruments such as micro-insurance/finance for vulnerable communities and, in particular, women.

Technical assistance project 3: Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development

Key results: Development programs, policies, and projects are protected from the impacts of climate change.

Investment project 4: Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation

Key results: Enhanced agricultural productivity and food security; better access to finance for agro- supply chain; and strengthened climate change risk management capacity in Nepal’s private sector.

Investment project 5: Enhancing climate resilience of endangered species

Key results: Natural habits of critically endangered species are safeguarded at landscape level against climate threats.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Nepal. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

103.

- The SPCR is based on a socially inclusive, and broad consultative process that included women groups, indigenous communities, vulnerable communities and the poor. In total, around 450 people were consulted, a significant number comprising women (about 40%) and indigenous people.
- Throughout the document, women are mainly portrait as a vulnerable group along with the children, the elders and in some instances with the youth. The document does an analysis to understand the impact of climate change specifically on these vulnerable groups.
- The second of the five components proposes to establish a climate risk insurance/finance program for vulnerable community groups, i.e. farmers, livestock owners and women. It proposes to earmark resources through the “establishment of micro-insurance scheme targeting climate vulnerable communities and women.”
- Two of the 5 components of the SPCR include one sex-disaggregated indicator (components 2 and 5).
- Under the required resources for undertaking the Technical Assistance activities, the need to involve gender experts at both the national and international level is acknowledged.

Republic of Niger: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.7/6)

Funds: \$110 million

Investment project 1: Improvement of climate forecasting systems and operationalization of early warning systems

This project will generate and disseminate climate information and improve early warning systems to increase climate resilience of vulnerable populations in Niger.

Key results: Secured access to high quality information on climate variability; climate scenarios have been downscaled to local level and the information made available to end users; established early warning system for climate crises; availability of appropriate information at national and international levels available.

Investment project 2: Sustainable management and control of water resources

This project will support the scaling up of good practices for integrated management of water resources in conjunction with increasing agricultural productivity for food security.

Key results: Increased productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities; improved small-scale irrigation techniques available to farmers; improved access to extension services and funding sources for small-scale farmers; and appropriate information is shared at national and international levels.

Investment project 3: Community action for climate resilience

This project will integrate innovative activities in the areas of sustainable land management, social protection and pilot initiatives aimed at insuring and guaranteeing agricultural production against risks. It will also support the development of climate resilience instruments.

Key results: Climate resilience is incorporated into development programs and IPs; improved resilience of production systems to climate change; appropriate information concerning climate forecasting is shared at national and international levels.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Niger. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

104. The SPCR for Niger addresses gender by recognizing women as a vulnerable group, especially with regards to food insecurity (Box 6, p. 8), alongside several other groups such as subsistence farmers, pastoralists, as well as weak and malnourished children, amongst others.

105. The SPCR also acknowledges that the vulnerability of women and female-headed household is likely to increase with the negative impacts of climate change (p. 8) and highlight the importance of particular adaptation strategies under the leadership of women's organizations, which are powerful agents of change, leveraged through a decentralized and participatory approach and affording "social protection to the most vulnerable."

106. The Ministry of Population, Social Reforms, Women Promotion and Child Protection (MPRS/PFPE) has therefore been recognized and is involved in the design of the SPCR as a key stakeholder (figure 15, *Institutional Setting for the SPCR*, p. 44). However, the further involvement of women and consideration of gender issues are less clearly articulated or absent in the document and not reflected either in specific key indicators, or in the ensuing budget allocation.

107. From a policy point of view, Niger recognizes that its development depends largely on its ability to better manage all its natural resources, by promoting a more holistic approach, more oriented towards the stakeholders, particularly rural communities. Whilst it draws on, and links to, several strategic development policies and frameworks to achieve this objective, it falls short of drawing on policy frameworks that have been adopted by the Government and that relate to gender issues.

108. In addition to the SPCR, three projects were reviewed for Niger by the IUCN gender team: (i) the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request, (ii) the Niger

Community Action Project for Climate Resilience and (iii) the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC) in the Niger Project Appraisal.

- In the first (Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request) there is no mention to either gender or women issues.
- The second (Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience) acknowledges the need to improve women condition and its economic growth however they recognized at the same time that they lack appropriate institutional settings; identified women and women headed household as the most vulnerable groups; and the national women's mechanism²⁵ is not acknowledged as a player in the technical implementation framework.
- The third (PDIPC), recognizes the operational principles defined in the ADB updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-20, outlines the importance of women representation, number of women beneficiaries and underlines women's advancement as an objective, and in its key indicators include: gender disaggregated jobs created, incomes and economic power.

109. According to the CIF Gender Fact Sheet "broad stakeholder consultations resulted in an SPCR that lays out strong consideration for gender issues. The multi-stakeholder steering committee includes a representative of women's groups to ensure that guidance on gender issues is incorporated at every stage of SPCR development and implementation."²⁶

Republic of Tajikistan: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.7/7)

Funds: \$47.75 million

Technical assistance project 1: Building capacity for climate resilience

Key results: Strengthened government capacity for mainstreaming climate change risks into national policies and development plans and increased country resilience through effective management of the PPCR.

Investment project 2: Improvement of weather, climate and hydrological service delivery

Key results: Strengthened national capacity to collect, analyze and present data and information on weather, climate and hydrology to the government and public.

Technical assistance project 3: Climate science and modeling program

Key results: Strengthened national capacity of the hydrological-meteorological office and other stakeholders to produce, analyze and apply climate science and downscaled climate impact projections.

Investment project 4: Enhancing the climate resilience of the energy sector

Key result: Integrated analysis and climate resilience measures in hydropower investments.

Investment project 5: Agriculture and sustainable land management

Key results: Enabled farmers and rural communities are more resilient to climate change through improvements to land management and agriculture that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce hunger, and restore productive natural resources.

²⁵ The report intentionally uses "national women's mechanism" in order to encompass both traditional national women's machineries, such as ministries, as well as other relevant bodies, such as inter-ministerial bodies, task forces, and parliamentary committees. This is in accordance with the Directory of National Mechanisms for Gender Equality (UN WOMEN, September 2012, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/documents/National-Mechanisms-Web.pdf>), which notes that within the UN system, the national mechanisms for gender equality and/or women refer to "those bodies and institutions within different branches of the State (legislative, executive and judicial branches) as well as independent, accountability and advisory bodies that, together, are recognized as 'national mechanisms for gender equality' by all stakeholders. They may include, but not be limited to:

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

²⁶ CIF. 2011. CIF Fact Sheet Pilot Program for Climate Resilience countries are advancing gender issues. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets/ppcr. Accessed August 2012.

Investment project 6: Building climate resilience in the Pyanj River Basin

Key results: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities to climate induced extreme events and climate variability in Khatlon Province along the Pyanj River and its tributaries.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Tajikistan. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

110. Gender considerations are included in the SPCR of Tajikistan through the:

- Gender vision of the SPCR being confined in a Text box “Gender, poverty and climate change in Tajikistan” (p.10).
- Identifying of women mainly as a vulnerable group alongside children, the elderly and the sick.
- The Investment Project 5, where it is acknowledged that female-headed households control lesser resources to practice sustainable management of land.
- There is a mention that the monitoring indicators will be sex disaggregated.

111. The national women’s mechanism is not mentioned, nor is the engagement of women or women organizations documented or reported.

Yemen: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.10/8/Rev.1)**Funds: \$50 million****Investment I: Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination**

Key results: Improved institutional structures and processes to respond to climate change and climate variability and climate resilience is incorporated into development programs and IPs.

Investment II: Improving the Climate Resilience of the Water Sector

Key results: Policy analysis and reform and institution strengthening, participatory watershed management, resource protection, flood control.

Investment III: Improving Rural Livelihood through Adaptation in Rain-fed Agriculture

Key results: Rain-fed agriculture, rural livelihoods, water and soil conservation, knowledge management.

Investment IV: Climate-Resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Key results: Direct adaptation measures, knowledge management, mainstreaming of climate resilience.

State of Gender

112. Yemen incorporated gender in a thorough manner throughout the SPCR. In particular:

- The advice/inputs of women groups were actively sought, whenever feasible, throughout the SPCR preparation process. The consultation process included local communities and vulnerable groups such as women, farmers and fishermen, public representatives, academia and research institutions, and NGOs.
- Women groups are assigned a role in the management structure (project management unit). The Women and Environment Unit of the Environment Protection Authority, with the support of local women’s NGOs, is entrusted to monitor and evaluate on a regular basis the gender inclusion across all investments. This includes annual assessments on how to improve gender aspects with recommendations for improvement.
- All of the Investment Projects include gender as a cross cutting topic.
- During team integration, each Project Management Unit will include 1-2 female specialists seconded from the entity implementing the investment. Additionally, it states the need to ensure

that there is targeted training aimed at female staff.

- It acknowledges – in a rather visionary and unique manner - the need to work on the underlying determinants of gender gaps and proposed to work both with men and women that could lead to transformational change.

Zambia: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.8/8)

Funds: \$86 million

Investment project 1: Strengthening climate resilience in Zambia and the Barotse sub-basin

Key results: Strengthened adaptive capacity and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and rural communities to climate variability and change in priority areas of the Barotse sub-basins.

Investment project 2: Strengthening climate resilience in the Kafue river basin

Key results: Strengthened climate resilient infrastructure policies and their effective implementation piloted.

Investment project 3: Private sector support for climate resilience

Key results: Strengthened institutional structures, strategic planning, coordination and awareness for climate change resilience in Zambia.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Niger. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

113. From the three documents analyzed from Zambia (SPCR, Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request and Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience), the main findings are as follows:

- The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request has no reference to gender.
- Gender is not mentioned under any of the activities covered in the project from the private sector.
- Under the SPCR, women are perceived as part of the most vulnerable social groups alongside the elders, and people living with HIV-AIDS.
- Promoting access to microfinance to expand livelihood opportunities (particularly for youth and women's groups) is seen as one of the most important strategies to break the cycle of poverty in rural communities. These vulnerable groups will be specially targeted by the SPCR, by earmarking at least 50% of the funds disbursed under climate-resilient Areas Development Plans to their direct benefit.
- There is one key indicator, which indicates women as a beneficiary of the climate resilience plans.

Caribbean: Regional Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.10/5)

Funds: \$10.60 million

Component 1: Improving Geospatial Data and Management for Adaptation Planning, Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impact Analysis

Key results: improve the quality of geospatial data crucial for understanding the impacts of climate change in order to support decision making in development planning, adaptation strategies and disaster risk reduction.

Component 2: Consolidating and Expanding the Regional Climate Monitoring Network and Global Platform Linkages

Key results: Consolidate and expand the regional climate monitoring network connectivity and linkage with global networks.

Component 3: Downscaling and Expanding Climate Projection Models and High Resolution Maps

Key results: Make available regional and, where appropriate, downscaled future climate projections to enhance climate modeling capacity in the Caribbean; Increased number of climate variables analyzed and range of analysis performed, including the examination of extreme events and hurricanes; Utilize climate data projections and tier 1 modeling outputs to generate framework for tier 2 (sectoral) modeling that would support improved adaptation planning and decision making and incorporation of climate change considerations into Agriculture, Water, Health, Forest/Ecosystems, Integrated Coastal Zone/Coastal Area Management and Land Use Planning.

Component 4: Applied Adaptation Initiatives

Key results: Enable the assessment, design, up-scaling and replication of practical adaptation measures, including cost benefit analysis; Develop appropriate incentive regimes to encourage the implementation of adaptation measures by the private sector; Document and disseminate assessment results (including cost benefit analysis), good practices and lessons learned.

Technical Assistance Projects

Objective 1: engage in training of scientific, technical, and managerial personnel; institutional strengthening; providing systematic long-term technical assistance; and strengthening scientific information support capacity that allows the CCCCC to effectively support the Member States in policy development and applied adaptation project implementation.

Objective 2: overall coordination of the various focal points for impact modeling, will strengthen cross-sector coordination and enhance assessment of climate change impacts on key socioeconomic sectors both within countries and across the region.

Objective 3: advance the two-tier modeling approach and other work by developing integrated land use maps, plans and regulations in selected strategic areas.

State of Gender

114. The Caribbean has developed a regional SPCR within which gender is referenced as follows:

- Women mentioned mainly as a vulnerable group.
- As part of the total funding, a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) has been requested in order to undertake, among others, a study of the impacts of climate change on gender and vulnerable groups in the PPCR participating countries.
- The Inter-American Council for Women from the Organization from American States (OAS) is considered as a stakeholder.
- In the Results Framework, the number of persons trained in climate modeling, GIS and application of climate data and tools should include at least 4 females out of 12 persons
- All 4 components include mention of gender. The section on key indicators under Component 4 includes "Economic analysis of climate change impact on coastal communities and policy recommendations, taking account of data on vulnerable groups and gender."

115. As a side observation, it was noted that Component I, II and III include the exact same language for the mainstreaming of gender, with only the final text of each paragraph changed. This approach does not maximize the value of gender mainstreaming in the SPCR. Where gender is included, it should always be relevant, appropriate and with due consideration given to the state of women and the topic it seeks to address.

116. Due to the fact that this is a regional program the observation of the review team is that further opportunities exists that could be leveraged to include gender. These relate, in particular, to incorporating a regional legal and policy framework related to gender equality and equity and climate change; strengthening gender in the program further, in sectors such as agriculture, aquaculture, water and health the gender analysis could be expanded; and sex/gender disaggregated data could be included as an objective or a result, going beyond only a tool.

Grenada: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

Funds: \$20 millions

Investment project 1: Disaster vulnerability and climate risk reduction

Key results: Improved flood mitigation/drainage works; improved rock falls, landslides and erosion mitigation; climate proofed critical bridges; increased drought resilience in water supply systems; climate proofed public buildings, schools, old age homes and warehouses for emergency operations; and improved capacity for disaster response.

Investment project 2: Forest rehabilitation

Key results: Reduced vulnerability to climate change through the restoration and preservation of valuable forest resources; and effective land use practices that promote sustainable livelihoods and contribute to environmental sustainability and reduce poverty.

Technical Assistance Projects

- Water resources assessment and management study
- Roadmap for coastal zone management
- Improving the use of data & GIS for climate change adaptation
- Support for the rehabilitation of Bathway Sandstone Reef

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Grenada. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

117. Grenada's in-depth incorporation of gender in the SPCR is reflected by:

- A comprehensive gender analysis throughout the context, data and indicators. It proposed that as a shared part of all four technical assistance projects, an overall strategy be prepared to guide the inclusion of gender concerns, where appropriate, in all aspects of the SPCR implementation.
- Women characterized as relevant stakeholders and agents of change. They reject the view of women as helpless victims and a liability.
- Data collection being critical to all effective gender sensitive planning and design of policies, facilities, projects and community programs. Capacity building initiatives for data management should be planned to include specialist gender disaggregated data collection where necessary.
- The Government of Grenada recognizes the need to incorporate gender into climate change programming. This includes: gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender aspect; women's capacity to adapt with climate induced natural disasters and extreme events; gender and decision-making on climate change; and gender-specific role in adaptation and mitigation. The interventions being proposed for PPCR support has considered this gender dimension to the fullest extent.
- In the list of stakeholders and those consulted for the Grenada SPCR, there is no mention of the national women mechanism.

Jamaica: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience**Funds: \$25 million****Component 1: Improved quality climate information for effective planning and action at local and national levels**

Key results: Assist in setting the framework for action and improving the systems necessary for the integration of climate change in decision-making processes. This involves the generation of data and information that will form the basis on which instruments such as policies, programs and projects are designed and implemented. Special attention will also be given to the health sector, which is experiencing resource and information constraints.

Component 2: Climate change mainstreamed into development plans and planning processes and increased adaptation to the impacts of climate change by stakeholders in vulnerable sections of the Rio Bueno and Rio Minho river basins

Key results: Facilitate the incorporation of climate change in development planning and also the implementation of some adaptation measures in two badly degraded, yet important, watersheds – Rio Minho and Rio Bueno; The capacity of the vulnerable groups within the watersheds will improve and the lessons learnt will be incorporated in other programs or projects as appropriate.

Component 3: Institutionalize financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation initiatives by the private sector and community-based organizations.

Key results: Assist the private sector and local level groups to finance adaptation initiatives through competitive loans and trust funds.

State of Gender

118.

- Jamaica's SPCR acknowledges the value of the national legal and policy framework on gender.
- Throughout the document the references to male, female, women and men are extensive and wide-ranging, providing an exceptional analysis of the situation of the country by gender. Nevertheless, some of the data presented has no relation to climate change (i.e. number of people in conflict with the justice system in Jamaica by sex). While an interesting context on gender relations in the country, this type of data alone is not sufficient to provide a gender perspective on climate change.
- In the analysis of actions under the various investments projects, gender considerations are almost absent/invisible.
- The SPCR incorporates some indicators to contextualize women – men situation in diverse circumstances in the different components.
- In the list of stakeholders and those consulted for the Jamaica SPCR there is no mention to the national women mechanism, however women NGOs were part of the national consultation processes.

Saint Lucia: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.8/5)

Funds: \$22 million

Component 1: Adaptation Facilitation

Key results: Strengthening National Level Policy, Legislative and Institutional Framework for Climate Resilience and Enhancing PPCR Implementation; Public Education and Outreach for Climate Change Resilience Building; Research and Systematic Observation and Data Information Acquisition and Management for Climate Change Adaptation.

Component 2: Adaptation Implementation

Key results: Implementation of Climate Resilience Measures in Critical Buildings; Coastal Zone Management for Climate Resilience; Supporting Community-level Interventions in Water resource Conservation and Management.

Component 3: Adaptation Financing

Key results: Climate Change Adaptation Financing Facility.

Technical Assistance

Conduct of Assessments and Studies to be undertaken during the project preparation period; A feasibility study for the establishment of a Climate Adaptation Loan Facility (CALF) and a Climate Adaptation Trust (CAT) Fund; Preparation of detailed Terms of Reference for assessments and studies and related activities to be undertaken during the project preparation period and in the early stages of actual project implementation; Preliminary Project Management, Oversight and Implementation support in the form of short-term technical personnel.

State of Gender

119. The SPCR from Saint Lucia includes gender considerations paying attention to the following elements:

- Identifying - as a key actor - the Ministry of Health, Wellness and Gender. It also proposed that the Minister be co-opted on the Climate Resilience Sub-Committee in relation to gender issues.
- There is a tendency to use the words "gender" and "women" inter-changeably.

- The SPCR acknowledges the need to have an analytical basis for targeted policy and program development for populations most economically and socially at risk to climate change. This will be done mainly through development of maps that will be complemented by gender- and age-disaggregated information collected through participatory approaches in order to understand the key challenges faced by these vulnerable groups. The purpose of this assessment and mapping exercise is to build a gender-disaggregated information source on specific aspects of vulnerability of groups most economically and socially at risk to climate change and to analyze how these specific vulnerability contexts can be addressed with planned adaptation measures (p. 27).
- Gender-sensitive indicators are not included.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR Narrative, Proposed Investment Program Components for PPCR Funding, and Annexes)

- Resource Documents

Funds: \$10 million

Component 1: Climate Vulnerability, Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction

Key results: Conduct 3 pilot projects, assessment of climate change on marine ecosystem and commercial fisheries and the preparation of a Coastal Zone Management Policy and Plan.

Component 2: Data Collection, Analysis and Information Management

Key results: Acquisition and installation of telemetric weather stations and software; coastal zone impacts modeling and the development of a harmonized platform for data analysis and data management.

Component 3: Strengthening of Existing Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework to Address Climate Change Project

Key results: Comprehensive review of current policies, plans and legislative frameworks, drafting a disaster management plan and preparing and finalizing an Environmental Management Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.

Component 4: Design and Implementation of a Public Education and Capacity Building Program

Key results: A national three – year public education program to build community based climate risk and resilience, provide a national curriculum for schools in climate change and disaster risk reduction, plan and develop an early warning system, provide technical training and extend the school risk assessment to cover all constituencies in SVG.

State of Gender

120. The SPCR of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) includes a section on gender and climate change within which it is recognized that there is a need to incorporate gender into climate change programming in the country. Within this context, the SPCR states that there are several areas that require specific attention, including: gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender; women's capacity to adapt to climate-induced natural disasters and extreme events; the importance of gender representation in decision-making on climate change; and gender-specific roles in adaptation and mitigation (p.49).

121. During Phase I, a Social Vulnerability Assessment was conducted that included reference to: (i) gender distinction - what were the differential impacts of the natural disasters on women and men and (ii) the perception of social problems in communities.

122. Unfortunately, the three main documents that form the SPCR do not take this understanding fully into account. Specifically:

- Five national outcomes (Proposed Investment Program Components for PPCR Funding p.22) are identified as a result of the SPCR, two of which mention gender criteria as elements to be considered, whilst the others do not. These are:

ii) increased protection of families and communities against the adverse impacts of climate

change for those most vulnerable (incl. women, children and the elderly); and

v) a transformed legislation and national development planning system that is climate and gender sensitive, constructive and comprehensively enforced.

- Component 1 incorporates gender by acknowledging the need to address gender and poverty issues within the pilot sites and Component 4 includes an activity related the need to conduct a Social Risk Assessment that covers all the constituencies in SVG, with special attention to those vulnerable including single mothers, women, elderly and children.
- The SPCR includes a description of the human resources required for the implementation of the Strategy in which gender experts have not been included.
- The Strategy proposes a set of 7 indicators and outcomes. One of them states the need to developed a gender sensitive disaster risk management plan. However, the objective and the measures for the gender result are not clearly linked.
- Women are identified as part of the vulnerable groups, along with children and the elderly.
- The of Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, The Family, Gender Affairs, Persons with Disabilities, Youth, Sports and Culture was a key national stakeholder involved in the design of the SPCR.

Kingdom of Tonga: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR/SC.10/6)

Funds: \$15 million

Component 1. Capacity building to Support Transformation to a Climate Resilient Development Path

Key results: A local pool of qualified trained personnel who are able to mainstream climate change and related disaster risk reduction at community, sector, and national levels.

Component 2. Sustainable Climate Change Financing

Key results: A “fast start climate change financing framework, which will support priority CCA/DRM interventions in vulnerable communities, primarily for climate-proofing activities, and provide a social safety net for these communities.

Component 3. Building Ecosystem Resilience and Climate Proofing Critical Infrastructure (including Coastal Protection Systems)

Key results: Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management integrated into Tonga’s physical planning processes; Tonga’s coastal fishery/agriculture/protected areas more resilient to impacts from climate change; and critical ports and associated infrastructure less vulnerable to impacts from climate change and disasters through the adoption of a revised NIIP addressing potential climate change impacts and resilience to such impacts through “climate proofed” infrastructure investments under an enabling policy and legislative framework.

State of Gender

123. In Tonga’s SPCR contextualization gender has been incorporated in a manner that is appropriate and relevant to the topics/sectors addressed by the Program and its projects. Some of the ways in which gender is stated is:

- Women and women organizations were fully involved in the participatory process and consultation with stakeholders.
- The gender equality legal framework was analyzed and the Ministry of Women Affairs & Culture was included in the elaboration of the Program.
- A five-step process was followed to identify systematically the priority areas for PPCR support. Within this, an Assessment of Capacity for Adaptation, focusing on vulnerable sectors and communities was conducted. This involved three elements: a household survey, an assessment of capacity for adaptation (sectoral, community, gender, civil society, household) and a community consultation, civil society, and gender issues study. The gender issues study served as the rationale to include in Tonga’s SPCR capacity building and community-based investments component.

- In the result framework there are some indicators with information disaggregated by sex.
- The consultant team in charge of the development of the strategic program included a gender expert.
- Tonga acknowledges both the national women mechanism as well as the legal gender framework.

Samoa: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

Funds: \$25 million

Investment project 1: Enhancing the climate resilience of the West Coast Road (Apia to Airport)

This project will provide a climate resilient West Coast Road and prepare a country-wide program for enhancing the overall road network of Samoa.

Key results: Increased resilience of the West Coast Road infrastructure to extreme weather effects; improved transit conditions for all road users; reduced maintenance costs.

Investment project 2: Enhancing the climate resilience of coastal resources and communities

Key results: Reduced vulnerability and enhanced capacity of natural systems and coastal communities to recover from impacts associated with climate change and extreme weather events.

Technical assistance component:

Technical assistance will address needs at many levels. This component refers specifically to assistance related to the establishment of an environmental trust fund for Samoa that will provide small grants to local communities for adaptation related activities at the local level.

Key result: Climate change adaptation trust fund established for Samoa.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Samoa. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fact_sheets#ppcr

State of Gender

124.

- The Samoa SPCR was built on the pioneering gender-sensitive approaches used during preparation of Samoa's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA).²⁷
- Gender is identified as an essential cross-cutting theme that will be actively promoted in all SPCR activities.
- Under the Technical Assistance component, resources are requested for the development of a Strategic Policy Framework, that specifically:
 - Is intended to provide the necessary information to understand the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa;
 - Will offer guidance for implementing gender-aware adaptation measures, especially at community level – to ensure that the Investment Projects provide equitable benefits, regardless of gender; and
 - Develops a monitoring framework for the actions proposed for mainstreaming gender in development planning and programming.
- The study will be shared with the Ministry of Women and Community and Social Development with the aim of mainstreaming the responses to specific gender differentiated impacts across sectors and government programs.
- The Program recognizes the need to understand the roots causes of inequality by making clear the difference in access to capital between men and women and how this translates in terms of gender-differentiated vulnerability to natural disasters and incremental climate change impacts.

²⁷ This involved a community participatory approach that included local communities and men and women at the grassroots level who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Countrywide public consultations were held with the three main inter-related social groups, namely village council of chiefs, the untitled men, and the women's committees and/or women's council.

- Women were adequately represented in both individual and general meetings with stakeholders, including meeting with women's organizations.
- The Ministry of Women and Community and Social development was fully integrated in the development of the program.
- Innovative way of earmarking resources. In selecting the CSOs for the envisaged capacity building and grants, advantage will be given to groups that promote greater equality and gender sensitive inputs into national and local policy- and decision-making.

X. FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

The FIP under the SCF is designed to pilot and demonstrate ways to support developing countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and to promote sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs.²⁸

OVERVIEW²⁹

125. "The main purpose of the FIP is to support developing countries' REDD+-efforts, providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD+ readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements. The FIP will finance efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts to do so."

The specific objectives of the FIP as stated in its design document are to:

- **Pilot replicable models** to generate understanding of links between the implementation of forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emissions reductions, conservation and sustainable management;
- **Strengthen capacities** to initiate and facilitate steps towards transformational change in forest related policies and practices;
- **Scale-up investment** and facilitate the leveraging of additional financial resources for REDD+, including private investments and a possible UNFCCC forest mechanism; and
- **Provide valuable experience and feedback** in the context of the UNFCCC deliberations on REDD+.

126. As stated in its "*Design Document*"³⁰ the FIP is designed to:

- Support a change of nature and scope necessary to help significantly shift national forest and land use development paths;
- Serve as a vehicle to finance investments and related capacity building necessary for the implementation of policies and measures that emerge from inclusive multi-stakeholder REDD+ planning processes at the national level; and
- Improve forest law enforcement and governance, including forest laws and policy, land tenure administration, monitoring and capability, and transparency and accountability.

127. The procedure under the FIP to program and plan its investments comprises two phases:

²⁸ Climate Investment Funds – FIP <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5>. Accessed August 2012.

²⁹ CIF. 2009. Design Document for the Forest Investment Program, a targeted program under the SCF trust fund. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/FIP_Design_Document_July_final.pdf Accessed August 2012.

³⁰ CIF. 2009. Design Document for the Forest Investment Program, a Targeted Program under the SCF Trust Fund. Section II: Objectives, Purpose and Scope of the FIP, under point 11(a), sub points (i), (iv), and (viii), found on pages 4-5.

- **Pilot Country Selection Phase** – FIP-Sub-Committee agree on country or regional pilots and criteria, the CIF Administrative Unit informs countries of the program and solicits expressions of interest, an Expert Group recommends a short-list of country or regional pilots by applying approved selection criteria, and finally, selected countries are invited to confirm their interest in participating, they identify a focal point and establish a national-level, multi-stakeholder steering committee.
- **Programming Phase** – Initiated by a joint country-led/MDB mission to assist the development of an IP, followed by endorsement of the IP by the FIP Sub-Committee for further development of programs and project concepts identified in the IP, the preparation of programs and projects, decision(s) on FIP financing for programs and projects by the FIP Sub-Committee and further processing of programs and projects in accordance with MDB policies and procedures, including final approval.

Dedicated Grant Mechanism

128. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism is a subset of funds specific to the Forest Investment Program. Section X of the FIP Design Document on the *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Dedicated Initiative* describes the DGM, stating that “A dedicated grant mechanism should be established under the FIP to provide grants to indigenous peoples and local communities in country or regional pilots to support their participation in the development of the FIP investment strategies, programs and projects...”³¹ (for a complete description of the DGM, see the FIP design document, paragraphs 38-40).

129. In some FIPs, the DGM considers issues of gender equality and inclusion of women within the context of indigenous peoples and local communities. However at present no specific funds are earmarked for the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment in any of the four FIPs reviewed. The closest that an investment plan comes to setting aside a definite quantity or percentage funds for gender and/or women can be seen in Lao PDR’s FIP and, in particular, in its section on the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM). For example, while Lao PDR’s FIP does not earmark specific resources for gender issues in monetary terms, it includes gender-related activities under the DGM subset of funds. Referring to the use of DGM funds, Annex 3 of the FIP highlights that “Generally, both governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders suggested that the fund shall be used to benefit the local people, **especially the vulnerable ethnic groups and women**, as much as possible and in a sustainable manner” (p. 79). Additionally, women and women’s organizations will have input as to how the DGM funds are used and administered. While this does not constitute earmarking of funds, it is the closest that any of the FIP or SREP come to using specific funds for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

FIP links with to FCPF and UNREDD.

130. None of the CIFs adequately discuss the issues of property rights and land and resource tenure, failing to heed the *No Rights, No REDD* argument, which contends that the participation of local and indigenous communities, as well as a recognition of their right to the commercial use of forest lands, is essential for the successful implementation of REDD programming. According to UN-REDD, “Land tenure and ownership have been at the core of the ‘No Rights, No REDD’ argument. The gendered dimensions of property rights and tenurial security are complex.”³² This is of particular relevance to the FIP, as indigenous peoples and women are primary users of forests and are both key stakeholders and beneficiaries in all FIP programs and projects. In most of the developing world, women’s property rights and -ownership of land are often limited by customary and traditional access. Poor women, in particular, face disadvantages to land access and ownership. A USAID Assessment of REDD+ in Asia found that while there are countries that have laws affording men and women equal land rights, in most cases, forest land is owned by national governments. Land ownership rights are therefore not an option for either men or

³¹ CIF. 2009. Design Document for the Forest Investment Program, a Targeted Program Under the SCF Trust Fund. p. 14-15.

³² FAO, UNDP and UNEP. 2011. The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+. New York.

women. Additionally, “Recognition of rights to forest products and carbon from forests is critical in order for women to be included in the revenue sharing from REDD+ activities on such lands.”³³

131. Both UN-REDD and USAID emphasize the importance of considering gender dimensions of property rights and tenurial security, yet none of the four FIPs reviewed consider related legal and policy frameworks. Mexico serves as a case in point; one goal of its FIP (as outlined in the gender indicators proposed in its Results Framework) is to achieve an “Increase in area with clear, recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)” (p. 53). Despite this, the FIP does not take into consideration the fact that, in Mexico, land tenure is based on legislation (statutory law) as well as customary law³⁴. This suggests that those involved in the planning of these programs and projects might not be aware of the underlying socio-cultural context, ruling customary law and traditions that have governed use of the forest estate and resources for generations – topics expected to be covered in stakeholder consultations during the program design phase.

132. “Additionally, the UN-REDD Program, FCPF and FIP will develop a collaborative approach to identify opportunities for supporting country-level REDD+ needs. To guarantee coordinated implementation procedures at a country level, the three initiatives will explore mechanisms for collaborating to avoid a fragmented implementation structure.”³⁵

FIP builds on existing national REDD+ strategies or equivalents

133. The FIP was not intended to serve as a completely new strategy that would combat deforestation and forest degradation. Rather, its main purpose is to support existing REDD+ efforts in developing countries. What the FIP does is to provide additional up-front financing for reforms and public and private investments already identified through national REDD+ strategies. The FIP also seeks to bring additional expertise to national climate change efforts and biodiversity conservation, among others.

134. The fact that the FIP is designed to support existing REDD+ efforts in developing countries is evident in its four objectives. Paragraph 10 of the FIP design document explicitly states that “The main purpose of the FIP is to support developing countries’ REDD-efforts...” (p. 4). In the eight pilot countries where the FIP is working (Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, Peru), the process has been led by joint missions and partnerships with national governments and MDBs. According to the Voluntary REDD+ Database, “Special attention is given to build on existing REDD+ activities and build a partnership with active national and international institutions to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The CIF/FIP pays much attention to collaborate with the FCPF, GEF and UN-REDD Program at the country where applicable.”³⁶ Additionally, Paragraph 33 of the FIP Design Document states that “the FIP programming process should take fully into account existing sustainable development plans, national climate change efforts, forest-related programs, and ongoing and planned MDB operations in the country’s forest sector, and should build on other climate and forest funding sources and initiatives in a manner that is complementary and leverages further financial support” (p. 13).

135. Lessons learned (to date) from the CIF Portfolio specifically relating to the FIP mention the relevance of the FIP building on existing national REDD+ strategies. For example, one important lesson indicated that “Countries that have identified national REDD-plus priority actions, with FCPF and UN-REDD support, have a definite advantage: They can attract large-scale external investments and offer incentives to national stakeholders to enhance collaboration.”³⁷ Also, because the FIP makes innovative investments in the early stages of REDD+ programming, it has the advantage of being able to modify IPs and projects given the progress of the intervention to date.

³³ Gurung, J., Giri, K., Setyowati, A.B. and Lebow, E. 2011. Getting REDD+ Right for Women: An analysis of the barriers and opportunities for women’s participation in the REDD+ sector in Asia. WOCAN-USAID-United States Forest.. P. 23-24.

³⁴ FAO, UNDP and UNEP. 2011. The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+. New York.

³⁵ UN-REDD Programme, 2010. The UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015. United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. p. 18-19.

³⁶ FIP. 2012. Voluntary REDD+ Database. http://reddplusdatabase.org/country_institutions/59/redd. Accessed October 2012.

³⁷ CIF 2012. About Us: Forest Investment Program. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/3382>. Accessed October 2012.

GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE FIP

Scope

136. The FIP Sub-Committee has selected eight pilot countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, and Peru. Contributors have pledged \$639 million. By June 2012, the FIP Sub-Committee endorsed four IPs: Brazil, DRC, Lao PDR, and Mexico. The remaining four are scheduled to be endorsed in 2012 and 2013.

137. The gender review for the FIPs-IPs was conducted for the Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lao PDR, and Mexico.

Results of Analysis

138. Each of the four IPs states the manner in which gender issues will be taken into consideration throughout implementation of the IP. The approach in promoting gender equality in these, however, also varies (see Table 4).

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

Table 4
FIP Countries at a Glance

FIP

FIP/ COUNTRIES- REGIONS	Gender Referred to in Text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/ Organizations Documented and Reported	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Democratic Republic of Congo	x	Vulnerable/ Beneficiaries			x	Partially	
Lao PDR	x	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	x	x	x	Partially	x
Brazil	x	Vulnerable/ Beneficiaries			*	Not included	x
Mexico	x	Vulnerable/ Beneficiaries			*	Partially	
TOTAL	100%	75% as vulnerable/ beneficiaries 25% as relevant stakeholders and agents of change	25% of the countries mentions the involvement of the national women mechanism	25%	50% In the cases of Brasil and Mexico, no specific women organizations CSO were consulted. There was only a sex-disaggregated breakdown of male/ female participants, but not specifically with the purpose of exploring gender issues/women's empowerment	75% of the countries have partial gender indicators 25% not included	50%

(1) **Included:** all the components.
Partially: one or more indicators in some components.

SUMMARIES OF COUNTRY FIP INVESTMENT PLANS

Democratic Republic of Congo Investment Plan (FIP/SC.6/4)

Funds: \$60 million

Project 1: Addressing deforestation and degradation in the Kinshasa supply area

Key results: Improved land and forest management in the areas surrounding Kinshasa; over 2 million tons of CO₂e sequestered.

Project 2: Addressing deforestation and degradation in the Mbuji Mayi / Kananga supply area

Key results: Improved land and forest management in the Mbuji Mayi and Kananga areas and close to 4 million tons of CO₂e sequestered.

Project 3: Addressing deforestation and degradation in the Kisangani supply area

Key results: Improved land and forest management in the Kisangani area and over 3 million tons of CO₂e sequestered.

Project 4: Small grants program to promising small-scale REDD+ initiatives

Key results: Reduced barriers to entry for target sectors, supported private sector initiatives with innovative financing and technical assistance, synergies between the private sector and local communities for effective land and forest management.

Project 5: Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC

Key result: Innovative projects will generate positive social impacts as well as environmental benefits through the development of an incubator that supports private sector involvement in REDD+ activities.

Source: CIF. 2012.

https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/FIP_Congo_4_12_12.pdf

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State of Gender

139. The FIP for the DRC contains a section on gender in its IP (p. 55). It states that the strategies for implementing FIP activities are going to be elaborated taking into account the themes related to gender. It also mentions the implementation of safeguards in relation to strategic environmental and social assessments. However, in the proposed implementation projects no mention is made of gender issues and there is only one indicator within the preliminary result framework that disaggregates information by sex.

140. Other ways in which the FIP references gender include:

- The promotion of activities that have the potential to reduce women's working time/hours and facilitate a better distribution of work among women and men, mentioned under actions related to agro forestry;
- Advancing women's health by improving energy efficiency in kitchens that promote the reduction of carbon monoxide and dioxide emissions;
- During the consultation processes, where women's groups form part of the stakeholders involved; and
- Special attention given to indigenous women for the development of information, awareness, education and communication strategy of the IP.

Lao People's Democratic Republic Investment Plan (FIP/SC.7/4)

Funds: \$30 million

Project 1: Protecting forests for sustainable ecosystem services

This project will pilot village and smallholder forestry providing more productive and remunerative farming systems to reduce areas used for shifting cultivation and restore forest cover on denuded land where co-benefits from biodiversity and water conservation are secured.

Key results: Legislation, governance frameworks and incentives implemented for conserving forests; improved land and forest management leading to over 2.5 million tons of CO₂e sequestered after 8 years.

Project 2: Smallholder forestry project

Smallholders will be provided opportunities to participate in agroforestry models that are linked to private enterprise production and value addition operations.

Key results: Improved regulatory framework for private sector partnerships with smallholders and alternative livelihoods and agricultural productivity enhancement for relevant stakeholders.

Project 3: Scaling-up participatory sustainable forest management

Participatory sustainable management of classified and unclassified forests will be scaled up to include different management systems across the country.

Key results: Inter-ministerial planning will be coordinated to reflect forest management priorities and varied management schemes; provincial authorities will be engaged on land use planning; improved land and forest management implemented leading to over 2.8 million tons of CO₂e sequestered after 8 years.

Source: CIF. 2012. http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/FIP_Lao_4_12_12.pdf

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State of Gender

141. Lao's PDR FIP's takes a rights-based approach to development, emphasizing all peoples' right to information and to make informed decisions. It depicts gender as a cross-cutting issue, and gender equality is considered as a transformative process and a direct co-benefit of the FIP. Women are not viewed as a vulnerable group, but rather as part of a greater whole. Gender mainstreaming is integrated throughout the FIP, and women's civil society organizations and the Lao Women's Union (LWU), were consulted throughout the FIP process. Additionally, the LWU is responsible for advocating for women's rights and development, and is also a member of the REDD+ Task Force.

142. Other observations include:

- In the IP Results Framework, four results have specific performance indicators seeking to ensure the active participation by women: The 1) extent to which women and men of various ethnic groups have access to relevant information in a timely manner; 2) number of women participating in participatory sustainable forest management; 3) number of staff trained, proportion of women; and 4) number of villagers trained, and the proportion of women (p. 45-48). Three of the four indicators only consider sex-disaggregated information and do not expand on the ensuing impact on gender equality.
- Reflection on the use of local ethnic languages as a principle to ensure that everyone has access to basic information, which is critical for women's participation and gender equality.
- Throughout the consultation and development of the FIP key stakeholder participated. They include the Gender Development Group (GDG), the IUCN and other development partners.
- The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) takes into account the opinion of female stakeholders in deciding how funds will be used.
- Based on the principles of the UNFCCC Cancun Agreement (CoP 16), safeguard measures, including enhancing women's participation, have been taken into account.

Brazil Investment Plan (FIP/SC.8/4/Rev.1)

Funds: \$70 million

Investment Project 1.1- Environmental regularization of rural lands (based upon the CAR)

Key result: To help reduce deforestation and forest degradation on rural landholdings and to reduce emissions and to increase carbon sequestration by ensuring the environmental compliance by owner or occupiers of private landholdings in the 11 states within the Cerrado Biome.

Investment Project 1.2- Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC Plan)

Key result: To help reduce deforestation and forest degradation on rural landholdings and to reduce emissions and to increase carbon sequestration in private landholdings. The project together with a wider set of initiatives and resources, seeks to contribute to the success of the broader adoption of the ABC Plan by the private sector.

Investment Project 2.1- Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources

Key result: To implement the NFI in the Cerrado biome and to consolidate the NFIS as key policy instruments that will produce timely, good quality information for decision-makers of the public and private sectors on forest resources and their use, thereby contributing to sustainable programs focused on the mitigation of GHG emissions in the Cerrado

Investment Project 2.2- Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover

Key Result: To contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of forest carbon stocks by producing geospatial and temporal information about deforestation, forest degradation and land use in the Cerrado, Caatinga and Pantanal biomes; and to the development of an early-warning system to prevent forest fires at national scale which will serve to inform and improve government efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation of the native vegetation cover.

State of Gender

143. The IP for Brazil states that gender will be treated as a crosscutting issue and during the design stage specific to each project, “at which time the gender theme will be carefully analyzed to identify the most suitable approach to be taken by each one of the four projects”. Compliance with the MDBs gender safeguards and any applicable Brazilian policy and regulation related to gender will also be observed.

144. In the view of the team, gender is not consistently mainstreamed throughout the development of all the components of the IP. These include:

- Investment Project 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2 has no mention on gender or women at all.
- Investment Project 2.1 dealing with forest information, proposes to mainstream gender by: at least having one woman as a member of each National Forest Inventory field team; including gender balance as a main selection criteria during the interviews on the importance of forests to local communities; and having some variables of the National Forestry Information System such as employment, education and research disaggregated by sex.
- The IP was designed through an inclusive and participatory process where relevant stakeholders from different sectors including academia, private sector, and government among others were involved. However, no indication of women groups or the involvement of the national women mechanism and/or representatives thereof could be found on the list of participants included in consultation.
- The section on political and institutional structure of the country does not mention or include information of any regulation(s) relating to gender.
- There are no gender indicators in the result framework. There is mention of indicators that will be complemented by an analysis of gender during the implementation, however.

Mexico Investment (Plan FIP/SC.7/5/Rev.1)

Funds: \$60 million

Project 1: Capacity Building for Sustainable Forest Landscape Management. This project is expected to enable and promote integrated multi-sector action in priority forest landscapes to prevent deforestation, forest degradation and enhance forest carbon stocks.

Key results: Sustainable management models for forest landscapes designed and implemented; institutional capacities strengthened; innovative mechanisms designed for providing incentives and program alignment of early action for REDD+; indigenous people and local communities supported in the management of forest landscapes and resources.

Project 2: Mitigation resilience and sustainable profitability in forest landscapes. This project will promote REDD+ investments targeting local and indigenous community organizations as well as small landholders in priority forests as well as their value chains.

Key results: Improved value and supply chains with benefits for local communities; strengthened institutional capacity and technical assistance for community-based enterprises, forest certification, etc.; increased value of natural capital outside the forest sector.

Project 3: Creation of a dedicated financing line for low carbon strategies in forest landscapes. This project will create a dedicated credit line accessible to communities and *ejidos*-areas of communal land used for agriculture, on which community members individually possess and farm a specific parcel—to finance low carbon activities/projects in forest landscapes.

Key results: Rural financing agency credit portfolio and project pipeline analyzed; financing strategies for credit access to *ejidos* and communities designed and implemented; agents trained to identify and handle low carbon loans.

Project 4: Strengthening the financial inclusion of *ejidos* and communities through technical assistance and capacity building for low carbon activities in forest landscapes. This project will establish a technical assistance facility to build basic business administration and entrepreneurial skills for sound community-based enterprises.

Key results: *Ejido* and community needs related to REDD+ projects and financial services identified; technical, administrative, institutional and financial capacity of community organizations strengthened; community enterprises developed under a low carbon approach; additional financial resources leveraged and appropriate business models developed for sustainable forest landscape management.

Source. CIF. 2012.

https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/FIP_Mexico_4_12_12.pdf

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State of Gender

145. The Mexican legal and policy frameworks related to climate change have considered gender as guiding principle/criteria. Additionally, climate change is considered in the gender equality policy. Nonetheless, the FIP does not reference these frameworks.

146. Other observations include:

- The National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), was not consulted as a key partner in the development of Mexico's FIP. Further in the document, the FIP states that it will use the methodology for gender indicators proposed by INMUJERES.
- The FIP indicates that it will consider the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) "Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development (OP-270)" yet does not mention any consideration of Mexico's national policy framework on gender equality.
- One of the gender indicators proposed by Mexico's FIP Results Framework is to achieve an "Increase in area with clear, recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)" (pg. 53). This presents a major challenge given that land tenure is based both on statutory as well as customary law.³⁸
- Women are considered as "traditionally vulnerable community members" (p. 30).

³⁸ UNREDD. 2011. The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+. FAO, UNDP & UNEP.

- The Mexico FIP recommends leveraging private sector investment in forest management, but the incorporation of gender considerations into private sector investments remain a challenge.

XI. SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM (SREP)

The SREP is a program under the Strategic Climate Fund designed to demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector in low-income countries.³⁹

OVERVIEW⁴⁰

147. “The aim of the SREP is to pilot and demonstrate, as a response to the challenges of climate change, the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon pathways by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy (RE). As the foundation of economic growth, the private sector has a significant role to play in promoting RE. In pursuing a strategy that will combine public sector and private sector actions, the SREP should seek to overcome economic and non-economic barriers in order to scale-up private sector investments contributing to the objectives of the SREP.”

The objectives of SREP, as stated in its Design Document⁴¹, are to:

- **Pilot and demonstrate viability** of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector and to increase energy access;
- **Strengthen capacity at the national levels** to initiate a transformational change towards low carbon energy pathways;
- **Scale-up investment in renewable energy technologies** by blending SREP financing with funding from MDB’s bilateral agencies/banks and other public and private sources; and
- **Enable sharing of lessons at national, regional and international levels**, increase public awareness of the opportunities for renewable energy, and provide experience in scaling up renewable energy.

148. Building on the above objectives, SREP is designed to:

- Target the entire value chain, by utilizing the transformational potential of the private sector and civil society groups to achieve economic development and support long-term social and environmental sustainability;
- Seek wider economic, social and environmental co-benefits, such as reduced local pollution, increased energy security, enterprise creation, and increased social capital, particularly greater involvement and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups; and
- Be implemented with the full participation and involvement of, and with respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, building on existing mechanisms for collaboration and consultation.

149. The program is designed in two Phases:

- **Phase 1** will focus on the preparation of the IP; and
- **Phase 2** will focus on implementing the IP.

³⁹ Climate Investment Funds – SREP. <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/srep>. Accessed August 2012.

⁴⁰ CIF. 2009. Design Document for the Program on Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), a targeted program under the Strategic Climate Fund. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/SREP_design_Document.pdf. Accessed August 2012.

GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE SREP

Scope

150. As of March 2012, five countries' IPs have been endorsed, including Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Mali and Nepal.

Result of Analysis

151. The SREP IPs reviewed showed that 100% of the countries mentioned gender. However, the approach to promote gender equality is different amongst the different countries' IPs (see Table 5). These include, amongst others:

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

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

Table 5
SREP Countries at a Glance

SREP

SREP/ COUNTRIES- REGIONS	Gender Referred to in Text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/ Organizations Documented and Reported	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Ethiopia	x	Beneficiaries				Partially	
Kenya	x	Beneficiaries				Partially	x
Mali	x	Vulnerable/ Beneficiaries				Partially	
Nepal	x	Beneficiaries				Partially	
Honduras	x	Beneficiaries				Partially	
TOTAL	100%	80% women as beneficiaries and 20% women as a vulnerable and beneficiaries	None	None	None	100% of the countries have partial gender indicators	20% of the countries mention a gender- related national or regional policy

(1) **Included:** all the components.
Partially: one or more indicators in some components.

SUMMARIES OF COUNTRY SREP INVESTMENT PLANS

Ethiopia: Investment Plan (SREP/SC.IS.2/4)

Funds: \$50 million

Investment Project 1: Development of Aluto Langano Geothermal field

Key results: A) Power capacity installed and connected to the grid from Aluto Langano in MW; b) Savings in Green House Gas emissions in tons per year; c) Project to benefit from the Clean Development Mechanism; d) Increased penetration of geothermal energy in Ethiopia's energy mix in %; e) Transmission Lines constructed in km and f) Number of jobs created during steam exploration, construction and operations (men/women).

Investment Project 2: Assela Wind Farm Project

Key results: a) The capacity of wind turbines installed and connected to the grid in MW; b) Share of local versus external inputs achieved in %; d) Savings in Green House Gas emissions in tons per year; e) Project to benefit from the Clean Development Mechanism; f) Increased penetration of wind energy source in %; g) Transmission lines constructed in km; and Number of local jobs created during construction and operation.

Investment Project 3: Clean Energy SME Capacity Building

Key results: to support market development for clean, renewable energy-based products and services in the household and commercial segments, by providing targeted capacity building and financing to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Investment Project 4: Sor Small Hydro Electric Power Plant Expansion and Rehabilitation Project

Key results: a) updating of the existing feasibility study; b) design and tender document preparation; c) installation of additional penstock and additional 5MW; d) construction of a rock fill dam; e) construction of annexed hydraulic structures (spillway, bottom out late and connection structure at the headrace tunnel); and finally f) refurbishment of the existing two units.

Investment Project 5: Tendaho Geothermal Field Development.

Key results: a) Phase I - surface investigations aimed at confirming past exploration results and to propose exploration drilling target; b) Phase II - exploration and appraisal drilling with drilling of three deep exploration wells for discovering and, with early success being encountered, testing the deep high temperature reservoir and drilling six appraisal wells aimed at the delineation and characterization of the full extent of the reservoir to provide information that would be required to determine the optimal conditions of its exploitation, on which basis a production drilling program and a power plant design could be conducted for Phase III; c) Phase III - production drilling and power plant installation with drilling of production wells on the bases of the information gathered in Phase II and installation of a power plant (up to 70MW).

State of Gender

153. The information contained in the IP identifies the differentiated needs of energy for women and men and the impact thereof on women's rural health and workload. The document also includes a gender equality section where mention to women's role as household energy providers are made (p.81). Even though gender inequalities are recognized as an important barrier or constraint for RE development in the country, they were able to identify ways in which to mitigate this situation (p.13).

154. The gender equality section in the IP states, "the programs will be screened to insure that gender-sensitive strategies and indicators are developed. Monitoring and evaluation will be gender sensitive. Gender strategies for the programs include raising the awareness of both women and men on the issues of improved stoves and the Ethiopian cooking issues and empowering women both technically and economically." The analysis of the programs investment, however, reveals that:

- Investment Project 1: Development of Aluto Langano Geothermal field has no mention of gender and has only one indicator with information disaggregated by sex.
- Investment Project 2: Assela Wind Farm has no mention to gender.
- Investment Project 3: Clean Energy SME Capacity Building mentions women as beneficiaries and has one indicator with information disaggregated by sex.

- Investment Project 4: Sor Small Hydro Electric Power Plant Expansion has no mention of gender.
- Investment Project 5: Development of Tendaho Geothermal Field does not mention gender.
- The monitoring and evaluation section of the IP has four indicators with information disaggregated by sex and with a baseline and target. Some examples of these are included in the results framework (p.40).

155. Other observations include:

- The manner in which gender considerations are being dealt with within the IP is largely that of women as beneficiaries (health, workload and employment) and a vulnerable group.
- Mention is made of gender and HIV/AIDS-related issues, mainstreamed in the implementation strategy under energy sector activities.

Kenya Investment Plan (September 8, 2011)

Funds: \$ 50 millions

Project 1: Menengai geothermal project. This project will support the production drilling and capacity building activities of the Menengai project.

Key results: 400 MW of power generation by private sector as an Independent Power Producer (IPP) or a Public Private Partnership (PPP); 912 skilled and about 300 unskilled jobs (30% of which will be women); Reduction of 1.95 million tons of CO₂e per year starting 2016 (when the power plant is completed).

Project 2: Hybrid mini-grid systems. This project will enhance access to electricity among households and institutions in isolated areas of the country through the installation of 3MW of wind and solar hybrid systems.

Key results: Increased proportion of renewable energy (solar and wind) in existing and planned mini-grids to 30 percent; more-affordable electricity for the poor; standardized and systematic scaling-up of access to electricity.

Investment Project 3: Solar Water Heating Systems

Key results: Promote uptake and guide the incorporation of low temperature solar water heating systems in industrial, commercial and residential buildings. Reduce both energy use and peak demand. Replace existing electrical water heaters with Solar Water Heating (SHW) systems. Remove market barriers as a preparation for implementing of solar water heating regulations. Strengthen capacity and experience of the banking sector in Kenya to finance renewable energy development.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Kenya.

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/SREP_Kenya_4_19_12.pdf

State of Gender

156. Kenya's SREP proposes three projects for funding: geothermal development, hybrid mini-grid systems, and solar water heating. Various challenges to women are noted in the background of the document and within country context, notably the high cost of electricity, which presents an obstacle to the expansion of electricity connection to low-income households, and particularly for female-headed households. Women's access to energy is considered as a key issue for development.

157. Other considerations include:

- Kenya's SREP IP was written in line with the National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2010, as well as the Gender Audit of Energy Policies and Programs of 2007;
- The SREP does not refer to the participation/consultation of the Kenyan Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development;
- The SREP includes both a gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data (such as male and female-headed households, number of beneficiaries, time use, etc.) under various themes, including access to energy, health and access to information;

- In solar water heating the gender issues are less clear. A more direct link can be found in both sections on geothermal development and hybrid mini-grids;
- Geothermal resources will be used to promote socioeconomic initiatives; particularly in activities often dominated by women. “Given women’s prominence in some of these activities, the project will contribute to economically empowering women by strengthening their capacities to undertake such activities” (pg. 9);
- The SREP acknowledges that the Menengai Geothermal Development Project will ensure an employment ratio of 30% women which will be high for small town standards in Kenya and will serve to enhance women’s participation in the traditionally male dominated fields, enabling them to acquire the required skill sets (pg. 14);
- Eliminating/improving women’s and children’s health arising from the use of kerosene and wood fuel are named as co-benefits to the SREP IP;
- It is not made clear how the private sector will apply the African Development Bank’s gender policy; and
- The Social Environment Impact Assessment makes one reference to gender in that the project will draw on the African Development Bank’s Gender Policy (2001). Importantly, this policy does not include the latest international agreements on gender and climate change, for example, the Cancun Agreements (2010) and the Durban Accord (2011).

Mali Investment Plan (SREP/SC.6/7)

Funds: \$40 million

Project 1: Solar Photovoltaic IPP. This project will demonstrate the viability of renewable energy as a grid connected alternative to thermal plants. Financing will be used to lower tariffs for customers through buy-downs and encourage the development of independent power producers.

Key results: Increased generation capacity of 20 MW; demonstrated technical, social, economic and environmental feasibility of an integrated and self-sufficient energy model in Mali.

Project 2: Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems. Targeted subsidies will be used to buy-down up front capital investment costs of photovoltaic solar and biofuels. This model will increase energy access and contribute to a standardized business model for mini-grids.

Key results: Increased generation capacity of 4.5 MW; increased access of isolated and low-income populations to basic energy services.

Project 3: Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity Development. Financing will support the construction and operation of mini and micro hydro power plants as well as transmission and distribution lines.

Key results: Increased generation capacity of 14.6 MW; 160,000 people in rural communities benefitting; 4,000 income-generating activities created.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Mali.

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/SREP_Mali_4_19_12.pdf

State of Gender

158. The IP contains information on gender issues related to the access to affordable energy and how these can limit social opportunities for poor women and other vulnerable groups in rural areas, in particular. The document emphasizes the importance of focusing on electricity production and productive energy uses for women and men as well as the need for the creation of jobs related to the adoption of RE, which could be created in targeted areas for women and men.

159. The development of the IP uses gender data that was previously available within the electricity sector in the country. There is mention of a gender assessment financed by the World Bank and how the funding will help strengthen a gender approach in the activities. In addition, it is mentioned that “from a social perspective, appropriate diagnostic studies will focus on the “energy- poverty” situation of some vulnerable population groups, the impact of proposed investments on the condition of women and gender

equity, under a gender approach and local perception (including degree of satisfaction) in relation to the provision of energy services by public and private operators” (p. 26).

A further analysis of the projects in under the IP indicates that the gender approach within it varies. The main observations on the manner in which gender was included throughout these projects are:

- Project Solar Photovoltaic IPP only includes one result indicator, which has information disaggregated by sex, but no mention to gender.
- Project Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems women are seen as a vulnerable group and beneficiaries of training, technical assistance and job opportunities related to the adoption of RE systems; and
- Project Micro/Mini Hydro Development has no mention of gender.

160. Other ways in which the SREP references gender are:

- Several indicators are included that contain information disaggregated by sex. Some examples include: a) number of targeted households with access to energy services from RE (women/men); b) number of jobs (women/men) created in RE sector, c) change in percentage (%) of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men), d) improved respiratory health of women, men, girls, and boys and e) number of jobs created during (i) construction and (ii) operations (men/women).
- The identification of other initiatives that are related to the RE sector and linked to gender taking place within the country and which could have complemented the proposed projects in the investment. This is an opportunity for learning and improving the actions in the proposed projects. In the case of Mali, there are several on-going projects and initiatives where there are clear linkages with both SREP as well as the issues of gender. For example: “Project - Promotion of New and Renewable Energies for Advancement of Women (PENRAF). The project aims to support communes and villages for access to RE; create in chosen communes attractive equipment for private stakeholders; satisfy energy needs of selected communes; integrate women’s associations and promote women in distribution of RE equipment; increase productive incomes of beneficiaries. The linkages with SREP: Promotion of RE at local level and distribution of RE equipment in selected localities; environmental protection; (and) women’s integration” (p.94).

Nepal Investment Plan (SREP/SC.6/8/Rev.2)

Funds: \$ 40 million

Project 1: Small hydropower (on-grid). Resources will provide credit/debt sustainability, risk sharing facilities and guarantees, and foreign exchange risk cover through a structured facility or investment structure to support hydropower development.

Key results: 50 Mega watts (MW) of new small hydro power capacity, selected from immediate pipeline of 100 MW.

Project 2: Mini and micro energy initiatives (off-grid) Resources will scale up viable mini/micro hydropower and photovoltaic solar projects.

Key results: 30 MW of mini and micro hydropower systems; 500,000 solar home systems.

Project 3: Biogas development

Viable biogas projects are being explored in commercial and industrial production.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Nepal.

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/SREP_Nepal_4_19_12.pdf

State of Gender

161. Nepal’s SREP IP discusses gender under the umbrella of “transformational impacts”. By scaling-up energy access through the use of renewable energy technologies (RETs), various co-benefits would be

achieved. Gender inclusiveness is one such a co-benefit, with the SREP highlighting “improved access to information and empowerment of local communities, particularly women,” as an example (p. 5). However, the IP does not outline how gender inclusiveness will or could be achieved. The IP also does not refer to the inclusion of CSOs, women’s organizations or a national women’s mechanism in the consultation process.

162. Other considerations:

- Nepal’s SREP includes a description of some gender issues and sex disaggregated data in the country context. These include income inequality and low pay for women, especially in the informal sector, and social discrimination in terms of gender and caste, especially in remote and rural areas. It does not elaborate on how such gender issues will be addressed through the SREP;
- Nepal’s Results Framework includes a single indicator relating to gender and social inclusiveness: the number of women directly benefitting from improved home environment. However, the baseline and targets are both “to be determined”;
- No mention of national/regional gender and climate change policies are made. In the case of Nepal, two different banks (ADB and IBRD) are co-financing the SREP, and there is no reference to what extent the two banks’ gender policies coincide and/or complement one another; and
- Private sector funds will also be used to implement the SREP. There is no clear link as to how the private sector funds will be channeled to address issues of gender inclusiveness and co-benefits.

Honduras Investment (Plan SREP/SC.6/6)

Funds: \$30 million

Project 1: Strengthening the renewable energy policy and regulatory framework

This project will support the development and implementation of policies, laws, regulations, rules, standards and incentive schemes aimed at improving the integration of RE by reducing risks and transaction costs and encouraging investment.

Key result: Improved integration of RE in the energy sector through the development and implementation of policies laws, regulations, rules, standards and incentive schemes that reduce risks and transaction costs and encourage investment in renewable energy.

Project 2: Grid-connected renewable energy development support

This project will support a portfolio of projects that will lower risk by means of demonstration, training and capacity building for stakeholders in the market—developers, financial institutions and communities.

Key results: 60 MW of additional installed capacity of grid-connected RE power generation, through 12 to 15 new projects; 208 MW of RE generation potential newly accessible through the expansion of transmission

Project 3: Sustainable rural energy access

This project will develop sustainable models of large scale off-grid rural electrification based on renewable energy technologies including photovoltaic solar, mini hydro power, wind as well as scaling up clean energy for cooking.

Key results: Electricity coverage in the country increased by 1.5 percent through establishment of access to electricity services for around 100,000 people located in isolated rural areas, in particular in indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities; 50,000 people provided with clean and efficient cooking stoves.

Implemented in partnership with Inter American Development Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank.

Source: CIF. 2012. Fact Sheet Honduras.

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/SREP_Honduras_4_19_12.pdf

State of Gender

163. Some points on gender issues and energy are made in the context section of the IP. These include reference to the impacts (health, workload, gender inequality issues) on women of the use of biomass fuels; different access to energy by women and men; the role of energy for women and men’s economic activities; the new opportunities for women to get jobs with the implementation of renewable energy

activities; and the importance to build on social networks to maximize gender related benefits. The document also mentions legislation to ensure that equal rights are afforded to men and women. Even though the document points out some gender issues in the energy sector, women are still only seen as beneficiaries of efficient cook stoves in the IP, with low or zero participation in other aspects of the sector, such as the development of energy policies. The analysis of the proposed component in the IP found that:

- Project 1: Strengthening the renewable energy policy and regulatory framework does not make mention of either gender or women;
- Project 2: Grid-connected renewable energy development support include the gender approach to maximize community involvement once; and
- Project 3: Sustainable rural energy access only refers to social participation from gender perspective in one principle for the strategy.

164. Other considerations in the IP in relation to gender are:

- The elaboration of an environmental and social study to assess the social and environmental aspects of Grid-Connected RE Development Support (ADERC), that states the need to prepare a safeguards document, studying social and gender impact issues in communities hosting renewable energy projects, and assessing the technical assistance needs of those communities in order ensure their access to benefits of the projects;
- A further study on gender aspects relevant to the program intervention for the sustainable rural energy component is required;
- A further public consultation to address the issue of gender was carried out; and
- In the results framework of the IP for monitoring and evaluation, only one indicator mentions women and men. The remaining indicators neither include information disaggregated by sex, nor any gender indicators.

XII. CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)

The CTF is a multi-donor trust fund established in 2008 as part of the CIF. Its goal is to offer scaled-up financing for the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-emissions technologies that have significant potential for long-term GHG emissions savings.

OVERVIEW⁴²

165. The CTF offers developing and middle-income countries with positive incentives to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of technologies with a high potential for long-term GHG emissions savings. The CTF emphasizes large-scale, country-initiated renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport projects.

As stated in the Governance Framework the objectives of the CTF are to finance transformational actions by:

- **Providing positive incentives** for the demonstration of low carbon development and mitigation of GHG emissions through public and private sector investments;
- **Promoting scaled-up deployment, diffusion and transfer of clean technologies** by funding low carbon programs and projects that are embedded in national plans and strategies to accelerate their implementation;

⁴² This section has been produced based on the following documents:

<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF%20Governance%20Framework-FINAL.pdf>

Accessed September 2012.

CIF. 2011. Fact Sheet on the CTF.

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF_4_20_12.pdf. Accessed September 2012.

- **Promoting realization of environmental and social co-benefits** thus demonstrating the potential for low-carbon technologies to contribute to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- **Promoting international cooperation on climate change** and supporting agreement on the future of the climate change regime;
- **Utilizing skills and capabilities of the MDBs to raise and deliver new and additional resources**, including official and concessional funding, at significant scale; and
- **Providing experience and lessons** in responding to the challenge of climate change through learning-by-doing.

166. The CTF has different types of investment. As country circumstances differ, investment programs are developed on a country-specific basis to achieve nationally-defined objectives. Each CTF IP is tailored by the country to be integrated into its national development objectives. The range of options include:

- Programs and large-scale projects;
- At the sectoral or sub-sectoral level in a given country;
- Sub-nationally, by focusing activity on a particular province/state/municipality;
- Regionally, particularly where regional cooperation is required; and
- Through the private sector or public-private partnerships.

167. Technologies funded to date are: renewable energy technologies (solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, waste- to-energy, and hydro-power), energy efficiency (appliances and bulbs), transport (mass transportation and hybrid vehicles), district heating and smart grids.

168. Of particular value to the CTF is the private sector engagement. The CTF believes that the private sector has a significant role to play in climate change mitigation and adaptation. In pursuing a strategy that will combine public sector reform and private sector action, the CTF provides incentives necessary to engage private sector actions in achieving the objectives of the CTF.

GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE CTF⁴³

Scope

169. At the moment of this review the CTF has endorsed 16 IPs: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, MENA region (Middle East and North Africa Concentrated Solar Power Program). Under these 16 IPs, 22 programs and projects have been submitted to the CTF for approval.

Results of Analysis

170. The CTF is unique in that it was the first CIF program to be operationalized, beginning in 2009, before any consideration was given to the co-benefits or social aspects of climate investments, including gender equality. The majority of IPs were endorsed during 2009 and 2010, before issues such as gender, poverty, development and other aspects of inclusive growth were discussed in several sessions of the Trust Fund committees. The review found that there is willingness to address gender, particularly due to the steps forward on this issue that have been made by the other programs that came later. Also, the scope of this review did not include project level activities of the MDBs, which may or may not reveal additional actions on gender. While the CTF analysis, and word search in the annex, may not be completely conclusive, the review does provide an illustration of where the CTF stands in relation to gender equality measures and in comparison to other funds.

⁴³ Because gender issues are so sparsely referenced in the CTF documents, the structure of this section differs from the reviews of the other CIF instruments. The CTF review is broken into sectors of investment (e.g. transport, financing, small scale renewable energy, energy efficiency, concentrated solar power, geothermal, wind, and solar photovoltaic). The analysis of each sector contains a brief overview of what is planned under the CTF framework followed (including any gender references, if any).

171. From the review of all investments under the CTF:

- One (1) out of four (4) IPs comprising 25% referred to gender in the text (Chile, India, Nigeria, Philippines);
- Where gender was referenced, 75% (3 out of 4) identified women as stakeholders, and 25% (Nigeria) identified them as a vulnerable group;
- In one (1) IP, in the case of India (comprising 6.25% of the total investments under this fund), the involvement of the national women mechanism was sought;
- In none of the IPs were women or women's organizations engaged as a stakeholder;
- 87.5% (14 out of 16) of the total investments under this fund did not include gender indicators with the exception of Chile and the Philippines that have done so partially; and
- The majority of the IPs, with the exception of Chile and the Philippines, did not make mention of national gender policies in any of the documentation provided.

172. Overall for the CTF, gender aspects are generally overlooked in both the strategic planning outlined through the country IPs and in the project planning outlined in the individual project and program documents, though there are cases in both the IPs and subsequent project and program documents where gender issues are addressed. The gap is most likely related to the fact that there is no mention of gender in the CTF guidelines for IPs or the guidelines for the preparation of grants for public and private sector projects.

173. It is worthwhile noting that in the most recent CTF IPs there is a growing tendency to try to acknowledge gender considerations. The three CIPs that mention gender - India, Chile, and Philippines – were all produced later than the initial group of 2009 approved CIPs. The Chilean CIP focuses on increasing the role of women in renewable and energy efficiency industries and including sex disaggregated indicators for employment in the industry. Gender is mentioned in the Indian CIP the policy and regulatory analysis “electricity access has very important impact on address gender issues” (p.26) and in the private sector financial intermediation project outlined in the annex of the CIP includes gender. The Philippines references are specific to project delivery commitments to deliver gender action plans in keeping with Asian Development Bank Policies. It is difficult to assess whether the gender references in the CIP documents will carry through to influence program and project design, as the submissions to the CTF of programs or projects under the Indian or Chilean CIP and the NESTS project in the Philippines CIP have not yet included gender references. There are, however, several instances (Mexico, Vietnam, and Thailand) where subsequent program and project documents include gender references despite the fact that the CIP does not.

174. It is important to note that the review team is also aware of policies and practices in place at the in-country level that seek to advance gender equality in a very concrete manner, but that do not form part of this analysis. The Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Charter, approved by the government of South Africa, applicable to the construction sector and which makes a concerted effort to advance the position of black women in this sector is a case in point.

SECTORS

Transport

State of Gender

175. Four IP (Kazakhstan, Colombia, Nigeria and Mexico) reviewed include public transport projects. While none of the IPs (aside from a footnote in the Nigerian document) nor the project documents provided for review mention gender or women, the comments accompanying the approval of the funding allocation for support of Colombia's strategic public transport (SETP) program from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (August 2011) *encourage partners to include project components with a clear gender focus based on disaggregated data with appropriate performance indicators.*

176. Globally, there is an extensive body of work on gender and transport, particularly relating to urban transport networks and designing public transport services in ways that serve and enable women and girls. Addressing gender in transportation projects has a number of benefits according to *Gender and Urban Transport: Fashionable and Affordable*.⁴⁴ The Sourcebook (available on the World Bank website) site increases in economic rates of return on investment on infrastructure (therefore increases in the profitability of mass transport systems); meeting the demand for transport services through a better understanding of diverse needs, preferences and constraints of end users; lower transaction costs through optimization of transport systems across user groups; increasing access to employment, education and services that ultimately raise productivity; and enabling women to better meet the needs of the household and thereby strengthening the economic base of the household as reasons why those designing and developing transport policies and programs should incorporate a gender perspective into their work.

177. There is widespread recognition of the need for transport policies and regulations to be responsive to women and men's social and economic circumstances including revenues, activities, localization, mobility patterns and special needs. This requires baseline knowledge of travel patterns and behaviors, monitoring and evaluation of the responsiveness of the transport system to women's mobility needs, demands and issues, incentives and regulations to ensure improved gender responsive transport services, and the adoption of transport technologies, management structures, planning choices, governance and participation features which embrace a gender approach.⁴⁵

178. There are networks and organizations dealing with gender aspects of transportation including *WTS International* ⁴⁶ (with several national and regional chapters) which focuses on the professional advancement of women in transportation; *Women Issues in Transportation* conferences have been addressing women in transport issues since 1978 and have shifted focus from research towards policy and practice, the European Union's *Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans*⁴⁷ which outline procedures for assessing social exclusion aspects and solutions.

179. The World Bank itself has produced a Resource Guide *Gender and Transport Resource Guide*⁴⁸ with modules on challenges, approaches, tools and resources for mainstreaming gender in transport as well as a module on gender and rural transport. The tools component of the Resource Guide provides an overview of intervention points for gender mainstreaming at policy and project levels.

180. There is a sound business and social case for incorporating gender aspects into transport investments supported by the CTF. Considering women and men in a differentiated way when planning and implementing transport solutions that reduce GHG emissions presents the possibility of increasing profits, increasing ridership, reducing overheads, and enhancing the societal benefits of transport investments.

Financing

State of Gender

181. Seven (7) of the sixteen (16) IPs include finance instruments as one of the programs or projects (Colombia, Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, Vietnam, Nigeria and India). Most of the finance programs outlined are concessional financing and on-lending facilities through financial intermediaries to reduce risks of and improve capacity for financing energy efficiency measures in households, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and industrial sectors. None of the financing documents mention gender or women.

⁴⁴ Kunieda, M. and Gauthier, A. 2007. Gender and Urban Transport: Fashionable and Affordable. Module 7a. Sustainable Transport: A Sourcebook for Policy-makers in Developing Cities. GTZ. Germany.

⁴⁵ Women Issues in Transportation. (n.d.). Conference Themes and Topics – Transport Policy, Transport Patterns and Mobility (to be held 14-21 April 2014 in Paris, France).

⁴⁶ <https://www.wtsinternational.org>. Accessed October 2012.

⁴⁷ www.mobilityplans.eu Accessed October 2012.

⁴⁸ World Bank. 2006. Gender and Transport Resource Guide. <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/index.html> Accessed October 2012.

182. Importantly for the target countries of the CTF, the *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2010 Women's Report*⁴⁹ shows that women in 'factor driven economies' (as defined by the World Economic Forum Competitiveness Report) are most likely to perceive opportunities and have confidence in their capabilities for entrepreneurship. Relevant specifically to the aims of energy financing programs, a report that is soon to come out under UNCTAD on Women's Entrepreneurship and Innovation⁵⁰ has found that that women entrepreneurs tend to be more likely to focus on expanding their businesses through delivery of services and client orientation and that they search for innovation in new products, methods and production. Women also focus on creating partnerships to improve production and services.

Wind

State of Gender

183. Four (4) of the country IPs include wind investments (Ukraine, Mexico, Egypt, and Morocco). None mention gender or women.

184. The CTF investments in wind are of this larger scale, and are thus an industrial undertaking in their nature. While it may not be obvious how a gender approach can be incorporated into such industrial operations, there are, in fact, experiences and examples from the industry to build on.

185. *Women of Wind Energy* (WoWE) is an industry organization advocating for the role of women in the wind industry. Established in 2005, the group promotes the education, professional development and advancement of women as part of the wind energy workforce. The example of WoWE is one which can be replicated in the context of the CTE investments in wind energy, and potentially expanded upon by creating an international network of women working in the wind industry who can benefit from networking, mentoring, and cross learning opportunities. WoWE has found that bringing women in the industry together in a community of practice has helped increase the number of women coming into the field (particularly through targeted education programs), improved retention of women in the industry, and developed career paths that enable women to give their most while maintaining their work-life balance. The group finds that women engineers tend to be more attracted to the wind industry (over other energy sectors such as oil and gas or coal, for instance) as they tend to be more socially motivated in their career paths.

186. Involving women in industrial sectors generally is proving to be a good strategy. Women's contributions to governance, customer insight and stakeholder relationships are particularly noted. Such leadership may be particularly relevant for the wind industry which is increasingly facing challenges of 'not in my backyard' and environmental protests against large scale farms. Experience from other industries (e.g. mining, oil and gas) show that dismissing such concerns outright is not a successful long-term strategy and that engaging stakeholders and building relationships across groups are more successful strategies for securing societal license to operate. Bringing women into the industry helps build an internal capacity to facilitate such processes.

Solar (Thermal, Photovoltaic, and Concentrated)

State of Gender

187. Several of the IPs (India, Chile, MENA and Morocco) target investments in large-scale grid connected solar installations while others (South Africa, Mexico, Thailand) incorporate solar in a suite of renewable energy alternatives for CTF support. None of the solar components of the IPs or accompanying documents mention gender or women.

188. The bundled solar projects tend to be less specific about the types of solar capacity to be installed – household, solar thermal power plants, or other, which may affect how gender can be incorporated. For

⁴⁹ Kelley, D., Brush, C., Greene, P. and Litovsky, Y. 2010. 2010 Women's Report Global Entrepreneurship Monitor.

⁵⁰ Power Lake AB. 2010. Women's Entrepreneurship and Innovation. Produced for UNCTAD.

instance, involving women in the planning, implementation and management of home solar systems has proven important in improving the overall effectiveness and lifespan of such investments. Large scale solar installations such as those referenced explicitly in the CTF documents is somewhat different from household solar installations, as they tend to be industrial scale operations, more similar to wind farms described in the earlier section. In large scale solar operations the focus for incorporating gender may be more appropriately targeted at bringing women into the corporate structured and ensuring women in solar companies have opportunities for training and advancement so that they are empowered to influence decision making processes.

189. Like the wind industry, women in the solar industry have banded together through an organization *Professional Women in Solar* that convenes regular events to provide networking and mentoring opportunities in the industry. In addition to the arguments presented under the wind section for involving and promoting women in the industry, one aspect to consider with large-scale solar power developments is the amount of land they require. While promoters of large-scale solar emphasize the marginal nature of the land required for such operations (generally highly arid environments with limited potential to produce food or be used for other productive ends) it is highly unlikely that such areas will be devoid of people altogether, particularly when considering seasonal and inter-year variations and stakeholders such as nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists communities. Women in these groups may be particularly vulnerable to loss of access to areas and resources if installed capacity is located in places that they depend on. Single site visits rarely reveal sufficient information about the variety of uses over a longer period of time for such areas (e.g. if poorly timed, they may coincide with a period when no-one is present in the area giving the indication that the area is not used when, in fact, at other times of the year or in other years the area may provide important resources for people). Thus collecting information over relevant time periods for siting and design of such developments will be important to avoid potential impacts on vulnerable communities.

Geothermal

State of Gender

190. Indonesia's IP outlines a proposal for CTF investment in geothermal electricity production. There is no mention of gender.

191. While it might not be evident how a gender perspective can be incorporated into geothermal project design and implementation, in fact there are some important technical aspects of geothermal that need to be considered in terms of risks women and households in nearby communities. Trace amounts of toxic chemicals which emerge with hot water from geothermal sources must be managed effectively so as not to cause environmental damage.

192. Another aspect of geothermal developments that needs attention is displacement of communities. Women can be adversely impacted in situations where relocation and resettlement plans are based on land ownership and title, as in many parts of the world they are not the legal owners. As a result displacement can often lead to disempowerment and material impoverishment of women.⁵¹ Safeguards can be helpful to protect women and other vulnerable groups in such instances.

Energy Efficiency including District Heating

State of Gender

193. District heating is a feature of the IPs for Ukraine and Kazakhstan. A legacy of Soviet era investments in central and eastern European countries, district heating systems are often in a state of disrepair and neglect. The investments proposed for the CTF involve refurbishment and renovation of the systems so as to improve their efficiency and reliability. While these IPs and related project documents do

⁵¹ Government of the United Kingdom. (n.d.). Climate Investment Funds Intervention Summary. DFID. projects.dfid.gov.uk/iati/Document/3369986. Accessed October 2012.

not mention gender perspectives, EBRD indicated that several in-house or external gender analyses have been undertaken, including those conducted for the Global Environment Facility of one such system in the Ukraine,⁵² which highlights the *significant impact on women and girls' health* that these projects can have *by reducing childhood sickness rates with the provision of quality hot water and heat supply to households and an improved heating system*. Likewise, there is evidence of Asian Development Bank experience in mainstreaming gender aspects into district heating scheme investments in Heilongjiang, China, though details were also not available for review.

194. District heating systems can bring significant benefits to women, as evidenced by the GEF and ADB references above. This is particularly true when district heating replaces alternatives such as charcoal with high levels of indoor air pollution. But how they benefit women depends on design and implementation. A SIDA study⁵³ of district heating programs in Russia and Latvia that considered gender equity aspects highlights that the tariff system associated with the services can affect how women and low income houses benefit from the system. Additionally, two-pipe systems reduce the risks of discolored washings with the hot water quality, which benefits low-income households who do not have installed tap water heaters and women who do the washing. Additionally, maintenance is key to the systems, and any benefits to women hinge on the system being kept in good repair. Importantly, this is an entry point for women's empowerment. Women can be trained and supported to maintain the systems, and are likely to have the incentive to ensure the maintenance is done and done well, as the primary beneficiaries of the systems. Women are targeted for maintenance training in the UK, Denmark and France.

⁵² Watanabe, Y. 2011. PIRs Review: Gender Mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples. GEF natural Resources Team. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/greenline/april-2012/2011-pirs-review-gender-mainstreaming-indigenous-peoples> . Accessed September 2012.

⁵³ Grettve, A., et al. 2008. District Heating Projects in Latvia and Russia. SIDA Evaluation 05/08. <http://www.sida.se/Documents/Import/pdf/0508-District-Heating-Projects-in-Latvia-and-Russia.pdf> . Accessed October 2012.

Table 6

CTF Countries at a Glance

The following tables provide an overview of how and where gender is incorporated into CTF documentation. These findings are only a snapshot and should be reviewed in the context of the CTF analysis section above.

CTF Part 1

PPCR/ COUNTRIES -REGIONS	Gender Referred to in text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/- Organizations Documented	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/ Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Ukraine						Not included	
Kazakhstan						Not included	
Colombia						Not included	
MENA						Not included	
Mexico						Not included	
Philippines	X	Stakeholders		X		Partially	X
Indonesia						Not included	
South Africa						Not included	
Turkey						Not included	

CTF Part 2

PPCR/ COUNTRIES -REGIONS	Gender Referred to in Text	How Women are Characterized	Involvement of National Women Mechanism	Report Resources Earmarked	Engagement of Women/- Organizations Documented	Gender Indicators Reported ⁽¹⁾	National/ Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged
Egypt						Not included	
Thailand						Not included	
Vietnam						Not included	
Morocco						Not included	
Chile	X	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	X			Partially	X
India	X	Stakeholders		X		Not included	
Nigeria	X	Vulnerable				Not included	
TOTAL	25 %	25 % women as vulnerable 75 % women as relevante stakeholders and agentes of change	6.25 % of the countries / regional have incorporated the national / regional women mechanism	12.5 %	0 %	12.5 % of pilot countries have partial gender indicators	12.5 %

(1) **Included:** all the components.
Partially: one or more indicators in some components.

XIII. GENDER IN NUMBERS

195. This section is a quantitative analysis of how gender is included in the CIF. Measuring the number and quality of inclusion of gender elements provides a preliminary analysis of the treatment of gender in these documents, as a basis for the more qualitative analysis that follows below. The team analyzed 41 IPs under the CIF, including sixteen (16) under the PPCR, four (4) under the FIP, five (5) under the SREP, and sixteen (16) under the CTF. In addition to the IPs, 22 projects and program documents under the CTF were also reviewed. These IPs indicate how overall CIF funds have been allocated. Based on the current value of contributor country pledges (as of 31 August 2012), the percentage distribution of the available funds constitutes 69.4% to the CTF, 16.1% to the PPCR, 8.8% to the FIP and 5.7% to the SREP. As noted throughout this section, the review has found that the fund with the highest allocation of resources is the one with the least consideration given to gender implications.

Table 7
CIF Portfolio by Fund

Fund	Reviewed IPs	Percentage of Reviewed IPs	Distribution of funds among IPs
PPCR	16	39%	16.1%
FIP	4	10%	8.8%
SREP	5	12%	5.7%
CTF	16	39%	69.4%
TOTAL	41	100%	100%

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

1. Gender referred within the text (word search reviewing each of the IPs and Strategic Program documents (Annex 3, 4, 5 and 6).
2. Characterization of women within the documents. Four variables were identified: vulnerable, agents of change, relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries. These are not mutually exclusive.
3. The participation/involvement (or not) of the national women mechanism in the development of the IP (i.e. Ministry of Gender).
4. Whether or not the IP reported/earmarked resources for the promotion of gender equality or directed specific resources to women or women organizations.
5. If the IP reported and documented the engagement of women and/or women organizations.
6. Gender indicators in the different components or projects within the IP.
7. Acknowledgement of national/regional gender policies and legal frameworks related to gender.

GENDER REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

197. Whilst there is an incorrect perception that the CIF do not pay enough attention to gender issues, with the exception of the CTF, all of the Funds make mention of gender (Table 8). The approach to promote gender equality in these, however, varies. There is a tendency to mention gender in isolation, a box, or a section of the document without linking these consistently throughout the rest, rendering it disconnected and not leveraging off the full potential that could be derived from gender mainstreaming. Encouragingly, the later IPs have included gender in an improved manner.

Table 8
Gender Referred in the Text by Fund

Fund	Reviewed IPs	%
PPCR	16	100%
FIP	4	100%
SREP	5	100%
CTF	16	25%
TOTAL	41	

CHARACTERIZATION OF WOMEN WITHIN THE DOCUMENTS

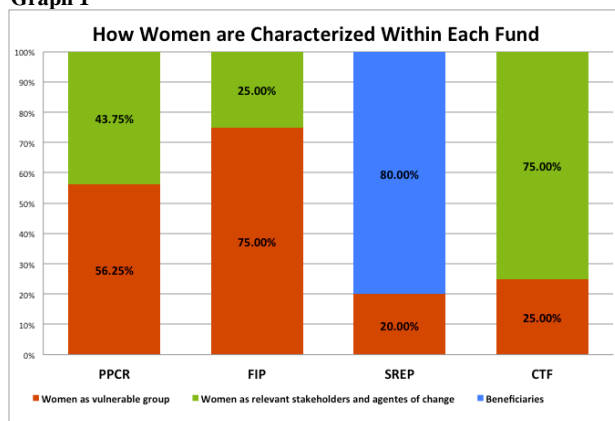
198. Four categories were drawn from the documents for the purposes of the review: vulnerable, agents of change, relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries. These are not mutually exclusive.

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

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

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

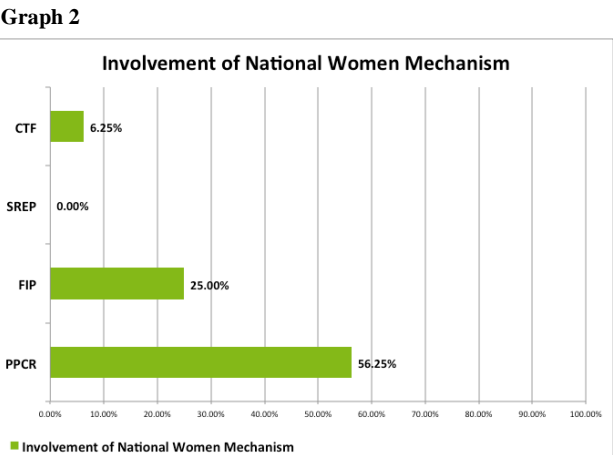
Graph 1



PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN MECHANISM

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

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

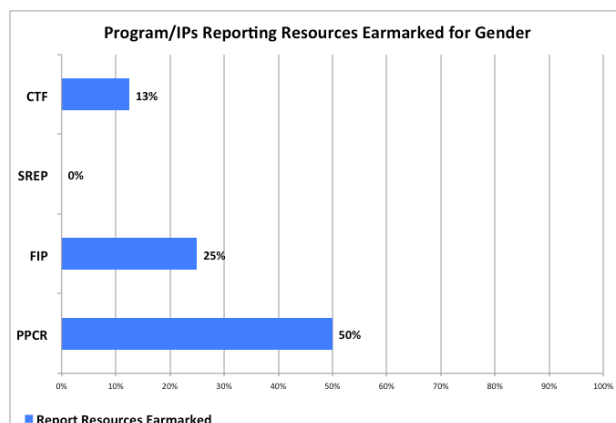


EARMARKED RESOURCES FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

203. Throughout the entire CIF, resources have been identified for gender equality more frequently under the PPCR (50%) than any of the other IPs.⁵⁴ Only one further submission, under the FIP (25%, Lao PDR), identified resources for this purpose and two out of sixteen under the CTF (13%, Philippines and India). A positive trend that has emerged, and that should be mentioned, is that the latest CTFs have better included gender in the IPs.

⁵⁴ Annex 3, 4,5 and 6, among others, includes the specific text for each of IP per country on this matter.

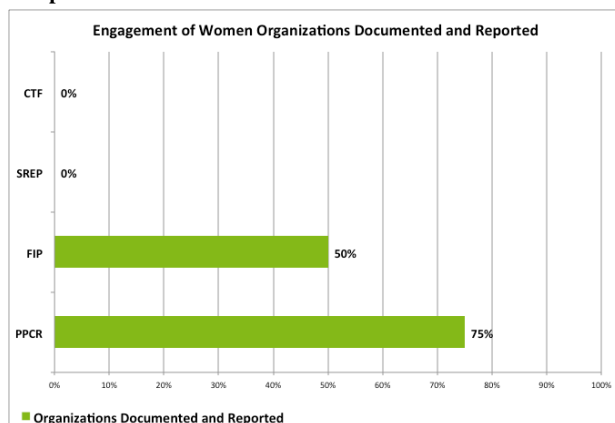
Graph 3



ENGAGEMENT OF WOMEN AND/OR WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS

204. Women and/or women's organizations were engaged mostly under the PPCR (75%) and the FIP (50%). No involvement of these groups was reported either under the SREP or the CTF. This could suggest that such engagement was not reported, not deemed necessary, or not included in guidelines.

Graph 4

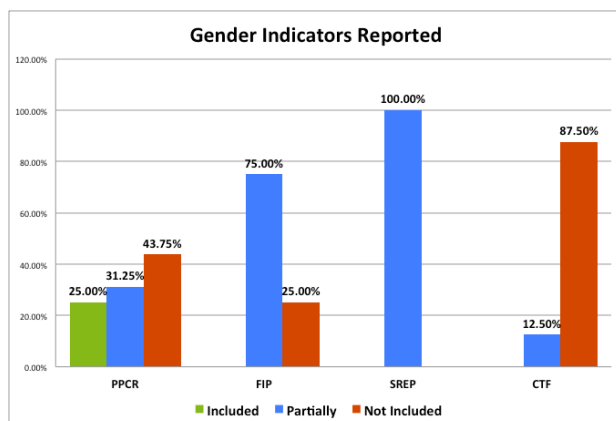


GENDER INDICATORS

205. Based on the review conducted, and the manner in which countries included gender indicators in their submissions, it is clear that the capacity of countries should be further developed in this regard. The extent to which indicators have been incorporated varies considerably. Under the PPCR, the incorporation of appropriate indicators (1 out of 4) is an encouraging start and should be built upon to include all IPs. Other funds, including FIP, SPREP and CTF, have incorporated indicators to a lesser extent. The type of indicators used also requires attention, as it is important to capture both outputs (e.g. as in "x number of

women trained”) and results (i.e. changes in the situation of gender equality relating to climate change and attributable to CIF interventions).

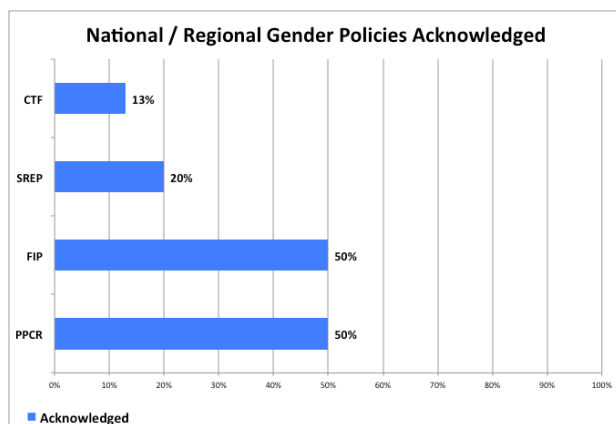
Graph 5



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF NATIONAL/REGIONAL POLICIES OR LEGAL FRAMEWORKS RELATED TO GENDER

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

Graph 6



207. Table 9 presents a summary of the main finds described above. Taking into consideration the data below presented on, and in relation to, the manner in which gender is mainstreamed throughout the CIF, and drawing a correlation with the distribution of the available funds (69.4% to the CTF, 16.1% to the PPCR, 8.8% to the FIP and 5.7% to the SREP), it is important to point out that the fund enjoying the highest allocation of resources incorporates the least consideration to gender.

Table 9
Summary of CIF IPs based on the seven criteria

CRITERIA OF ANALYSIS		PERCENTAGE
Gender Referred to in the Text		70.73%
Distribution of How Women are Characterized	Vulnerable group	34.15%
	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	26.83%
	Beneficiaries	9.76%
Involvement of National Women Mechanism		26.83%
Report Resources Earmarked		26.83%
Engagement of Women/Organizations Documented and Reported		34.15%
Gender Indicators Reported	Included	9.76%
	Partially	36.59%
	Not included	53.66%
National/Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged		31.90%

SECTION D: LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

210. While each of the MDBs have gender policies and practices, their respective norms, procedures and approaches differ somewhat, so that a completely uniform approach is not possible. The expectation is that the recommendations below could be achieved across the board; however, their application may vary slightly according to each MDB's institutional makeup. Similarly, the relationship between gender and climate change in CIF funded projects may also vary across sectors.

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

212. Five major conclusions are drawn from the review. Under each of these, a set of recommendations was constructed targeting four levels of involvement in the CIF: (i) CIF AU, (ii) MDBs, (iii) countries concerned and (iv) contributor countries.

213. Once the Trust Fund Committee of the CIF endorses the Gender Review, it is recommended that a multi-stakeholder participatory process is conducted to prioritize action going forward. This process should be conducted with the objective to develop a plan of action or road map based on the results of this review. An important element to take into consideration while defining the PoA is the potential benefits of mainstreaming gender to a larger extent in some sectors than in others, bearing in mind that most MDBs have resource constraints.

XIV. HARMONIZING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING GENDER MORE EFFECTIVELY

1.1 BUILD ON CIF/MDBs GENDER WORKING GROUP

214. Initial steps have been taken to establish a coordinating mechanism between the CIF AU and the gender focal points of the MDBs. The CIF/MDBs Gender Working Group could provide the platform for a more structured, streamlined and effective relationship between the CIF AU and the MDB gender focal points through, for example, ensuring timely inputs prior to subcommittees approving documents, improving communication and exchange of information between the MDB Gender Focal Points and the CIF process as a whole, sharing good practice in a formal and consistent manner, amongst other contributions. Consideration could also be made to utilizing the influence of the long established MDB Working Group on Gender. The CIF/MDBs Gender Working Group could play a specific and differentiated role on climate change from this existing gender group, but the two bodies should be coordinated.

~~The CIF/MDB Gender Working Group could also deliver the following results:~~

Comment [ckh1]: For greater consistency in XIV "Harmonizing and Institutionalizing Gender More Effectively", in sub-section 1.1 "Build on CIF/MDBs Gender Working Group", the first paragraph should be retained, whereas the balance of 1.1 should be removed. While the elaboration in this particular sub-section, consisting of possible "results" that the CIF/MDB Gender Working Group could deliver, is interesting and the enumerated tasks important, it is premature to signal these as areas where MDBs could deliver results when these tasks could be taken on by others, including contributor countries or civil society. In addition, the assignment of tasks should follow the proposed decision on the Terms of Reference for a Gender Specialist in the CIF Administrative Unit, which will be discussed at the Joint CTF-SCF Committee meeting.

- ~~Serve as a platform to ensure effective operational coordination, exchange of information and experience among the gender focal points of the MDBs in relation to the CIF portfolio;~~
- ~~Identify specific areas of cooperation to harmonize the collective climate change/gender approach in relation to CIF IPs;~~
- ~~Provide advice on the establishment of a consistent process to include gender issues in all planning, monitoring and evaluation;~~
- ~~Monitor effective implementation of the gender mainstreaming process;~~
- ~~Act as a reference group for the revision and analysis (gender screening) of guidelines produced by the CIF AU;~~
- ~~Commission research and create knowledge platforms on emerging themes that could help drive the CIF agenda on gender;~~
- ~~Provide guidance on the establishment of new IPs;~~
- ~~Maintain a database of gender and climate change/energy experts that can support national/regional processes;~~
- ~~Advise and regularly report to decision-making bodies of the CIF on implementation of the activities under the CIF programs, IPs and projects on gender mainstreaming;~~
- ~~Participate in meetings of the CIF (Partnership Forum) to identify gender issues related to implementation of CIF programs and IPs;~~
- ~~Recommend and support resource mobilization strategies for gender mainstreaming activities;~~
- ~~In collaboration with the CIF AU, support the implementation of the recommendations of the “Gender Review of the CIF”; and~~
- ~~Serve as a liaison with the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)⁵⁵ to keep them informed and coordinate possible joint activities.~~

~~Some of these proposed results could contribute to existing efforts in the MDBs toward transformational change in regards to gender mainstreaming within the CIF.~~

1.2 DRAWING ON THE GENDER EXPERTISE OF CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES

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

1.3 ESTABLISH A GENDER FOCAL POINT WITHIN THE CIF AU

216. Assigning the responsibility of gender to a staff member of the CIF AU would greatly improve the uptake of gender in CIF processes and contribute to quality assurance for gender mainstreaming across the CIF. This post could, for example, ensure that gender is integrated in guidelines and procedures, strengthen collaboration with the MDB Gender Working Group focused on CIF. A detailed Terms of Reference must be assigned to this post in order to ensure a comprehensive treatment of the gender needs across CIF processes. The position should be given clear authority to coordinate with all CIF entities and report directly to the head of the AU.

1.4 REVIEW CIF RELATED POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

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

⁵⁵ The DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) is the only international forum where experts from development co-operation agencies meet to define common approaches in support of gender equality and women's empowerment.

efforts/mechanisms that enable tapping into the MDBs' gender frameworks and guidelines (Annex 2 includes a summary of the gender policies and mandates within the MDBs).

218. While it is outside the scope of this CIF-focused review, and the MDBs have made some positive advancements on this front, the analysis does point to the need for gender frameworks and guidelines produced by the MDBs to be further reviewed, and amended according to each MDB's situation, to take into account both climate change as well as current understanding relating to development. This would provide a stronger conceptual umbrella for the gender and climate change construct and enhance the uptake of gender in the implementation of the CIF.

219. The CTF IPs should draw upon guidance such as the *Gender and Transport Resource Guide*⁵⁶ developed by the World Bank, and the AfDB *Checklist For Gender Mainstreaming In The Infrastructure Sector*⁵⁷ as they provide an overview of intervention points for gender mainstreaming at both policy and project levels.

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

1.5 STRENGTHEN GENDER IN JOINT MISSIONS, TECHNICAL REVIEWS, AND CONSULTATIONS

221. The role of the Joint Missions is central to the development of CIF planning in each country. The Joint Missions provide the foundation on which all IPs are framed. The exclusion of gender considerations by the Joint Missions leads to difficulty in mainstreaming gender throughout the CIF in countries later on. Conversely, including gender-sensitive criteria from the outset greatly enhances the efficiency of integrating a gender approach. Tools to support doing so already exist. The German Organization for Development Cooperation (GIZ), for example, developed a comprehensive tool/manual that can guide missions on how to practically integrate a gender mainstreaming approach in their work.⁵⁸

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

Include gender expertise

223. As part of the Joint Missions and similar action taken in relation to CIF country planning, one of the team members should have specific gender expertise in relation to climate change and/or environmental issues and should be responsible for providing inputs as a matter of course based on this expertise. This is in line with recommendations from the November 2011 Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Funds that states, "Gender experts should be included in all missions and in project preparation to ensure gender considerations are sufficiently incorporated. Gender experts should be involved at all stages, but particularly during the design stage of projects."⁵⁹ However, as certain institutions advance with their respective preparation or appraisal missions for a project they intend to seek CIF financing for, gender experts are not regularly included at that specific level (when joint missions are not involved).

Acknowledge women as relevant stakeholders during initial consultations

⁵⁶ World Bank. 2006. Gender and Transport Resource Guide. <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/index.html>. Accessed October 2012.

⁵⁷ AfDB. 2009. Checklist For Gender Mainstreaming in the Infrastructure Sector. <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/PolicyDocuments/Checklist%20for%20Gender%20Mainstreaming%20in%20the%20Infrastructure%20Sector.pdf>. Accessed October 2012.

⁵⁸ GIZ. 2011. Gender analyses. A manual for the gender-differentiated design of technical cooperation projects and Programmes. Gender Steering Group of the former GTZ.

⁵⁹ See section H: Gender, Follow-up actions, point 59, p.11.

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

Map gender inequalities related to climate change

225. When research is being conducted regarding the country context for a specific IP or Program, it is important to include data on gender inequalities by sector. Including these data from the outset is a prerequisite for recognizing gender-related opportunities, conducting gender budgeting, as well as developing a IP or Program-specific set of indicators for gender-aware monitoring and evaluation for the entire program and project cycle. Such a data baseline on gender inequalities identifies areas to be specifically addressed and highlights the potential role of women as agents of change. Data should be relevant to the specific program/project in question, i.e. renewable energy, climate change resilience areas, land tenure, or access to water and energy.

Ensure attention to gender criteria in technical reviews and monitor implementation

226. Independent technical reviews of any CIF program/IP should include recommendations on how gender considerations could be enhanced as part of their terms-of-reference. Analysis from technical reviews indicates the need for improvement in this regard as implementation of gender-sensitive technical reviews is very varied. For example, whilst the independent technical reviews in some countries, such as the FIP in Mexico and Lao PDR, include recommendations on how to improve gender considerations, the reviews of Democratic Republic of Congo and Brazil are not as forthcoming. To cover the enhancement of gender considerations in technical reviews, sufficient resources should be allocated.

Mexico's independent technical review states that the FIP "briefly mentions that actions will be carried out from a gender equity perspective" (Annex 5b, p. 37) and "it is recommended to be more specific on how gender perspectives will be incorporated..." (Annex 5b, p. 39). In response to the independent technical review committee's recommendations on gender inclusion, Mexico's FIP states that the implementation phase of the IP and results indicators "...will be complemented with a gender analysis using the methodology developed by the Women National Institute (INMUJERES).

XV. GENDER NEEDS TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND OPERATIONALIZED AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

2.1 EMPLOY GENDER AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

227. The UN Economic and Social Council defines gender mainstreaming as "a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres." Taking this idea further, gender can be seen as a driver for transformational change, and an investment that will yield important dividends.

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

229. Genuine concern for principles of equality and equity and the appropriate procedures for achieving these should be taken onboard and woven throughout documentation. This implies that these elements need to be present in a continuous manner that is also coherent, integral and included in a comprehensive way

throughout the IPs (e.g. context, participatory processes, policy framework analysis, indicators, funds, implementers, amongst others).

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

Kenya's SREP is an example of incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment throughout, instead of a single reference meant to cover the entire document. It provides detailed background information on the cultural and country context for gender and women's issues, and how the projects proposed in the IP will bring about transformative changes to reduce gender gaps and inequalities. For example, it acknowledges why it has traditionally been more difficult for women to become involved in the energy sector. The projects under this Strategy will not only attempt to break down some of these existing barriers through capacity building and quotas for women's employment, but also discuss how women's involvement in renewable energy projects will bring about other benefits for women.

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

232. The World Bank identifies four areas where such action could be taken, including:

1. Reducing gender gaps in human capital;
2. Closing gender gaps in access to economic opportunities, earnings, and productivity;
3. Shrinking gender differences in voice and agency⁶⁰ within society; and
4. Limiting the reproduction of gender inequality across generations.

233. The World Bank's *2012 Gender Equality and Development Report* confirmed these findings while noting that "We will not release the full potential of half of the world's population until globally we address the issue of equality; until countries, communities, and households around the world acknowledge women's rights and change the rules of inequality."⁶¹

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

235. The SPCR from Yemen provides an example on addressing underlying determinants of gender gaps.

In working with women, the Improving Rural Through Adaptation in Rain-fed Agriculture Project (IRLARA) will take into consideration gendered divisions of roles and responsibilities; and develop actions based on needs, constraints, risks and opportunities. Yemeni women play a significant role in rural livelihoods and female farmers contribute to over 85% of plant production and 95% of animal management (Governorate Preparation Report 2004). Shifts in the agricultural production system from subsistence to cash cropping, coupled with continuing male out-migration, is leading to the feminization of subsistence agriculture and puts rural women at a significant disadvantage. Climate change is expected aggravate the situation as women are directly affected by environmental degradation and increasing water and fuel scarcity. Women also have less capacity to respond to changing economic circumstances or to withstand any shocks, including those brought on by climate change. More specifically, IRLARA will focus on improving women's participation at local level by using quotas for women's representation coupled with gender training to ensure men's support, and reducing logistical barriers to women's participation by convenient meeting locations, schedules and transport; building capacity to help individual women, women leaders, women's organization and gender-focused NGOs become more effective participants, especially in local planning and water governance.

Source: Yemen SPCR. 2012. p. 100-101

⁶⁰ Agency is about one's ability to make choices—and to transform them into desired actions and outcomes- World Bank. 2012. Gender Equality and Development. World Development Report. Washington, DC.

⁶¹ World Bank. 2012. Gender Equality and Development. World Development Report. Washington, DC.

2.2 ENSURE THE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND GENDER EXPERTS

236. Throughout the IP cycle, particularly during the planning phases, it is critical to consult with women's organizations and gender experts from relevant sectors (including energy, transport, water, disaster risk reduction, agriculture, among others). Consideration should also be given to other organizations which may not necessarily be "women's organizations", but that advocate for - and work on - gender concerns.

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

238. Examples of PPCR pilot countries that have identified and recognized women as a key national stakeholder group for the CIF design and consultation process are St. Lucia, Yemen, Samoa and Bolivia.

Samoa - SPCR

Special efforts were made to involve representatives of women's groups. These included Women in Business Development, the Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association and the Samoa Women's Committee Development Organization. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development assisted in ensuring full and meaningful involvement of women in the consultations related to preparation of the Phase 1 proposal as well as the Climate Resilience Investment Programme.

Source: Samoa SPCR. 2011. p.79

239. The Lao PDR FIP is another good example of a country that includes women's organizations in its stakeholder consultations. As noted by other institutions working on REDD+, the full and effective participation of all stakeholders in REDD+ planning, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation makes the most business sense, as men and women play different roles in the management, utilization and conservation of forest resources.⁶²

Lao PDR - FIP

Other key stakeholder [sic] participated in the consultation and development of the FIP IP...They include Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, IUCN, SNV, Lao Biodiversity Associations (LBA), *Gender Development Group (GDG)*, and others. Topics discussed with them not only include the proposed FIP IP but in depth discussions on the DGM development, how they can support the local communities to strengthen their capacities on REDD+ and FIP implementation using the grants to be provided under DGM, their challenges operating and implementing activities relevant to REDD+ and livelihood development in the past, how can the grant from DGM assist them in overcoming the barriers, proposed DGM implementing structure for Lao PDR and other topics.

Source: Lao PDR FIP. 2011. p.72

⁶² UN-REDD Programme. 2011. *The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+* (p. 19). New York.

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

2.3 *ENSURE THE INCLUSION OF EXISTING NATIONAL GENDER POLICY DURING THE DESIGN OF IPs, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS AND THE REFORM PROCESSES*

241. The CIF funding windows are piloting transformations toward low-emissions and climate-resilient development. These transformative interventions that are intended to be bottom-up and country-specific, necessitate a careful consideration of each country's gender policy framework. Countries have put in place numerous policy frameworks that seek to impact positively on development and poverty reduction. Gender features prominently among these. However, gender policy frameworks are often overlooked in CIF country planning, despite the fact that country IPs are supposed to take national development and poverty reduction strategies into account. Gender policy frameworks in CIF country planning could therefore be strengthened.

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

243. Existing country-specific information on gender is an important resource that could be tapped into. CIF planning could include an inventory of existing data, research and studies on gender that are relevant to climate change in the priority areas that the respective country has identified. CIF planning could also seek to support countries in integrating gender alongside climate change into new policies.

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

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

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

2.4 *INCLUDE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNTRY COORDINATION UNITS FOR THE OVERVIEW-EXECUTION OF IPs*

247. Although it may be beyond the scope of this review, it is evident that the CIF should encourage states to incorporate gender expertise in the country coordination units for the implementation of the IPs. This would ideally be a representative of the national women's mechanism, but could also be a gender focal point from a ministry. Sufficient budgetary allocations would need to be made to ensure this

representation, which could also extend into providing training, staff time, or strengthening partnerships toward this goal. The FIP from Lao PDR, for example, includes the national women's mechanism, whereas Yemen SPCR (p. 66), recognize the role of gender focal points within other national and local government institutions, particularly those associated with the Ministry of Environment.

248. Similarly the Ethiopia SREP involves a gender-focused department, noting, "the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) through its Women and Youth directorate will monitor the performance of the SREP supported programs as regards to its gender issues" (p. 82).

2.5 ADAPT CIF LANGUAGE TO CHARACTERIZE WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE

249. The linkages between gender and climate change are often misunderstood to be solely in the realm of women as victims and a vulnerable group that requires assistance. The CIF documentation indicates that countries have, for the most part, not moved beyond this characterization, and have not harnessed the potential of women as agents of change, for example as entrepreneurs, knowledge holders, and innovators. Recent agreements on gender and climate change in the UNFCCC context, as well as gender-responsive climate change initiatives at the national and regional levels, have shifted the global understanding in this regard forward considerably - that the empowerment of women in planning, decision-making, and implementation will make efforts on climate change more effective, efficient, and innovative, including at the local level.⁶³ The language used to refer to women and gender should be adapted to reflect this new global understanding of women as agents of change. A practical step to achieve this could include a sensitization campaign and training to disseminate the latest research and approaches. The Grenada SPCR strongly draws on this understanding.

Grenada - SPCR

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

Source: SPCR Grenada. 2011. p. 26.

2.6 ASSIGN SPECIFIC RESOURCES FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

250. Funds to address gender issues should be internalized in project design, with specific resources earmarked for gender, as appropriate. Some of the CIF programs and projects have - as a matter of practice - allocated dedicated resources and funds to ensure that gender is addressed.⁶⁴ This is particularly evident under the PPCR, where funding windows specifically targeted at women and other marginalized groups have been established. This positive development should be encouraged and built upon within the other funds. Additionally, there is a need to create synergies with initiatives of other development partners.

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

⁶³ For example, the development of Gender-Responsive Climate Change Strategies and Action Plans at the in-country and regional level. http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1963&Itemid=630&lang=en

⁶⁴ See Annexes 3 – 6.

Some suggested actions that can be taken for designing financing mechanisms for CTF include to:

- Establish commitments and target for the financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women.
- Develop a gender-focused strategy for financing programs.
- Gather and analyze gender data relevant to the financial programs (e.g. gender disaggregated data on SME ownership for programs targeting financing for efficiency investments in SMEs, gender disaggregated information about energy use at the household level for programs targeting household efficiency measures). Identify data gaps and design/implement targeted studies and assessments to fill gaps.
- Involve women in program design processes through gender sensitive participatory planning processes.
- Use gender information in the design of the program goals and implementation modalities.
- Incorporate gender perspectives into technology selection processes.
- Include gender awareness and capacity in criteria for selection of project staff.
- Develop gender components and materials for training modules for on-lending institutions and their staff (e.g. loan officers, managers).
- Establish gender disaggregated targets based on initial analysis (e.g. number of women-owned-enterprises receiving loans for energy efficiency investments).
- Incorporate gender into key performance indicators for on-lending institutions and flow-down to staff.

2.7 GENDER SCORECARD

252. One example of how gender equality could be advanced during the implementation of IPs under the CTF, ~~FIP, and~~ SREP, as well as for the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience under PPCR provided the political will exists to do so, is through the introduction of a gender scorecard. Rather than a general institutional scorecard that includes gender as one element of many, a dedicated gender scorecard is a more comprehensive and effective tool for gender-related performance measurement. Drawing on the UN Country Team's Performance Indicators for Gender Equality Scorecard (2008)⁶⁵ developed by the UN Development Group, a CIF gender scorecard could be used to measure progress made in achieving transformation by enterprises and sectors such as those covered by the funds. The purposes of a gender scorecard could be to:

- Identify areas where the CIF is meeting or not meeting minimum standards on gender.
- Stimulate a regular constructive dialogue within the CIF about the current status of gender mainstreaming and how it can be improved.
- Identify actions where minimum standards are not being met.
- Support the sharing of good practice in gender mainstreaming and the promotion of gender equality.

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

254. In order to advance gender equality meaningfully through such a scorecard, criteria could potentially include elements concerning ownership, control, employment equity, skills development and procurement.

2.8 *CONSIDER THE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AND TENURE SECURITY*

255. In rural areas in many parts of the world, tradition results in Statutory and Customary Law being practiced in tandem and, in certain instances, in conflict with one another. Particularly in the FIP, this puts

Comment [ckh2]: The use of gender scorecard could help advance gender equality, and therefore propose the text be amended to have scorecards apply across the entirety of the CIFs.

⁶⁵ UNCT Gender Scorecard

[http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=unct%20gender%20scorecard&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CDEQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.undg.org%2Fdocs%2F8853%2FGender-Scorecard-Users'-Guide-PG-copy-25-feb-08\(2\).doc&ei=74HitUPyyDcbZ0QG0soDoAw&usq=AFQjCNExmYBWfZa6VjcT95AFp-u4JfkAVA&bvm=bv.1357316858,d.dmQ](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=unct%20gender%20scorecard&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CDEQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.undg.org%2Fdocs%2F8853%2FGender-Scorecard-Users'-Guide-PG-copy-25-feb-08(2).doc&ei=74HitUPyyDcbZ0QG0soDoAw&usq=AFQjCNExmYBWfZa6VjcT95AFp-u4JfkAVA&bvm=bv.1357316858,d.dmQ)

women in a very disadvantaged position as women's property rights and land ownership are often limited by customary law and traditional norms of access, and poor women in particular face disadvantages with regards to formalized legal land access and ownership.

256. A USAID Assessment of REDD+ in Asia found that, "recognition of rights to forest products and carbon from forests is critical in order for women to be included in the revenue sharing from REDD+ activities on such lands."⁶⁶ This is an area to which the FIP needs to pay closer attention and that needs to be addressed with targeted action. One step in the right direction is the inclusion of an indicator within the "Proposal for Revised FIP Results Framework" September 10, 2012) which includes the following indicators: "Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods in FIP project/program areas". Targeted action, however, needs to go beyond recognition of the legal *status quo* by including measures to actively improve the situation of marginalized groups - and specifically of women - within those groups.

2.9 DRAWING ON SECTOR-SPECIFIC GENDER EXPERTISE FOR THE CTF

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

XVI. ADDRESS THE NEED FOR FURTHER KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND COOPERATION

3.1 LEVERAGING OF EXISTING NATIONAL/REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

258. The 2010 SESA of the CIF indicated, "Gender is only effectively integrated in PPCR Phase 1 proposals when there is already existing information in the country from gender assessments."⁶⁷ Where countries have embarked on in-country implementation efforts that link gender and climate change prior to the development of the SPCR, these countries seem to have a head start and are able to leverage off these existing efforts. Efforts to develop strategies that specifically link gender and climate change at the national level have emerged very recently. These initiatives - the development of Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAPS)⁶⁸ - have been conducted by IUCN under the program of work of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) and funded by the Government of Finland. To date, ccGAPs have been developed in 12 countries, including 2 regional governing bodies.

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

⁶⁶ Gurung, J., Giri, K., Setyowati, A.B. and Lebow, E.2011. Getting REDD+ Right for Women: An analysis of the barriers and opportunities for women's participation in the REDD+ sector in Asia. WOCAN-USAID-United States Forest.

⁶⁷ CIF. 2010. Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of Climate Investment Funds. (CTF/TFC.6/Inf.3).p.v. Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee. Washington, DC. November 2012.

⁶⁸ Developed in Mozambique, Jordan, the Arab League of States, Egypt, Tanzania, Nepal, Haiti, Panama, Costa Rica, Central America, and Liberia.

The Development of a Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP)

Building on a methodology developed by IUCN over two decades, ccGAPs include four key steps in the process of development⁶⁹:

1. Taking stock (research and analysis, interviews, mapping of stakeholders and assessment of technical capacity);
2. Leveling the playing field (training and prioritization for and by women's groups);
3. Capturing diverse voices (multi-stakeholder workshops and identifying priority areas and action steps); and
4. Moving into action (creation of an action plan, validation, funding, and monitoring and evaluation).

260. Samoa is another example of leveraging off existing gender frameworks that have been developed. The country's SPCR indicates that while Samoa has made progress in both implementing the Beijing Platform for Action that emerged from the Fourth World Conference on Women, as well as in achieving MDG 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, additional efforts are needed to support Samoa's integration of gender perspective in climate change programming: "...the need for a Strategic Policy Framework that is informed by gender statistics, and one that shall provide the direction for achieving gender equality in line with the Strategy for Development. Such a focus is intended to bridge the gap between policy and planning, as well as between planning and financing. It is recognized that this requires better monitoring and evaluation, and renewed and continued support from regional and international networks and development partners, in line with their mandates on enhancing gender equality. It also means increased support for gender sensitive awareness raising, improved understanding of gender differentiated impacts of climate change and stronger collaboration and partnerships across all sectors and at all levels, in order for Samoa to achieve its goals for the advancement of women. In this respect, the recently adopted Samoa's National Policy for Women defines the priority issues and the intended outcomes for women and girls in Samoa for the next five years."⁷⁰

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

262. In this regard, experience has also been gained at the regional level. Two regional governing bodies - those of Central America and the Arab States – already broke new ground by developing gender-responsive regional strategies on climate change.⁷¹

3.2 KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND INNOVATION

263. In certain investment sectors, particularly within the CTF, limited knowledge exists on the linkages between gender and renewable energy generation such as wind energy, geothermal, hydro and solar, for example, that could be drawn upon for the purposes of this review. Thus, the CTF team is not able to mainstream gender meaningfully into national renewable energy investment plans and to make a strong business case for proposed investments beyond a consideration at the household level. In view of the fact that close to 70% of all CIF resources are being made available through the CTF, it is imperative that this knowledge gap is addressed as a matter of urgency so as not to undermine any progress toward engendering CIF programming that has been made in other CIF programs such as the PPCR or the SREP. It is therefore suggested that the CTF Trust Fund Committee should therefore provide a clear mandate for further learning in this regard. The insights from such a process could inform future CIF programming, as well as efforts to finance climate finance more generally going forward. It is also recommended that the

⁶⁹ Pearl-Martinez, R., Aguilar, L. and Rogers, F. The Art of Implementation Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making. In press. GGCA-IUCN. Costa Rica

⁷⁰ Samoa SPCR. 2011. p. 37

⁷¹ Pearl-Martinez, R., Aguilar, L. and Rogers, F. The Art of Implementation Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making. In press. GGCA-IUCN. Costa Rica

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

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

265. Of particular importance is the experience from climate change-related projects that have promoted the incorporation of women and men into non-traditional and innovative businesses. These have undertaken activities that are going beyond traditional classification of income-earning activities as either “feminine” or “masculine” that could potentially perpetuate existing gender stereotypes. Instead, they focused on moving forward by presenting an opportunity to construct more equitable livelihoods for women and men.

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

267. A non-CIF related example from Liberia also demonstrates innovation in women’s involvement in climate change solutions. In Liberia, coastal erosion caused by unregulated sand mining is compounded by sea level rise caused by climate change. These factors, as well as the years of conflict that left Liberia without a meteorological system, severely limit the government’s capacity to respond to climate change effectively. In response, a women’s coastal whistle-blowers group has been proposed in the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Liberia as an integral part of a monitoring system that informs the Environmental Protection Agency of illegal activities; establishes a community-operated system for the collection and forwarding of meteorological data; and serves as an early warning system for coastal communities in the face of approaching storms.⁷²

3.3 CREATING SPACE FOR INTERACTION AND DIALOGUE AMONGST PLAYERS

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

3.4 DEDICATED WEB PAGE ON CIF AND GENDER

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

⁷² Ministry of Gender and Development and the Environmental Protection Agency. 2012. Climate Change and Gender Action Plan-ccGAP Liberia. Aguilar, L. and Rogers, F., ed. Monrovia, Liberia.

XVII. CAPACITY BUILDING IS VITAL

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

271. Capacity building on climate change itself is also critical for national women's mechanisms such as ministries of women, institutional gender focal points, and women's organizations, in order for them to engage on a substantive level with climate change decision-making and consultations. Evidence that this is beneficial has been seen in the development of the ccGAPs around the world. As recommended by some MDBs, the CIF would benefit if staff responsible for gender in the MDBs and governments had the opportunity to build specific capacity linking gender to climate change in order to champion this agenda. Capacity building efforts should be oriented so that each MDB increases its awareness on how to better address gender and climate change linkages. This can be linked with existing efforts within the MDBs to already start to do so.

XVIII. GENDER SENSITIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN PLACE

272. The majority of indicators that are intended to relate to gender under the IPs results frameworks refer to sex-disaggregated data. While sex-disaggregated indicators and data are important by themselves, they are limited and do not necessarily measure improvement or progress toward gender equality or women's empowerment. The type of indicators used is important because there is a need to capture both outputs (e.g. as in "x number of women trained") and results (i.e. changes in the situation of gender equality relating to climate change and attributable to CIF interventions).

273. Gender indicators are meant to assess aspects of gender (in)equality that can be measured, quantified or systematized. Some of the characteristics of gender-sensitive indicators are:

- Measure conditions or situations that affect men and women differently;
- Signal changes in power relations between women and men over time;
- Determine access, use and control of resources and distribution of costs and benefits;
- Point out changes in living conditions and in the roles of women and men over time; and
- Provide important inputs for planning, implementation, and evaluation of field projects and broad programs.

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

- Strengthen the capacity of the national and regional teams to develop gender-sensitive indicators. Some IPs, such as Bolivia and Yemen under the PPCR, have included useful examples; notwithstanding this, all countries need support in this regard;
- Conduct a gender analysis of CIF IPs up-front that could serve as a baseline and that will allow for comparison and monitor impact; and
- Generate more disaggregated data (both inputs and results). However, in doing so, this does not take away the need to develop specific indicators that measure advancements on the promotion of gender equality relating to climate change. A service that could be provided by the CIF AU is to make available a strategic menu of pre-developed, basic gender indicators⁷³, that would provide a range of options for countries to draw on, conceptualize and customize to the specific country and program context, both at IP and project level.⁷⁴

⁷³ This could be included in the upcoming section on methodologies and tools on the "Measuring Results" part of the CIF website - https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/monitoring_and_evaluation%20

⁷⁴ According to the CIF AU, the objective of the recent revision of the results frameworks was to significantly reduce the number of indicators all would have to report on. The revised results framework now only contains maximum 5 core indicators at Investment Plan level which are focused on the core deliverables and results. Thus, countries will

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

276. The MDB gender specialists and focal points should use existing indicators, and/or develop indicators if necessary, for integrating gender into design and outputs of CIF projects. These indicators could then be used by the CIF Administrative Unit and donors. Members of the MDB Working Group on Gender and the CIF-MDB Gender Working Group should liaise with their colleagues in respective institutions (gender specialists, gender focal points, and others) to use existing, relevant indicators that some MDBs have already developed and further refine them when needed.

277. The CIF AU is currently developing core indicator guidance sheets for CTF, SREP and PPCR. The guidance sheets will not only consider, but also highlight gender issues where appropriate.

278. Finally, the Review Team has taken due consideration of, and fully appreciates, the exhaustive process that has led to the current state of the results framework. This review would, however, go amiss in not pointing to the omission of a timeframe, which is stated in the text of the funds, “It is also expected that a gender impact indicator will be developed for each project/program”. In the opinion of the team, there is an urgent need to address this situation by explicitly defining the timeframe within which the gender indicators will be developed, finalized and put in place.

Table 10
Summary of Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS	CIF AU	MDBs	Countries	Contributor Countries
1. HARMONIZING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING GENDER MORE EFFECTIVELY				
1.1 BUILD ON CIF/MDB GENDER WORKING GROUP	X	X		
1.2 DRAWING ON THE GENDER EXPERTISE OF CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES				X
1.3 ESTABLISH A GENDER FOCAL POINT IN CIF AU	X			
1.4 REVIEW CIF-RELATED POLICIES AND GUIDELINES	X	X		
1.5 STRENGTHEN GENDER IN JOINT MISSIONS, TECHNICAL REVIEWS, AND CONSULTATIONS	X	X		
2. GENDER NEEDS TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND OPERATIONALIZED AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE				
2.1 EMPLOY GENDER AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE	X	X	X	
2.2 ENSURE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS & GENDER EXPERTS			X	
2.3 ENSURE THE INCLUSION OF EXISTING NATIONAL GENDER POLICY DURING THE DESIGN OF IPS, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS AND THE REFORM PROCESSES			X	
2.4 INCLUDE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNTRY COORDINATION UNITS FOR THE OVERVIEW EXECUTION OF THE INVESTMENTS			X	
2.5 ADAPT CIF LANGUAGE TO CHARACTERIZE WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE	X	X	X	
2.6 ASSIGN SPECIFIC RESOURCES FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT		X	X	

Comment [ckh3]: The table should be removed at this time. While it will be a useful snapshot at a later date, the division of labour should only be finalized following the discussion and decision on the Terms of Reference for a Gender Specialist in the CIF Administrative Unit, which will provide further clarity on roles and responsibilities.

need to identify specific gender indicators to add to these. The CIF AU invites countries to do this at the IP and project level.

2.7 GENDER SCORECARD		X	X	
2.8 CONSIDER THE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AND TENURE SECURITY			X	
2.9 DRAWING ON SECTOR-SPECIFIC GENDER EXPERTISE FOR THE CTF	X	X		
3. ADDRESS THE NEED FOR FURTHER KNOWLEDGE INNOVATION AND COOPERATION				
3.1 LEVERAGING OFF EXISTING NATIONAL /REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE		X	X	
3.2 KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND INNOVATION	X	X		
3.3 CREATING SPACE FOR INTERACTION AND DIALOGUE AMONGST PLAYERS	X			
3.4 DEDICATED WEB PAGE ON CIF AND GENDER	X	X		
4. CAPACITY BUILDING IS VITAL	X	X	X	
5. GENDER-SENSITIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN PLACE	X	X	X	

ANNEXES

Annex 1 List of Contributors and Personnel Interviewed, and Example Questionnaire

Introduction

The methodological design of this review included the use of questionnaires and in-person and telephone interviews. This list includes the names and organizations of those people who participated in the process.

NAME		SECTOR
World Bank and World Bank Group (WB - WBG)		
1	Margaret Arnold	World Bank (WB)
2	Nilufar Ahmad	
3	Kazi Fateha Ahmed	
4	Kulsum Ahmed	
5	Rachel Kyte	
6	Sammar Essmat	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Climate Investment Fund Administrative Unit (CIF - AU)		
7	Anna Hidalgo	CIF AU
8	Jeff Brez	
9	Rowena de la Cruz	
10	Erik Reed	
11	Mayumi Beppu	CIF AU – CTF
12	Zhihong Zhang	CIF AU – CTF/SREP
13	Andrea Kutter	CIF AU – FIP/PPCR
14	Christine Roehrer	CIF AU – Monitoring & Evaluation
15	Inka Schomer	CIF AU – SREP
Multilateral Development Banks (MDB)		
16	Rachel Aron	African Development Bank (AfDB)
17	Gisela Geisler	
18	Caroline Cabrer	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
19	Samantha Hung	
20	Irish-Fe Aguilar	
21	Cristina Santiago	

22	Michaela Bergman	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
23	Paloma Marcos	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
24	Anne-Marie Urban	
Multilateral and Bilateral Organizations		
25	Elizabeth Eggerts	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - Gender Team
26	Sallie Lacy	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
27	Annette Windmeisser	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Governments		
28	Collin Guiste	Government of Dominica
29	Dessima Williams	Government of Grenada
30	Meena Khanal	Government of Nepal
31	Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon	Government of Thailand
Civil Society Organizations (CSO)		
32	Francesca de Gasparis	The Green Belt Movement International (GBM) - Europe
33	Liane Schalatek	Heinrich Böll Foundation - North America
34	Chris Buss	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
35	Stewart Maginnis	
36	Patrick Wylie	
37	Smita Nakhooda	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
38	Kristen Graf	Women of Wind Energy (WOWE)
Private Sector		
39	Louise Johnson	Private consultant for oil and gas and renewables industry
40	Amber Desiree Frugte	Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (PNG LNG)
41	Sarah Maskasi	Maskasi Ltd. (Tanzanian Investor in coal mining)

Example Questionnaire for CIF Programmes/Investments

Respondent's Information:

Name:

Country:

Type of Program/Investment:

() PPCR () CTF () FIP () SREP

Name of Program/Investment:

Gender mainstreaming

1. In your opinion, to what extent has your program/investment included specific information related to gender?
How was it included?
2. In developing your Program/Investment what problems/gaps/obstacles have been experienced in mainstreaming gender considerations?
3. What type of support guidance would have been useful for ensuring that gender considerations were included as an integral part of your investment/program?
4. How is gender reflected in monitoring and evaluation?
5. Is there gender expertise among program/ investment team staff/consultants? Have you considered hiring a gender expert?

CIF approach to gender mainstreaming

1. Do you believe that a gender perspective is sufficiently mainstreamed in the CIF process? Please explain.
2. What response/guidance do you receive from the CIF AU related to gender integration?
3. What response/guidance do you receive from the Gender Focal Point of the Bank(s)?
4. Do you include gender in the reports being produced on the Program/Investment?
5. Do you have suggestions related to the gender review we are conducting?

Annex 2 Summary of MDBs Gender Policies

African Development Bank (AfDB)

AfDB first introduced the gender mainstreaming approach in its operations in 1987. While the commitment has sustained, AfDB's approach has evolved over the years as the gender mainstreaming paradigms have transformed and gender dynamics have changed across Africa. AfDB's current approach is premised on its Gender Policy of 2001, which acknowledged gender equality as an important aspect of poverty reduction and maintained that AfDB financed operations need to promote gender equality in all sectors.

AfDB's poverty reduction mandate serves as the framework through which strategic action for achieving gender equality are to be taken as well as critical areas of action for women's empowerment. Therefore, the Gender Policy defines AfDB's commitment to promoting gender mainstreaming as a means of fostering poverty reduction, economic development and gender equality on the African continent. Within this framework, AfDB continues to acknowledge that the practical needs and strategic interests of both men and women must be considered as well as the opportunities and constraints which emanate from local, national, regional, and international contexts in which men and women live in.

The goal of AfDB's Gender Policy is to promote gender equality and sustainable human and economic development in Africa. The main objectives of the Gender Policy are two-fold: to promote gender mainstreaming in Bank operations and to support Regional Member Countries' (RMCs) efforts to attain gender equality. To achieve this goal and objectives, AfDB's Gender Policy has carefully constructed principles, which are as follows:

- Gender analysis will be an integral part of all of the Bank's policies, programs and projects.
- Attention will be paid to the co-operative relations between women and men.
- Women's economic empowerment will be considered as key to sustainable development.
- Women will not be considered to be a homogeneous group.
- A strategic choice will be made on the use of the mainstreaming strategy/ targeted inputs.

Gender is a priority cross-cutting issue which must be featured in all AfDB operations, including but not limited to projects, programs, and policy documents. Thus, programming strategies have been developed with the aim of implementing the Gender Policy. These programming strategies have centered on the inclusion of gender considerations in macro-economic and sector work and operations covering various sectors; ensuring impact by creating result-oriented, gender sensitive indicators and other mechanisms in operations; enhancing the full participation of women in various processes of projects/ programs; providing support to and financing of gender-related activities in countries; and supporting research initiatives aimed at designing interventions to transform the lives of both men and women.

The Gender Policy was operationalized in two consecutive gender action plans: the Gender Plan of Action 2004-2007 and the Updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-2011. AfDB's first Gender Plan of Action aimed to outline an approach to operationalizing the Gender Policy and to identify specific activities which would further support gender mainstreaming in operations, such as developing program tools and strategies, project tools for priority sectors, institutional capacity building, and organizational support. The Updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-2011 aimed to realign AfDB's work on gender equality with its Medium Term Strategy 2008-2012 while also emphasizing its focus on certain key priority areas. The construction and/ or rehabilitation of large scale infrastructure, for instance, is a critical priority area where AfDB is continuing to commit a large majority of its financing resources. The Updated Gender Plan of Action also integrates lessons learnt from the mid-term review of the first Gender Plan of Action 2004-2007. As such, the Updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-2011 focused on three intervention areas:

- Support to investment activities which promote women's economic empowerment;
- Support to institutional capacity building and knowledge generation; and
- Support to RMCs' governance and policy reforms.

AfDB has designed various measures and tools to facilitate mainstreaming gender into its operations.

Gender training modules have been prepared and conducted to sensitize Bank staff. In 2009 AfDB formulated detailed checklists for gender mainstreaming related to the infrastructure sector, climate change, and fragile states. These checklists have served to provide task managers with tools and mechanisms for effectively and appropriately addressing gender concerns within their diverse operations. Tools related to Quality at Entry and Quality at Supervision have been developed to strengthen the application of gender analysis within AfDB operations. AfDB's Readiness Review assessment process of concept notes and appraisal reports for public sector operations examines how gender concerns have been broadly addressed under the larger rubric of social due diligence. Since 2001 AfDB formulated individual Country Gender Profiles for 22 African countries.

A recent review of the Updated Gender Plan of Action 2009-2011 suggested that more focus on fewer strategic areas, assured financial and human resources and a realistic result framework are needed for more effective implementation of the Gender Policy moving forward. These constraints and opportunities are addressed in a Gender Strategy, which is currently under preparation, and which focuses on closing gender gaps in legal and property rights, enhancing women's economic empowerment and improving knowledge management and capacity building both in AfDB and RMCs. The preparation of AfDB's Gender Strategy will serve to better orient AfDB in addressing current gender realities and in tailoring interventions to ensure that its operations are more gender sensitive and gender responsive. Efforts are currently being undertaken to strengthen the integration of gender considerations into systems for improving Quality at Entry, the Operation Manual, and the Monitoring Framework for supervision.

In 2009, AfDB formulated detailed checklists for gender mainstreaming:⁷⁵

- Gender and Climate Change Mainstreaming in Projects;
- Gender Mainstreaming in Bank funded Programmes/ Projects in Fragile States;
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Infrastructure Sector;
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Water and Sanitation Sector;
- Gender Mainstreaming in Governance Programmes;
- Gender Mainstreaming for the Health Sector; and
- Gender Mainstreaming in the Education Sector with a Special Focus on Higher Education, Science and Technology Sub Sector.

Recommendations of the Mid-Term Review of Gender Plan of Action

The Bank should concentrate on selected sectors based on its priority areas, to enhance the promotion of gender equality and women's economic empowerment; in particular in entrepreneurship development and infrastructure.

–apply its full potential in supporting women's entrepreneurship in Africa through its private-sector investments, including trade and regional integration, by enhancing business opportunities for women in trade including cross-border traders (improving infrastructure, access to finances and policy reforms).

–explore new ways to invest in activities that have direct and quick impact on access to energy in particular women at the household level, by complementing its large-scale energy investments with innovative small and medium-scale environmentally friendly operations.

- Promote and consolidate the production of economic sector work (gender profiles, guidelines, gender specific sectors studies) and gender statistics to strengthen, both internally in the Bank and externally in policy dialogue with RMC's, its advocacy on gender equality.

–strengthen accountability measures for promoting gender equality in operations, by putting forward directives or guidelines to inform staff and management on the various instruments developed for gender mainstreaming into operations.

- assess the number, placement and roles of gender specialists.

⁷⁵ All AfDB Gender Checklists can be accessed here: <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/gender>.

AfDB Gender Policy Documents		
General Documents		
TITLE & DATE	TYPE	LINK
2001 Gender Policy	Policy document	http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/10000003-EN-THE-GENDER-POLICY.PDF
Up-dated Gender Plan of Action 2009-11	Action Plan	http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/Gender%20Equality%20and%20Women%E2%80%99s%20Empowerment%20an%20Updated%20Gender%20Plan%20Of%20Action%20%28UGPOA%29%202009-2011%20EN.pdf
Gender mainstreaming Tools		
Gender Profiles of 22 African countries	Country Gender profiles	http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/project-operations/country-gender-profiles/gender/
Gender Study of the Seychelles: Gender Socialization and Boys' Under-performance in Primary and Secondary Schools		http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Seychelles%20-%20Gender%20Socialization%20in%20the%20Home%20its%20Impact%20on%20Boys%20Achievements%20in%20Primary%20and%20Secondary%20Schools%20EN.pdf
Gender Guidelines and Checklists		http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/gender/

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The Environmental and Social Policy (May 2008) of EBRD both requires that its clients have human resources policies, procedures and standards designed to promote non-discrimination in the work place and promotes gender equality and empowerment, in relation to other issues such as involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. In 2009 Bank approved its Gender Action Plan, which was approved.

While the EBRD has not actively promoted gender equality prior to 2008. However there were a number of previous activities focused on women, for example:

- The EBRD's Group for Small Businesses (GSB) has facilitated women's access to finance with 30 to 40 per cent of its €1.2 billion investments channeled through partner institutions being contracted by women. Loans are offered following standard cash flow assessment procedures rather than based on collateral to avoid the risk of discriminating against women.
- Of some 275 Supervisory Board seats filled by the EBRD nominee Directors, 41 per cent or 112 seats are held by women.
- Women in Business Panel and Awards
- Two "impact assessment" studies led by the Office of the Chief Economist will examine women's access to finance in Mongolia and Ukraine
- The majority of participants in recent Trade Facilitation Seminars have been women

The 2009 Gender Action Plan follows the EBRD's mandate to promote transition to a market-oriented economy, and focuses primarily on increasing the economic participation and empowerment of women in the private sector within the region. Below are the 5 actions from the plan:

Action 1 - Gender mainstreaming

Build internal capacity and propose specific guidance and tools so that gender is mainstreamed in the Bank's investment and technical cooperation activities.

- Strengthen the project appraisal processes and reinforce the Performance Requirements (PRs) proposed by the Environmental and Social Policy with relation to gender. Make operational use of the references made to gender in the Policy. Include gender equality (that is, equal opportunity and non-discrimination) as an additional indicator of good corporate governance.
- Involve Environment and Sustainability Department SD to ensure effective mitigation of gender impacts associated with projects by enforcing gender equality safeguards applicable to labor standards, resettlement, indigenous and vulnerable people as well as public health and safety.
- Strengthen the implementation of the social safeguards and existing labor due diligence which, among other things, tackle discriminatory practices. Tools and guidance currently used by the Environment and Sustainability Department (ESD) advisers will be revised so as to include a specific focus, at the due diligence stage, on adverse gender impacts and gender discrimination – both amongst the workforce and amongst affected communities.
- Raise gender awareness internally within the Bank through information campaigns and internal events.

Action 2 – Pilot countries

- Investigate three pilot countries (Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic and Romania) to map and assess the impacts of the EBRD's investments and develop tools to produce reliable base-line studies.
- A review from a gender perspective of the Bank's activities in the three countries selected will be carried out to assess the EBRD's investments and technical cooperation projects.
- Identification of projects and enhancements to Bank projects that could be developed on the basis of these findings above to strengthen the Bank's activities in fostering gender equality and women's empowerment within the scope of the EBRD's investment and technical assistance efforts.
- Initiatives designed to improve women's access to credit and business opportunities in the area of microfinance as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) will be sought.
- Beyond the financial instruments proposed, pilot projects will be the occasion to explore ways to support the EBRD's clients, partners and local financial institutions, to strengthen their policies and actions in favor of equal opportunities and women's empowerment.

Action 3 - Measuring and monitoring

- Develop measurement and monitoring tools to assess the impact of investment and technical cooperation projects on gender equality and women empowerment. Gender-sensitive indicators will be developed to assess the Bank's overall action within the region and corresponding gender impact, and included in its annual reporting.
- Improve the collection of data (including sex-disaggregated data) pertaining to women's economic participation and the relationship between gender equality, women's empowerment, growth and poverty reduction. Ensure data dissemination to increase the visibility of gender issues and increase decision makers' gender awareness, within and outside the Bank.
- This data will be fed into the processes set up to elaborate on the country strategies and sector policies, particularly in sectors, areas or countries where gender inequality has been reported to be more significant.

Action 4 – Demonstration effect

- Leverage the Bank's position on Supervisory Boards to raise gender awareness within the nominee Directors and with investing companies.

- Help clients to mainstream best practices related to gender into their operations and internal policies.

Action 5 - Collaboration with the IFIs/NGOs

- Actions and best practices will be developed, through collaboration with IFIs and NGOs.
- Networking with country-based/local groups to leverage resources and build capacity will be extensively sought.
- Country-based/local NGOs as well as women's groups (professionals, entrepreneurs, workers, and so on) and regional advisory groups will be
- A targeted communications campaign will be organized to inform the organizations of the Bank's gender endeavor and seek partnerships and contributions to implement the plan.

During the three years since the implementation, Environmental and social due diligence tools have been strengthened to address gender issues and new guidance notes prepared. In terms of mainstreaming gender into the Bank's investments, 10 projects in a variety of sectors (MEI, Natural Resources, Agribusiness and FI sectors) were identified and have been /are being implemented. A tool kit on how a company can improve equal opportunities in the work place was developed for EBRD's nominee directors and training undertaken. Reference to gender issues is now made in country strategies. Work has been done to identify gender gaps in relation to employment, pay, and access to credit and property rights, which have been informed in part by the Economic Intelligence Unit's Women's Economic Opportunity Index for 2012 (co-financed by the Bank). The Small Business Support Team (SBS) has undertaken several programs to promote Women in Business. In addition EBRD has

- A fact sheet (2012) highlighting EBRD actions on gender in 2011
- Guidance note (2011) on gender in urban rehabilitation and transport projects
- Gender toolkit (2010) Matrix 1 issues relevant to performance requirements
- Gender toolkit (2010) Matrix 2 issues relevant to sector
- Good practice notes (2008) on family friendly working and work-life balance
- Hosted the MDB Working Group on Gender Regional workshop (2012) on gender and employment

EBRD is currently preparing a Gender Strategy on the Bank.

EBRD Gender Policy Documents		
General Documents		
TITLE & DATE	TYPE	LINK
2012 EBRD Promoting Equality Fact sheet	Fact Sheet	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/ebd.shtml
2003 EBRD Gender Action Plan	General Action Plan	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/ebd.shtml
Gender Tools		
2011 EBRD Gender 1: Urban rehabilitation and transport projects - Guidance Note	Note	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/tools.shtml
2010 EBRD Gender Toolkit: Matrix 1 Issues Relevant to Performance Requirements	Matrix	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/tools.shtml
2010 EBRD Gender Toolkit: Matrix 2 Issues Relevant to Sector	Matrix	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/tools.shtml
2008 EBRD Good Practice Notes: Family friendly working and the work-life balance	Note	http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/tools.shtml

Gender and Employment Workshop				
2012	EDBR	MDB-Sponsored	Regional Workshop on Gender and Employment Programme	Programme
				http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/news.shtml
2012	EDBR	MDB-Sponsored	Regional Workshop on Gender and Employment Background Paper	Background Paper
				http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/gender/news.shtml

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

“Promoting gender equity” is one of the five drivers of change in the **ADB’s overall Strategy 2020**. The corporate results framework to measure performance includes concrete numerical gender mainstreaming targets to be met by 2012. Gender performance is tracked and reported annually. This is how gender is framed in Strategy 2020:

“As an agent of change, ADB will continue to promote and support gender equity by designing gender-inclusive projects and paying careful attention to gender issues across the full range of its operations. Research and experience over the last 10 years confirm the importance of gender equity as essential to poverty reduction, improved living standards, and sustainable economic growth. ADB will promote gender equity through operations that deliver specific gender outcomes, such as *improved access for females to education and health services, clean water, better sanitation, and basic infrastructure*. The empowerment of women promises enormous gains—economic and social, direct and indirect—that ADB will help its DMCs capture. ADB operations will be guided by its gender and development policy and gender and development plan of action.”

The **ADB’s gender policy** (2003) outlines 5 major elements:

- . *Gender sensitivity*: to observe how ADB operations affect women and men, and to take into account women’s needs and perspectives in planning its operations.
- . *Gender analysis*: to assess systematically the impact of a project on men and women, and on the economic and social relationship between them.
- . *Gender planning*: to formulate specific strategies that aim to bring about equal opportunities for men and women.
- . *Mainstreaming*: to consider gender issues in all aspects of ADB operations, accompanied by efforts to encourage women’s participation in the decision-making process in development activities.
- . *Agenda setting*: to assist DMC governments in formulating strategies to reduce gender disparities and in developing plans and targets for women’s and girls’ education, health, legal rights, employment, and income-earning opportunities.

ADB will aim to operationalize its policy on GAD primarily by mainstreaming gender considerations in its macroeconomic and sector work, including policy dialogue, lending, and TA operations. Increased attention will be given to addressing directly gender disparities, by designing a larger number of projects with GAD either as a primary or secondary objective in health, education, agriculture, natural resource management, and financial services, especially microcredit, while also ensuring that gender concerns are addressed in other ADB projects, including those in the infrastructure sector.

Specifically, ADB will:

- provide assistance to DMCs in GAD policy support; capacity building; and awareness, formulation, and implementation of policies and programs directed at improving the status of women;
- facilitate gender analysis of proposed projects, including program and sector loans, and ensure that gender issues are considered at all appropriate stages of the project cycle, including identification,

- preparation, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation;
- assist its DMCs implementing commitments made at the Beijing World Conference on Women to achieve the targets set for women into the 21st century;
- explore opportunities to directly address some of the new and emerging issues for women in the region; and
- promote increased GAD awareness within ADB through training work- shops and seminars, development of suitable approaches, and staff guidelines to implement the revised policy on GAD.

Institutional mechanisms to support implementation of the gender policy include:

- Gender and development plan of action
- Increased in-house gender and development capacity
- Enhancing gender capacity of DMC's executing agencies
- Umbrella RETA for gender and development initiatives
- Database and manual on best practices in GAD
- External forum on gender
- Aid coordination on gender

The *GAD Plan of Action 2008-2010* outlines approaches to be prioritized by the ADB:

A. Programming and Lending Operations

- The Implementation Review confirmed the validity of a two-track approach in dealing with gender concerns in ADB's lending operations: increasing the number of loans directly addressing gender disparities, and continuing gender mainstreaming in all operations in ways that overcome the limitations and flaws of mainstreaming outlined earlier.
- Strengthening the implementation of gender-related loan design features is also a central aspect of this Plan of Action. Key actions to achieve this purpose include the following:
 - Systematically collect and use gender-specific information and sex- disaggregated data, including those obtained from participatory processes and local knowledge.
 - Institutionalize the development and use of project-specific GAPs.
 - Incorporate gender targets and indicators in the design and monitoring/ evaluation frameworks of all projects.
 - Ensure RM-based gender specialists' involvement in relevant project preparatory TA and loan appraisal missions, as well as in relevant loan review missions.
 - Encourage the presence of long-term social development and gender expertise within executing and implementing agencies.
 - Provide for project performance monitoring systems that reflect gender-related targets and indicators.
 - Promote stricter compliance with gender-relevant loan assurances.

B. Policy Dialogue and Support to DMCs

- Policy dialogue on specific gender issues needs to be scaled up. Human trafficking, communicable diseases, and *climate change* are just some examples of emerging issues needing greater policy attention from a gender perspective. Engaging more proactively in policy reforms that address structural barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment in ADB core sectors can take place in different ways and at different levels.

C. Organizational Effectiveness

- The implementation of this Plan of Action relies on finding ways to maintain and improve the level of performance recognized by the Implementation Review in the context of limited resources. They include the following:
 - Strengthen staff effectiveness by increasing interaction among gender specialists and between them and social development specialists through their active participation in the Gender and Social Development Community of Practice.
 - Upgrade the GAD skills of staff from ADB through the inclusion of gender issues and

tools in managerial and other relevant staff training, 18 targeted gender training, and the promotion of professional development. Also upgrade the GAD skills of government agencies, and especially executing and implementing agencies, e.g., RM-based gender specialists.

- Knowledge products already contribute to capacity development in RMs and RDs. Activities that will support the effective implementation of the GAD policy are the development of knowledge products that better respond to the needs identified by the DMCs and RDs, and the selection of TAs that lead to the development of knowledge products that assist DMCs in developing their gender capacity and that of the executing and implementing agencies. ADB's high-quality gender knowledge products will be better disseminated, to share more widely its expertise and practical experience. Events such as the Eminent Speaker Forum series, GAD brown bags, and knowledge products such as the Gender Network News will be tailored more directly to ADB sector and thematic priorities.
- The multidonor GAD Cooperation Fund (paragraph 18) may need to be replenished to support activities up to 2010.

In April 2011, the GAD Plan of Action Implementation Matrix for the period 2011-2012 was approved to guide actions in three core areas:

- country partnership strategies and lending operations;
- policy dialogue and gender capacity support to developing member countries;
- organizational effectiveness.

ADB also has:

- Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB projects
- Publication highlighting all aspects of ADB gender mainstreaming, including case studies (see "Making Roads Work for Women in Cambodia" for a climate change angle)
- Progress reports on gender from 2006 through 2012
 - From the latest progress report: "Further progress was made in stepping up the intensity of effort with gender mainstreaming in 2011 in infrastructure sectors such as energy and transport, with 38% of energy projects and 39% of transport projects categorized as gender mainstreaming. This represents a significant increase from 11% of energy and 31% of transport projects in 2010, some of which displayed some new and innovative design features."

Under ADB's Results Framework, the numerical targets on gender mainstreaming to be met by end of 2012 are for 40% of total ADB sovereign projects and 50% of Asian Development Fund (ADF) projects. In 2009-2011, 41% of total operations and 53% of ADF were gender mainstreamed, surpassing these organizational targets. All ADB projects are categorized at the time of approval against a rigorous and strict 4-tier gender categorization system, and annual reporting against these targets is undertaken as part of the ADB Development Effectiveness Review. The first two categories—Gender Equity theme (GEN) and Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)—are considered and counted towards numerical organizational gender mainstreaming targets.⁷⁶

In relation to the CIF, the ADB's approach is to develop project-specific Gender Actions Plans (GAPs) that state how gender will be addressed during implementation of the project, with concrete targets/indicators for reporting against, and which are covenanted as part of loan/project agreements. The existence of a GAP is one of the requirements for a project to be categorized as GEN or EGM, and hence count towards organizational gender mainstreaming targets.

The ADB has a series of gender checklists for different sectors/themes that are intended to project guidance for addressing gender through operations. Among these are a gender and energy toolkit, a gender and

⁷⁶ ADB 2011 Development Effectiveness Review Report <http://www.adb.org/documents/development-effectiveness-review-2011-report>

agriculture checklist, and a gender and resettlement checklist.⁷⁷

ADB Gender Policy Documents		
General Documents		
TITLE & DATE	TYPE	LINK
2012 ADB Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects	Guidelines	http://adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects
2011 ADB Gender Equality – Bridging the Gap	Report/Review	http://www.adb.org/publications/gender-equality-bridging-gap?ref=themes/gender/publications
2008 ADB Strategy 2020 - The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020	Report	http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty
2003 ADB Gender and Development – Our Framework Policies and Strategies	Gender Policy	http://www.adb.org/documents/policy-gender-and-development?ref=themes/gender/publications
Gender and Development Plan(s) of Action		
2011-2012 ADB Gender and Development Plan of Action Matrix	Matrix	http://www.adb.org/gender/action-plan
2008-2010 ADB Gender and Development Plan of Action	Short-term Action Plan	http://www.adb.org/gender/action-plan
2000-2003 ADB Gender Action Plan	Short-term Action Plan	http://www.adb.org/gender/action-plan
GAD Plan of Action Implementation Progress Reports		
2011 ADB GAD Plan of Action (2008-2012) Performance Summary	Summary	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications
2010 ADB GAD Plan of Action (2008-2010) Implementation Progress Report	Progress Report	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications
2009 ADB GAD Plan of Action (2008-2010) Implementation Progress Report	Progress Report	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications
2009 ADB Biennial Thematic Report on Gender and Development (2006-2007)	Biennial Report	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications
2008 ADB GAD Plan of Action (2008-2010) Implementation Progress Report	Progress Report	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications
2006 ADB Biennial Gender Thematic Report (2005-2006)	Biennial Report	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-and-development-plan-action-annual-implementation-progress-reports?ref=themes/gender/publications

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

In 1987, the Bank approved its Operational Policy on Women in Development (OP-761), recognizing that

⁷⁷ ADB Gender Checklists: <http://www.adb.org/publications/series/gender-checklists>

the advancement of women was a priority development goal and undertaking to support the member countries in their efforts to achieve greater integration of women in all stages of the development process and to improve their socioeconomic status.

Overall, the Bank has made the greatest strides in its social sector investments and microenterprise support. At the same time, it has encountered challenges to progress in addressing gender issues in the design of projects supporting infrastructure, economic opportunities and competitiveness, and institutional capacity of the State; and in the execution and evaluation of the gender elements included in projects.

The new policy - Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development – is dated November 2010 and went into effect in May 2011. The new policy takes into account the Bank's experience supporting the integration of women as leaders, participants, and beneficiaries in development; reflects gains in the region in terms of the status of women and gender equality, as well as emerging challenges; integrates a gender perspective that seeks equal conditions and opportunities for women and men to reach their social, economic, political, and cultural potential; and sets out specific mechanisms for ensuring effective implementation of the Policy and the evaluation of its results.

The **objective of the Policy** is to strengthen the Bank's response to the goals and commitments of its member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.

This Policy identifies two lines of action:

- A. Proactive Action, which actively promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women through all the Bank's development interventions; and
- B. Preventive Action, which introduces safeguards to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on women or men due to gender resulting from the Bank's actions through its financial operations.

A. Proactive Action:

- Direct investment in areas strategic to gender equality
 - *Financial operations and technical-cooperation operations for operational inputs.* The Bank will give priority to direct investment in areas with a significant impact on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including equality in the labor market, addressing gaps in education that are increasingly affecting men, caring for persons (children, the ill, the disabled, or dependent older adults), social security reform, participation and leadership of women in decision-making, promotion of reproductive health, at-risk youth, and prevention of gender-based violence.
 - *Technical-cooperation operations for knowledge and capacity-building products.* The Bank will promote generating the necessary information and analysis to support direct investment, test innovative proposals, or evaluate potentially successful interventions with a view to supporting evidence-based policy measures for gender equality. It will also promote collecting statistical information and analysis aimed at examining the barriers to and opportunities for progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women. Lastly, the Bank will promote building the institutional capacity of public and private stakeholders to promote gender equality.
- Mainstreaming the gender perspective in development interventions
 - The human life cycle, which entails recognizing the barriers to gender equality and the specific needs of young girls and boys, adolescent girls and boys, adult women and men, and older women and men. It also requires timing interventions so as to foster successful transitions between the various life stages, to prevent an accumulation of gender inequalities and poverty over the course of people's lives.
 - The diversity of households and family structures, which requires particular attention to domestic partners, female-headed households, single-person households formed by older

adults, and the presence of secondary families formed by single parents within extended households.

- Gender differences in the use of time, meaning that participation in and enjoyment of project benefits may be affected by the unequal amount of time devoted by women and men to domestic chores, caring for persons, studies or personal development, economic activities, civic responsibilities, and rest and recreation.
- Motherhood and fatherhood, requiring projects to be adapted to the specific needs of fathers and mothers in terms of access to project benefits and to encourage responsible parenthood and equal participation in child-care duties.
- The factors widening gender gaps and exclusions, which require analysis of the interaction between gender and, among other things, socioeconomic level, race or ethnic origin, geographic area, migratory status, forced displacement, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or HIV/AIDS status.
- The productive roles of women, which need to be factored into the design of activities to expand economic opportunities, including activities to raise productivity and enhance competitiveness.
- Inequalities in terms of decision-making capacity and the exercise of power, usually in favor of men, which entails supporting women's access to decision-making in the public and private spheres, to ensure their full participation and leadership in development.

B. Preventive Action:

- Adverse impacts on women and men
- Consultation and effective participation of women and men
- Women's rights
- Application of safeguards and risk analysis

Implementation and compliance related to gender policy:

- Indicators (these are quite detailed), measurement, reports, and data on gender equality
- Guidelines on implementing the gender policy
- Periodic action plans
- Consistency with other safeguard policies
- External consultation with national women's mechanisms and other MDBs and donors
- Corporate responsibility – inclusion of gender in human resources approach and institutional environment

The IDB also has a **Gender Action Plan for Operations** (2011-2012) to catalyze implementation in the first 2 years of the gender policy. The specific objectives are:

Proactive Action:

- . Develop country-level and sector-specific analytical work on gender issues.
- . Provide technical support to advance gender mainstreaming in IDB project design and execution.
- . Develop new direct investment projects to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- . Include gender-specific results in a greater proportion of project results matrices, monitoring and completion reports.

Preventive Action:

- . Introduce gender into the Bank's safeguard screening.
- . Develop technical tools to facilitate the application of gender safeguards.
- . Address gender safeguards in the design and supervision of lending operations (on a pilot basis).

Managing for Results/Reporting

- Improve IDB project information systems to enable annual tracking of Bank actions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Include gender equality criteria within the Bank's development effectiveness matrix and reporting.

The gender linkages to climate change and infrastructure are noted under gender mainstreaming in project design:

“Consultation with Bank operational divisions indicated the need to take proactive steps to... (ii) increase the Bank's efforts to address *gender issues in sectors that support infrastructure*, competitive regional integration, institutional capacity, and *the environment and response to climate change*.”

The World Bank Group

The Bank's gender and development policy framework comprises nine Operational Policies (OPs) and/or Bank Procedures (BP): five are relevant for investment lending generally, one for development policy lending, and three for safeguard policies. Table 1 lists the policies included in this framework, together with the Bank unit in charge of coordination and monitoring implementation and results.

The Gender and Development Policy

OP 4.20 BP 4.20	Gender and Development	Gender	Director, PRM Gender and Development. PRMGE
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The Policy on Country Assistance Strategies (CAS)

BP 2.11	Country Assistance Strategy	Lending	Director, Country Services Department, OPCS
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Policies relevant for Mainstreaming Gender Issues in Bank Operations and Analytical Work

OP 1.00	Poverty reduction	Lending	Sector Director, PRMPR
OP 2.30	Development Cooperation and Conflict	Lending	Director, Fragile and Conflict-affected Countries Group, OPCS
OP 13.60	Monitoring and Evaluation	Operational and Country Services	Director, Delivery and Results Department, OPCS

The Policy on Development Policy Lending

OP 8.60 BP 8.60	Development Policy Lending	Lending	Director, Country Services Department, OPCS
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Safeguard Policies

OP 4.10 BP 4.10	Indigenous Peoples	Environment and Social	Director, Social Development Dept and Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit, OPCS
OP 4.12 BP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement	Environment and Social	Director, Social Development Dept and Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit, OPCS
OP 4.36 BP 4.36	Forests	Forestry	Directors, Rural Development Dept & Environment Department, and OPCS Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit

Five of the policies in the framework: contain direct, explicit instructions on how Bank staff are to integrate attention to gender issues (or to specific groups of women or men) in their work: 1) OP/BP 4.20 on gender and development; 2) OP 2.30 on development cooperation and conflict; 3) OP/BP 4.10 on indigenous peoples; 4) OP/BP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement; and 5) OP/BP 4.36 on forest. The other policies are also very relevant because they discuss Bank work, instruments, or cross-thematic topics through which the mainstreaming of gender issues is implemented.

The template and guidelines for social appraisal of World Bank projects are essential components of the quality assurance procedures for Bank staff as they prepare projects.

The Good Practice on Involving Nongovernmental Organizations in Bank-supported activities (14.70) is of an advisory nature only, and provides guidance directly relevant for mainstreaming gender issues in the context of Bank engagement with civil society groups.

The objective of the Bank's **gender and development policy** is to assist member countries to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth, human well-being, and development effectiveness by addressing the gender disparities and inequalities that are barriers to development, and by assisting member countries in formulating and implementing their gender and development goals. To this end, the Bank periodically assesses the gender dimensions of development within and across sectors in the countries in which it has an active assistance program. This gender assessment informs the Bank's policy dialogue with the member country. The Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) draws on and discusses the findings of the gender assessment. In sectors and thematic areas where the CAS has identified the need for gender-responsive interventions, the Bank's assistance to the country incorporates measures designed to address this need. Projects in these sectors and thematic areas are designed to adequately take into account the gender implications of the project. The Bank regularly monitors the implementation of this policy.

The Bank's **gender strategy** rests on a basic process that involves working with countries to:

- prepare periodic, multi-sectoral Country Gender Assessments (CGAs) that analyze the gender dimensions of development across sectors and identify gender-responsive actions important for poverty reduction, economic growth, human well-being, and development effectiveness, and which inform the Bank's country assistance program;
- develop and implement, as part of the Bank's country assistance program, priority policy and operational interventions that respond to the assessment; and
- monitor the implementation and results of these policy and operational interventions.

The gender strategy rests on four actions designed to enable the process of diagnosis, strategy formation, and integration into operations:

1. Integrating a gender dimension into relevant analytical work and lending instruments.
2. Supporting the strategic integration of gender issues into operations.
3. Aligning resources with the elements of the strategy.
4. Monitoring and evaluation.

The Bank's **gender action plan**, "Gender equality as smart economics," equips women to participate in different economic arenas: the labor market, access to financial services, use of land titles and access to agricultural inputs. The plan includes four action areas, with subsequent sample activities included below:

1. Lending, Technical Assistance and Economic Sector Work
 - a) Undertaking gender-disaggregated Investment Climate Assessments in client countries to understand the constraints faced by women owned firms and identify policies to increase these firms' productivity.
 - b) Establishing programs to certify and promote the behavior of firms who have adopted gender equal practices in hiring and promoting.
 - c) Raising women smallholder farmers' productivity through support in marketing, technology, rural credit to women's producer groups and funds for rural infrastructure.

- d) Tailoring infrastructure interventions to enhance women's access to rural and urban markets.
 - e) Establishing credit lines for women entrepreneurs through commercial banks.
 - f) Increasing women's access to land title, by promoting administrative and legal changes.
2. Results-Based Initiatives
 - a) Improving women's access to agricultural markets in African countries;
 - b) Replicating a Mexican program to certify firms who have adopted gender equality other Bank client countries; and
 - c) Expanding women's access to finance in countries in South East Asia.
 3. Policy research and statistics
 - a) Building national statistical capacity to collect and use sex-disaggregated employment data, in partnership with the ILO Bureau of Statistics.
 - b) Promoting the addition of gender indicators in household surveys, in collaboration with the Accelerated Data Program for Sub-Saharan Africa and with the International Household Survey Network.
 4. Building partnerships
 - a) A communications campaign
 - b) Leveraging greater resources for women's economic opportunity

The **2012 World Development Report on gender equality and development** outlines priorities for domestic policy action. Policy makers in developing countries will need to focus on those gender gaps where the payoffs for development are potentially the largest, higher incomes by themselves do little to reduce these gaps, and a reorientation of policies would yield the greatest benefit. These priorities are:

- Addressing excess deaths of girls and women and eliminating gender disadvantage in education where these remain entrenched.
- Closing differences in access to economic opportunities and the ensuing earnings and productivity gaps between women and men.
- Shrinking gender differences in voice within households and societies.
- Limiting the reproduction of gender in- equality across generations.

Focused and sustained domestic public action is essential to bring about gender equality. And to be effective, these policies will need to target the root causes of gender gaps. In some areas, as with maternal mortality, governments will need to address the single binding constraint to progress (weak service delivery institutions). In others, as with differential access to economic opportunities, policies will be needed that tackle the multiple constraints that come from the workings of markets and institutions to limit progress. In these cases, policy makers will need to prioritize these constraints and address them simultaneously or sequentially.

- *To reduce excess deaths of girls and women* in infancy, early childhood, and the reproductive years, policy action to improve the delivery of services (especially of clean water, sanitation, and maternal care) is of primary importance. Vietnam has been able to reduce excess mortality among young girls by expanding access to clean water and sanitation. And Turkey has reduced maternal mortality through improved health care delivery and a focus on expectant mothers.
- *To shrink persisting educational gaps*, policies need to improve access for girls and young women when poverty, ethnicity, or geography excludes them, and to reach boys where gender disadvantages have reversed. Cash transfers conditioned on school attendance are often effective in reaching these groups. Pakistan has used such transfers to get girls from poor families to school, while Jamaica has relied on them to keep at-risk boys in school.
- *To narrow disparities between women and men in earnings and productivity*, a combination of policies is needed to address the various constraints that disproportionately affect women's access to economic opportunities. Depending on context, these include measures to:
 - Lift women's time constraints, by providing childcare as with Colombia's subsidized

- day-care programs for working mothers, and improving infrastructure as with South Africa's rural electrification program.
 - Improve women's access to productive resources, especially to land as was done in Ethiopia by granting joint land titles to wives and husbands, and to credit as in Bangladesh.
 - Tackle information problems and institutional biases that work against women. These include the use of quotas or job placement programs as is being done in Jordan, or reforming gender biases in service delivery institutions as was done for agricultural extension through women's self-help groups in the Indian state of Orissa.
- *To diminish gender differences in household and societal voice*, policies need to address the combined influence of social norms and beliefs, women's access to economic opportunities, the legal framework, and women's education and skills:
 - To equalize voice within households, measures that increase women's control over household resources and laws that enhance the ability of women to accumulate assets, especially by strengthening their property rights, are of particular importance. Recent reforms of family law in Morocco that equalized the ownership rights of husbands and wives over property acquired during marriage are an example.
 - To increase women's voice in society, policies include quotas on political representation, as has been done by many countries across the world, and measures to foster and train future women leaders and involve women more in groups such as trade unions and professional associations.
- *To limit the reproduction of gender inequality across generations*, it is important to reach adolescents and young adults because this is the age when they make decisions that determine their acquisition of skills, future health, economic prospects, and aspirations. Interventions, therefore, need to focus on:
 - Building human and social capital as cash transfer programs have done in Malawi, and improving information about returns to education and health education programs, which has kept boys in school in the Dominican Republic;
 - Facilitating the transition from school to work with job and life skills training programs as in Uganda; and
 - Shifting aspirations as with exposure to role models such as woman political leaders in India who challenge prevailing social norms.

While domestic policy action is crucial, the international community can play a role in complementing these efforts in each of these four priority areas and, more generally, in supporting evidence-based public action through better data, impact evaluation, and learning.

- In some areas, as with educational gender gaps, this will require adjusting current support, such as ensuring that the Education for All Fast Track Initiative reaches disadvantaged girls and boys, or sustaining existing efforts, as with partnerships focused on adolescent girls.
- In other areas, it will demand new or additional action on multiple fronts— some combination of more funding, co-ordinated efforts to foster innovation and learning, and more effective partnerships.
 - The funding should be directed particularly to supporting the poorest countries in reducing excess deaths of girls and women (through investments in clean water and sanitation and maternal health services) and removing persistent gender gaps in education.
 - More support is needed especially to improve the availability of gender- disaggregated data and to foster more experimentation and systematic evaluation of mechanisms to improve women's access to markets, services, and justice.
 - The partnerships should extend beyond governments and development agencies to include the private sector, civil society organizations, and academic institutions in developing and rich countries.

The Bank's **policy brief on gender and climate change** notes "Gender equality matters in its own right, and it matters for effective climate action."

1. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and climate change where their rights and socio-economic status are not equal to those of men, and where they have less voice and influence than men in shaping policies and prioritizing how climate finance is used.
2. Empowerment of women is an important ingredient in building climate resilience.
3. Low-emissions development pathways can be more effective and more equitable where they are designed using a gender-informed approach.

In addition to the World Bank Group's gender policies and procedures, IFC has developed its Sustainability Framework, which articulates IFC's strategic commitment to sustainable development and is an integral part of its approach to risk management. IFC's Sustainability Framework helps its clients do business in a sustainable way. It promotes sound environmental and social practices, encourages transparency and accountability, and contributes to positive development impacts. IFC's Performance Standards, which are part of the Sustainability Framework, have become globally recognized as a benchmark for environmental and social risk management in the private sector.

Originally adopted in 2006, the Sustainability Framework has recently been updated following an 18-month consultation process with stakeholders around the world. Effective on January 1, 2012, the updated Sustainability Framework reflects the evolution in good practice for sustainability, risk mitigation, and transparency. It helps protect people and the environment, promotes accountability, and supports our clients in managing risks and doing business in a sustainable way.

The framework explicitly addresses gender, both in terms of assessing gender differences in project impacts and in ensuring that consultations are gender sensitive.

- Clients are required to assess whether involuntary resettlement may affect women's and men's livelihood opportunities differently.
- Hazards to women are now specifically included as part of the occupational health and safety section.
- Clients are expected to ensure that projects do not negatively impact women's land and property rights

IFC believes that women have a crucial role in achieving sound economic growth and poverty reduction. They are an essential part of private sector development. IFC expects its clients to minimize gender-related risks from business activities and unintended gender differentiated impacts. Recognizing that women are often prevented from realizing their economic potential because of gender inequity, IFC has developed gender related policies and procedures that address these issues, in addition to its commitment to create opportunities for women through its investment and advisory activities.

IFC's updated framework is available at www.ifc.org/sustainabilityframework. The updated 2012 edition applies to all investment and advisory clients whose projects go through IFC's initial credit review process after January 1, 2012. The 2006 edition of IFC's Sustainability Framework⁷⁸ applies to investments that go through IFC's initial credit review process from April 30, 2006 to December 31, 2011. Investments made prior to April 30, 2006 are subject to the Safeguard Policies⁷⁹.

⁷⁸ The 2006 edition of IFC's Sustainability Framework can be found at: http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/sustainability+framework/sustainability+framework++2006/envsocstandards_2006

⁷⁹ Pre 2006 Safeguards can be found at: http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/sustainability+framework/safeguards++pre2006/safeguards++pre2006

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

Word Search – Document Review

Introduction

This document review matrix identifies the inclusion or mention of key terms in the Climate Investment Fund documents. It is not a summary or abstract of the content of each document. The results are for illustrative purposes and should be reviewed in concert with the factors explained in the main text. For example, IPs that were developed early on are less likely to include the key terms for the reasons explained in the main text.

Methodology

- Language search of Climate Investment Fund documents.
 - o Key terms: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.
 - **: Key terms are to be highlighted in **bold**
 - *: Include the page number of the content identified as relevant. The page number must be the page number of the document not the page number of the PDF.
- Each matrix relates to a particular region, countries are listed in alphabetical order.

AFRICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Egypt	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Egypt	Project Information	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

	Document (PID) Appraisal Stage Project Name: Egypt - Wind Power Development Project Report No.: AB5530 April, 2010	
Morocco	Investment Plan for Morocco Climate Investment Funds - CTF/TFC.4/3 October, 2009	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Nigeria	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Republic of South Africa	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Republic of South Africa	South Africa Energy Efficiency Program (the "Program")	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Republic of South Africa	South Africa - Eskom Renewables Support Project	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Republic of South Africa	South Africa Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (the "Program")	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.

ASIA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	CIP/PROGRM/PROJECT	
India	Country Investment Plan	<p>Electricity access has a very important impact on addressing gender issues. In Policy and Regulatory Analysis for Priority Sectors, Energy sector analysis (p. 26).</p> <p>Gender action plans will be developed and implemented in accordance with ADB policy and procedures. (p. 75) in Implementation Readiness section for Private Sector Financial Intermediation project under Annex II – CTF financing for projects in subsequent phase.</p> <p>Gender action plans and targeting of benefits to women will be developed and implemented in accordance with ADB's gender policy and Social Protection Strategy. (p. 78) in Implementation Readiness section of Private Sector EE and RE guarantee facility project under Annex II – CTF financing for projects in subsequent phase.</p>
Indonesia	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Indonesia	Project Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project Report No.: AB5963 March 29, 2011	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Kazakhstan	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Kazakhstan	CTF Private Sector Proposal	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

	Kazakh Railways: Sustainable Energy Programme	
Philippines	Country Investment Plan	<p>NESTS [National Environmentally Sustainable Transport Strategy] will set outcomes and indicators in several areas including: (i) air quality and public health; (ii) vehicle emission control, inspection and maintenance; (iii) clean(er) fuels; (iv) public transport planning and travel demand management; (v) non-motorized transport; (vi) land use planning; (vii) road safety; (viii) social equity and gender. (p. 3)</p> <p>The [NESTS] strategy, which is currently being finalized, sets outcomes and indicators in several areas, including (i) air quality and public health; (ii) vehicle emission control, inspection, and maintenance; (iii) cleaner fuels; (iv) public transport planning and travel demand management; (v) non-motorized transport; (vi) land use planning; (vii) road safety; and (viii) social equity and gender. (p. 23)</p>
Philippines	CTF Private Sector Proposal Philippines Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (REAP)	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Philippines	CTF Private Sector Proposal Philippine Sustainable Energy Finance Program (SEFP)	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Thailand	Clean Technology Fund Investment Plan for Thailand	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

Thailand	Thailand Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (the “Program”)	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Thailand	Thailand Sustainable Energy Finance Program (T-SEF)	Gender equality (% of new jobs occupied by women): In Thailand, generally women’s labor participation is in a higher level compared to Indonesia, Philippines etc. Depending on the sectors each FI targets with their EE related finance programs, the gender equality ratio can reach up to 70%. On average, we estimate that 40-50% of new jobs would be occupied by women (p. 10)
Republic of Turkey	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.
Republic of Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program for Turkey (CSEF)	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Republic of Turkey	Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Vietnam	Clean Technology Fund Investment plan for Vietnam	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Vietnam	Clean Technology Fund Investment plan for Vietnam Supplemental note	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Vietnam	Update on Clean Technology Fund Investment plan for Vietnam	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Vietnam	Vietnam Sustainable	FIT WITH INVESTMENT CRITERIA

	Energy Finance Program (V-SEF)	iv) Development Impact: Gender equality (% of new jobs occupied by women): In Vietnam, some sectors are highly dominated by women , for instance, textiles, footwear, food processing, agri-processing, etc. Depending on the sectors each FI targets with their EE-CP lending programs, the gender equality ratio can range from 30% to 70%. On average, we estimate that 40-50% of new jobs would be occupied by women . (p. 12)
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EASTERN EUROPE		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Ukraine	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Ukraine	Ukraine Novoazovsk Wind Farm Project	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

LATIN AMERICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Chile	Country Investment Plan	Section 8 Gender Issues. Given the nature of this Investment Plan, the GoC considers that the incorporation of gender issues is mainly related to the realm of the employment opportunities in the growing industry of renewable energy and energy efficiency. As it can be seen below, an unbalance exists between men and women, and the GoC intends to contribute to reversing this trend, in line with its Plan for Equal Opportunities, developed by the Council of Ministers for Equal Opportunities, which was created in 2000 with the aim of fostering gender equality and women's empowerment. This plan aims to increase the participation of women in the labor market and eliminate the discrimination. Additionally, Chile is working together with UNDP in a program of gender equality and women's

		<p>empowerment. This program is focused on promoting women's political participation and creating capacity building for developing gender policies among others. (p. 33)</p> <p>Gender disaggregated baseline data for "Increased employment generated" result including information on the number of people finishing EE+RE related technical, undergraduate or graduate studies men/women per year. (p. 33) s</p>
Colombia	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (CO-L1091) Document of the Inter-American Development Bank Colombia	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Colombia	CTF Private Sector Proposal a Joint Submission from IFC & IDB Colombia Sustainable Energy Finance Program Approved	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Colombia	CTF Private Sector Proposal a Joint Submission from IFC & IDB Colombia Sustainable Energy Finance Program Approved 2.	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

Mexico	Country Investment Plan	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Mexico	Clean Technology Fund Project Proposal for Mexico: Private Sector Wind Development (Current Information Document) International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group June 29, 2009	FIT with Investment Criteria Development Impact (iii) The project is creating approximately 150 local jobs during construction under an initiative that the company has implemented to require its construction contractors and subcontractors to employ local community members for unskilled labor positions during the construction phase. This includes women construction workers. Selected construction equipment and materials such as gravel are also being sourced from the local community. Following its commissioning, the project is expected to directly employ approximately ten permanent full-time employees and generate a secondary economic multiplier effect on an ongoing basis during its operational life. With the scale-up of private wind power development in the region, additional local construction jobs would be created and the local community could be expected to attract and develop specialized local wind power operations and maintenance providers to support the industry. (pg. 16 pdf.)
Mexico	Project Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage Report No.: AB4704 MX Urban Transport Transformation Program August 12, 2009	No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Mexico	IDB Public-Private Sector CTF Proposal Mexico Public – Private Sector Renewable Energy Program Inter-American Development Bank	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men and equality.

	2009													
Mexico	<p>Project Appraisal Document On a Proposed Clean Technology Fund Loan for an Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project World Bank October 25, 2010</p>	<p>IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY D. Social 65. SENER has undertaken a Social Assessment in the targeted areas selected for the Project, specifically for the CFL program in Component 1, which will be implemented nationwide in low- to medium-income households. Beneficiaries of this Component may include different low-income social groups, including indigenous peoples (IPs). The Social Assessment focused on an analysis of: (i) the social context of the Project; (ii) aspects of diversity and gender; (iii) a participation framework for formal as well as informal institutions in the Project areas; (iv) preparation of a culturally adequate communications strategy; (v) a detailed stakeholder analysis; and (vi) a comprehensive analysis of social risk, including potential risks emanating from the Project and risks to the Project from the social context. A structured consultation was carried out on March 13, 2010, with the national indigenous peoples' leadership in the <i>Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas</i> (CDI). (pg. 23)</p>												
Mexico	<p>IDB Private Sector CTF Proposal Mexico CTF-IDB Group Energy Efficiency Program, Part I</p>	<p>Development Impact 73. The Program will also favor achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In addition to the indirect effects of the Program on the economy as a whole, it will directly impact households that will benefit from savings in their energy bills, allowing for investment in other basic needs such as health and education. A significant portion of the Public Sector Component will benefit low-income households. 74. The focus of this Component is LFIs. As such its immediate outcomes will relate to the client banks and the individuals that they hire. Table 8 shows some indicators that are anticipated to result from the Component.</p> <p>Table 8. Anticipated Development Indicators</p> <table><tr><th><i>Indicator</i></th><th><i>Direct</i></th><th><i>Indirect employment and direct contractors</i></th><th><i>Total</i></th></tr><tr><td>Jobs Created</td><td>12</td><td>45</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>High Value Jobs Created</td><td>12</td><td>45</td><td>57</td></tr></table>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect employment and direct contractors</i>	<i>Total</i>	Jobs Created	12	45	57	High Value Jobs Created	12	45	57
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect employment and direct contractors</i>	<i>Total</i>											
Jobs Created	12	45	57											
High Value Jobs Created	12	45	57											

		<table><tr><td>Gender Equality (%)</td><td>39%</td><td>48%</td><td>46%</td></tr><tr><td>Individuals Trained</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3,865</td></tr></table> <p>Assumptions and Sources: Gender statistics based on 2010Q1 tertiary professional employment statistics, INEGI. Only employed nationals, formal sector are assumed. Direct Employment: is total number of new full-time direct employees in the client companies as of the end of the client company's fiscal year. Indirect Employment: employees hired by a third party with direct contractual relations to the client company. Direct Contractors: employees hired by third party with direct contractual relations to the client company. Individuals Trained includes employees of LFIs, ESCOs, independent technical contractors, and SMEs. (pg. 20)</p>	Gender Equality (%)	39%	48%	46%	Individuals Trained	-	-	3,865
Gender Equality (%)	39%	48%	46%							
Individuals Trained	-	-	3,865							
Mexico	IDB Public Sector CTF Proposal Mexico Renewable Energy Program, Proposal III	<table><tr><td><i>Name of Project or Program</i></td><td>Mexico Renewable Energy Program, Proposal III</td></tr><tr><td><i>CTF amount requested</i></td><td>USD70M public sector loan for the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) USD260,000 grant for IDB-executed knowledge management program USD320,000 grant for IDB-executed technical cooperation on local social and gender impacts USD29,000 budget for implementation and supervision of knowledge management and technical cooperation activities TOTAL: USD70,609,000</td></tr></table> <p>(pg. 3)</p> <p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Fit with Mexico's Country Investment Plan</p> <p>5. Following from the IP and Proposals I and II, the IDB is presenting Proposal III of this comprehensive public/private program designed to demonstrate renewable energy as a commercially attractive, proven, and reliable source of power and to stimulate transformation of the energy sector in Mexico. Whereas Proposals I and II sought to support the development of a few projects via direct financing by MDBs, Proposal III</p>	<i>Name of Project or Program</i>	Mexico Renewable Energy Program, Proposal III	<i>CTF amount requested</i>	USD70M public sector loan for the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) USD260,000 grant for IDB-executed knowledge management program USD320,000 grant for IDB-executed technical cooperation on local social and gender impacts USD29,000 budget for implementation and supervision of knowledge management and technical cooperation activities TOTAL: USD70,609,000				
<i>Name of Project or Program</i>	Mexico Renewable Energy Program, Proposal III									
<i>CTF amount requested</i>	USD70M public sector loan for the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) USD260,000 grant for IDB-executed knowledge management program USD320,000 grant for IDB-executed technical cooperation on local social and gender impacts USD29,000 budget for implementation and supervision of knowledge management and technical cooperation activities TOTAL: USD70,609,000									

		<p>seeks to accelerate and scale-up the availability of finance to a larger number of projects, by engaging a key institution, namely NAFIN, a national development bank. This proposal includes as well a comprehensive knowledge management program and a study on local social and gender impacts.</p> <p>6. Finally, IFC may submit a Proposal IV of the Program to seek approval for up to USD 15 million of CTF funding to fund one or more additional individual private sector projects.¹</p> <p>7. Proposal III has three components: The Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF), a knowledge management program, and a study on local social and gender impacts. These components are described in the following sections. (pg. 5 - 6)</p> <p>Knowledge Management Program Social knowledge</p> <p>14. As large wind farms start to operate in Mexico, their relationship with the local communities is a key issue to be analyzed and reflected upon, in order to derive best practices and lessons learned. The local social and gender impacts study described below includes knowledge management components for this purpose. (pg. 7)</p> <p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Local social and gender impacts study</p> <p>17. The experience of the wind farm projects in the planning, construction or operation stages in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec shows that there has been an uneven distribution of benefits at three closely interrelated levels: between communities, among different social groups within the communities, and among genders within the communities. This study seeks to assess the needs of the communities and their members, analyze the distribution of benefits at these three levels, and suggest to relevant stakeholders possible ways to achieve a more equal distribution. (pg. 8)</p> <p>Gender distribution of benefits</p>
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20. Finally, there is a lack of understanding about the role of **gender** in the distribution of benefits and in decision-making, about what mechanisms can be used to ensure a more even distribution between **men** and **women** in the Tehuantepec communities, and about the relationship between **gender** issues and the region's development. The IDB is requesting a CTF grant of USD 120,000 to carry out this component of the study.

21. These three components will be carried in close coordination with each other, with the relevant agencies of the Federal and State governments in Mexico, and with IBRD, IFC, and other development agencies.

Table 2. Summary of Local Social and Gender Impacts Study

Component	Amount requested now to CTF
Principles for Community Engagement	200,000
Community Development Plan	Other amounts: 100,000 (CTF; already approved)*
Gender issues	120,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>320,000</i>

* This amount was already included on the Summary Table of Proposal II. Therefore, it is not included on Table 3 to avoid double-counting. (pg. 9)

Financing table

22. Table 3 below shows the direct components of this Proposal III of the Mexico Renewable Energy Program.

Table 3. Direct and Associated Loans and Activities of Proposal III (USD million)

Description	CTF resources	IDB Group resources	Other resources	Total
Renewable Energy Financing Facility	70.000	70.000	70.000	210.000

		Knowledge Management Program	0.260	0.050	0.310
		Local Social and Gender Impacts Study	0.320		0.320
		Implementation and supervision costs	0.029		0.029
		<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>70.609</i>	<i>70.050</i>	<i>70.000</i>
		(pg. 9)			<i>210.659</i>

Annex 4 FIP-Word Search

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

Word Search – Document Review

Introduction

This document review matrix identifies the inclusion or mention of key terms in the Climate Investment Fund documents. It is not a summary or abstract of the content of each document.

Methodology

- Language search of Climate Investment Fund documents.
 - o Key terms: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.
 - **: Key terms are to be highlighted in **bold**
 - *: Include the page number of the content identified as relevant. The page number must be the page number of the document not the page number of the PDF.
- Each matrix relates to a particular region, countries are listed in alphabetical order.

AFRICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Democratic Republic of Congo	Investment Plan Democratic Republic of Congo	Executive Summary A more restricted crosscutting program of small grants to support innovative initiatives with strong co-benefits, in all the sectors relevant to REDD+, but outside the three the FIP geographical priority areas, which will help to maximize learning and address national equity concerns. (pg. 53) 150.....this also related to concerns of geographical equity Gender in the investment plan

	<p>159. Strategies for implementing FIP activities are elaborated taking into account the related to Gender. Each proposed activity may include aspects of equity among males, females and children regarding the tasks, roles, benefit sharing, improvement of economic conditions (income, expenditure), work, life, cohesion and social equity thoroughly during the next phase of program design. (Pg. 55)</p> <p>160. More specifically, activities related to agroforestry (A/R, ANR, some communities forestry activities) implemented as part of the FIP may decrease the veracity of working conditions for women including firewood collection from plantations (dead wood, wastes) rather than from the secondary forests traditionally visited. Moreover, the distribution of tasks could be more easily harmonized in the context of agroforestry where women and men would perform well-framed and defined tasks (sowing of crops, plantation of seedlings, harvesting, cutting, etc).</p> <p>161. Regarding measures to improve energy efficiency in kitchens. (energy-efficient stoves) health benefits for the family (including decreased carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide emissions) as well as savings from the energy budget contribute particularly to those most exposed in the household, namely women and children.</p> <p>162. The use of biomass briquettes as well as new energy sources such as biogas save time for women and children from fuelwood collection, a strenuous task.</p> <p>171.....allocated to the private sector can be used as equity, ... (Pg. 58)</p> <p>Main sources of investment/ contributions (equity).(Pg. 61)</p> <p>9. Preliminary result framework indicator for D3 b) Nb of people (men/women/children; local communities/indigenous peoples) involved in community forestry. (Pg. 64)</p> <p>Appendix 9: Evaluation by the expert from the Technical Advisory Panel &</p>
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		<p>answers for the DRC</p> <p>Appendix 2: Stakeholders consultation</p> <p>Equity and justice around the benefit sharing (REDD definition) but not in the existing implementation? (pg. 99)</p> <p>Equity less important than banks (no possibility to financing large projects) (pg. 100)</p> <p>2.3.3. Participants Profile Civil society : NGOs, religious, farmers' and women's organizations, youth associations (pg. 101)</p> <p>In addition, emphasis must be placed on developing an information, awareness, education and communication strategy for the IPs in order to change their behavior to adapt to current realities. this level, attention must be especially given to women and the involvement of other indigenous peoples to prepare their integration. Page 105</p> <p>DRC does believe that this small grants program has the potential to trigger some meaningful experience and that it allows for more national equity regarding the access to financial resources. (Pg. 127)</p> <p>Criteria 16 Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender Comments from the TAP As a very careful approach has been chosen, and a detailed consultation process is being applied, including in particular gender. However, it should also be noted that the work calendar of the preparation of the FIP IP was very tied and probably hampered certain stakeholders to fully consult and comment on the plan. As it can be assessed from the document, the requirement, however, has been achieved. (pg. 130)</p>
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ASIA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Lao	Investment Plan of Lao People's Democratic Republic Climate Investment Funds FIP/SC.7/4 October, 2011	<p>Acronyms GDG Gender and Development Group (pg. v)</p> <p>4. Expected co-benefits from FIP investment 53. Since the adverse impact of climate change can be expected, FIP investments in Lao PDR should not only be directed toward reducing GHG emissions, but also to help the country to adapt to climate change impact, e.g. by pursuing climate resilient development as a co-benefit. Climate resilient development can result from: a) Reducing poverty. Climate change is expected to affect the poor more than the rich; thus, FIP investments should help to reduce poverty in local communities including all ethnicities and all vulnerable people regardless of gender. FIP investments can be applied to programs or activities that can improve local livelihoods in the process of enhancing carbon stocks, or increase household incomes in participating villages from the monetary value of the conserved or enhanced carbon stocks. Increased incomes can then be invested to bring about positive human development, such as improving health, nutrition and educational facilities and services. Reduction of poverty can be hastened in communities that are mindful of their rights, especially the right to information and to make informed decisions. There is a danger that needs to be recognized that farmers who have been allocated land then rent or lease it to commercial enterprises and finish up worse off, so that poverty is not alleviated. (pg. 18)</p> <p>6. FIP Lao Investment Plan 6.8 Strengthening the legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ framework 77. REDD+ is first and foremost a global partnership in reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation that recognizes sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks by different stakeholders, especially local and indigenous peoples, as important means for attaining emission reductions. In the Lao context, attaining REDD+ as a national contribution to the global</p>

		<p>partnership is about mobilizing the Lao people, especially villagers of all gender and ethnicity, to participate in forest management or to directly manage forests, with forest protection and carbon enhancement being crucial concerns of that management. The three thematic components described above suggest where and how national mobilization could take place at a given pace over time. In practice, such national mobilization is possible only within an enabling legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ framework. (pg. 33)</p> <p>A1.1 Project 1: Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services</p> <p>A1.2.3 Proposed transformational impact and co-benefits</p> <p>14. Through the project, avoided deforestation and avoided forest degradation of pilot WPFAs will result in reduction of emissions by about 0.8Mt CO₂e over an 8-year period. In addition forest regeneration as secondary forest in former shifting cultivation re-grows and restoration plantings become established, after 4 years will result in net annual increase in carbon stocks that will result in net annual sequestration of about 0.8MT of CO₂ over the same period. Since emission reductions will continue beyond the 8 year period with no further investment the cost per tCO₂ depends on the accounting period used . Co-benefits include conservation of biodiversity and other ecosystem services; improvement of local livelihoods, poverty reduction, and human development of forest dependent communities of all ethnic origins; and promotion of gender equality and social sustainability. (pg. 53)</p> <p>A1.3 Program 3: Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management</p> <p>A1.3.3 Proposed transformational impact and co-benefits</p> <p>36. Through the project, avoided deforestation and avoided forest degradation of the 51 PFAs/PAs/WPFAs can only be roughly estimated at this stage but are expected to result in reduction of emissions by about 1.0 Mt CO₂e over an 8-year period. In addition, forest regeneration will result in enhanced carbon stocks resulting in sequestered carbon equivalent to 1.8 Mt CO₂e. Co-benefits include conservation of biodiversity and other ecosystem services; improvement of local livelihoods, poverty reduction, and human development of forest dependent communities of all ethnic</p>
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		<p>origins; and promotion of gender equality and social sustainability. (pg. 64)</p> <p>Annex 2: Stakeholder involvement plan</p> <p>2.2.2 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).</p> <p>4. Other key stakeholder participated in the consultation and development of the FIP Investment Plan including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) which, under the Lao circumstance, include the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and local Non-Profit Associations (NPAs). Currently, more than 180 CSOs are known to exist and operate in Lao PDR at the central and selected provincial levels. Relevant CSOs that are known to work on the forestry, REDD+, environment and livelihood development activities in Lao PDR at the central and provincial levels were invited to participate in the national workshops and a number of group discussions at the World Bank and NPA's Learning House. They include Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, IUCN, SNV, Lao Biodiversity Associations (LBA), Gender Development Group (GDG), and others. Topics discussed with them not only include the proposed FIP Investment Plan but in depth discussions on the DGM development, how they can support the local communities to strengthen their capacities on REDD+ and FIP implementation using the grants to be provided under DGM, their challenges operating and implementing activities relevant to REDD+ and livelihood development in the past, how can the grant from DGM assist them in overcoming the barriers, proposed DGM implementing structure for Lao PDR and other topics. (pg. 72)</p> <p>Annex 3: Information on how funding from the Dedicated Grant Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will be part of the Investment Plan</p> <p>3.2 Ethnic Group/ CSO Participation, and Gender/ Intergenerational Issues in the Development and Implementation of the FIP Investment Plan and DGM, and Comments from key Governmental and Nongovernmental stakeholders</p> <p>7. The Government of Lao PDR, represented by DoF, realized the importance of engaging the LFNC, Lao Women's Union and CSOs in the consultation, development and implementation of the forestry and REDD+ activities in Lao PDR. This is shown by the fact that these organizations' representatives are included as the members of the</p>
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		<p>REDD+ Task Force and the Forestry Sub-Working Group Members. However, the engagement of the CSOs in the program needs to be consulted and designed with the above and concerned stakeholders in a strategic and sensitive manner. Although not sitting as part of the REDD+ Task Force as members, some of the relevant CSOs, especially WCS, SNV, WWF, IUCN and Lao Biodiversity Association, participated actively in FIP preparation discussions, attend REDD Task Force meetings on an ad-hoc basis and are kept informed of significant developments in the forest sector in general and REDD+, FIP and DGM processes in particular. As part of the meetings conducted, relevant CSOs were informed of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities (DGM) including the potential allocation of DGM resources to Lao PDR, criteria for using the fund and the possibilities of utilizing the DGM fund for ethnic and local people in Lao PDR.</p> <p>8. Given the evolving nature of the DGM it is not yet possible to confirm how the DGN will be implemented in Lao PDR. All stakeholders including representatives of ethnic groups and local communities will continue to be consulted for the development of the DGM implementation modality including fund flow mechanisms, fiduciary responsibilities, identification and approval of sub grants, and so on. Overall, it has been agreed among all consulted stakeholders that DGM should complement FIP investments to help achieve the overall objectives under REDD+ by helping channel funds directly to meet the actual needs of the local people in the potential FIP investment areas.</p> <p>9. Details on the discussions carried out with CSOs can be found in the Missions' Aide Memoires that can be downloaded from the Climate Investment Fund's website at www.climateinvestmentfunds.org. Summaries of the feedbacks and comments received from the consultations are summarized in the following section. (pg. 77 – 78)</p> <p>3.3 Summaries of Comments received from the Consultation with the Representatives from LFNC, LWU and CSOs</p> <p>All stakeholders who participated in the consultation meetings welcomed the FIP program and the DGM. They see DGM as an opportunity to channel additional funds to strengthen the capacity and improve the livelihoods of the local people in the proposed</p>
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	<p>investment areas. Also, there are strong interests and good suggestions from the local government authorities, women and LFNC representatives and the CSOs on how the funds can be utilized.</p> <p>11. Generally, both governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders suggested that the fund shall be used to benefit the local people, especially the vulnerable ethnic groups and women, as much as possible and in a sustainable manner. In achieving these, the process in transferring and approving the funds to the final beneficiaries should be short and simple. Since the country is very much decentralized, the potential to engage different stakeholders such as the local governments at the provincial and district levels will be explored during in-country consultations on the DGM. The relevant government counterparts should be kept informed on the progress of the DGM activities. Some CSOs have suggested that this may be possible if a government counterpart becomes a member of the national steering committee (perhaps a non-voting member). It is recognized that this suggestion would not be appropriate in other countries but in the context of Lao PDR it may be both appropriate and necessary for the functioning of the DGM. The use of local language for the fund application and communication is crucial to ensure that all can understand the basic information on the DGM. Translations of the REDD+ concepts, FIP and DGM into Lao and preparing the visual aids using main ethnic languages will be very helpful.</p> <p>12. Also, due to low capacity of the local people in the remote areas, the CSOs see themselves playing a key role in facilitating community participation, service delivery and providing training to strengthen the capacity of local people. Many activities that they are doing may be relevant to REDD+ or FIP including the support to local communities to grow trees and set up a learning garden at schools in the village; communal forest management and piloting the REDD+ in Sangthong District of Vientiane Capital in partnership with SNV; livelihood developments through integrated agriculture production and extension, raising awareness of the local people on climate change and environment, and promotion of gender participation in development, among others. CSOs also recommended that trainings on the REDD+ concept and the preparation of proposals should be provided. And that the grant implementation period should be long enough as working with people and growing trees can take a few years</p>
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	<p>to realize impacts. (pg. 79)</p> <p>Annex 4: Summary of the Lao Readiness Preparation Proposal Submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</p> <p>A4.8 Monitoring, Reporting and Validation</p> <p>21. Broad agreement has been reached at an international conference on a draft framework of three core governance parameters for REDD+ and key considerations (i.e. 'what to monitor'). The framework is comprehensive and can be adapted for Lao PDR taking into account particular national circumstances and governance situations. Among others, it will monitor policy implementation; law enforcement; compliance with environmental laws (e.g. hydropower, mining); illegal logging; land use and carbon rights; equity of benefit sharing arrangements; corruption; institutional performance; and conflict resolution mechanisms. The REDD+ office shall develop country-specific indicators for the governance parameters and principles based on broad consultations with major stakeholders, to be used for measurement, reporting and verification. Right after the start of the R-PP implementation, a baseline survey of pertinent governance factors will be conducted (or commissioned) by the REDD+ office. (pg. 88)</p> <p>Annex 5: DRAFT Technical Review of the Lao PDR FIP Investment Plan and Team Response</p> <p>Part I. General</p> <p>Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender</p> <p>The 3 project statements pay the usual attention to social, environmental and gender issues. Specifics are vague and, as usual, the proof will be in final design and implementation. (pg. 113)</p> <p>Independent Technical Reviews</p> <p>Part I: General criteria.</p> <p>The investment plan fully complies with the principles, objectives and criteria of the relevant program and takes into account the country capacity, experiences to implement the plan.</p> <p>The IP has been developed on the basis of sound technical assessments and</p>
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		<p>comprehensively demonstrates how it will initiate transformative impact. The IP has provided, prioritization of investments, stakeholder consultation and engagement, and adequate capturing and dissemination of lessons learned and has adequately addressed social and environmental issues, including gender. (pg. 108)</p> <p>Independent Review Comments</p> <p>Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender</p> <p>Reviewer 1. The 3 project statements pay the usual attention to social, environmental and gender issues. Specifics are vague and, as usual, the proof will be in final design and implementation.</p> <p>Reviewer 2. The IP has provided stakeholder consultation and engagement. The three MDBs will follow their respective safeguard policies and will be responsible for ensuring compliance and adequate capturing and dissemination of lessons learnt and has adequately addressed social and environmental issues, including gender. (pg. 114)</p> <p>FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM - Summary of Country Investment Plan</p> <p>8. Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Plan (consistent with FIP Results Framework):</p> <p>(D1) Participatory, sustainable management of state forest areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in ha of PSFM area • Change in carbon stocks in state forest areas • Number of participating villages • Number of participating villages whose dominant population comprise ethnic groups • Number of women participating in PSFM (pg. x) <p>(D4) Strengthening the legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of the Forest Law to account for a number of REDD+ related issues • Evidence of detection and prosecution of illegal logging • Number of staff trained, proportion of women • Number of villagers trained, proportion of women • Benefits shared by participating villages
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which women and men of various ethnic groups have access to relevant information in timely manner (pg. xi) <p>A1.1.10 Request for project -preparation grant</p> <p>12. Other Partners involved in design and implementation of the Investment Plan <i>Government of Lao PDR (GOL)</i>: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) at the national level. Provincial government staff in the proposed provinces of the line ministries and the provincial administration offices will also participate in the design and implementation of project activities.:</p> <p><i>Other Development Partners</i>: JICA, GIZ through CliPAD project, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, KfW</p> <p>Mass organizations (Lao Women's Union and Lao National Front for Construction and Lao Youth Union) and the relevant Civil Society Organizations will also be involved in the design and implementation of activities. DGM implementation and coordination through a national implementing organization yet to be identified. (pg. 58)</p> <p>Executive Summary</p> <p>3. GOL recognizes its international obligation to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Lao PDR, as well as to conserve biodiversity and other resources in its forests, sustainably manage its forests, and enhance carbon stocks, thereby contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change. In 2007, the Prime Minister appointed the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) as the national member of the WB-based Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. In 2008, MAF established the REDD+ Task Force chaired by the Director General of the Department of Forestry (DOF). In 2010, this REDD+ Task Force was expanded and strengthened to 15 members by Minister's Decree No. 0006/MAF, 7th January 2011 by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to include representatives from other relevant sectors, including Forestry Inspection, Mines and Energy, Planning and Investment, Land Management, Finance, Justice, Lao National Front (Ethnic Groups) and the Lao</p>
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	<p>Women's Union. Also in 2010 a Readiness Preparation Proposal process was undertaken and completed, with the details of the REDD+ strategy to be developed during the Readiness Phase. The different donors that are active in the Lao forestry sector have been fine-tuning their programs towards REDD+. (pg. xiii)</p> <p>1. Lao PDR in the context of its forestry sector</p> <p>1.5 Summary of the Lao REDD+ program</p> <p>17. GOL recognizes its international obligation to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Lao PDR, as well as to conserve biodiversity and other resources in its forests, sustainably manage its forests, and enhance carbon stocks, thereby contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change. In November 2007, the Prime Minister appointed MAF as the national member of the WB-based Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, delegating responsibility for implementation of all activities related to the FCPF. In November 2008, MAF established the REDD+ Task Force with 12 members chaired by the DOF Director General and supported by a REDD+ focal person. This REDD+ Task Force was expanded and strengthened to 15 members by Minister's Decision No. 0006/MAF, 7th January 2011 by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, to include representatives from other relevant sectors including, Forest Inspection, Mines and Energy, Planning and Investment, Land Management, Finance, Justice, Lao National Front (ethnic groups) and the Lao Women's Union. (pg. 5)</p> <p>6.9 FIP implementation projects</p> <p>6.9.2 Project 2: Smallholder Forestry Project.</p> <p>86. A substantial and sustained set of investment will be required to support REDD+ related capacity building in Lao PDR. Experience under SUFORD has demonstrated that these investments will be crucial to enabling village participation (especially among ethnic groups and to ensure active participation by women). Capacity will also need to be built among government partners (both administrators and implementers at local, provincial and national levels). Provincial authorities have a great degree of autonomy in decisions related to land allocation and small infrastructure development. To avoid unnecessary loss of forest cover during salvage logging operations local government</p>
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		<p>officials would benefit from training in evaluation of opportunity costs associated with REDD+ implementation.</p> <p>Analytical work on institutional development, benefit sharing, payment for environmental services and forest law enforcement and governance are anticipated. A system for dissemination of results from all analytical work will be developed and implemented during FIP implementation. (pg. 37)</p> <p>8. Financing Plan</p> <p>9. FIP Lao Investment Plan Results Framework</p> <p>Lao PDR – FIP Catalytic Replication Outcomes (5-10 years)</p> <p>B3. Improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of state forest areas, village forests, tree plantations, and smallholder woodlots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Hectares of different state forest area categories under PSFM agreement with VFOs > Hectares of village forests registered > Hectares of smallholder woodlots established > Evidence of detection and prosecution of illegal logging > Extent to which women and men of various ethnic groups have access to relevant information in timely manner (pg. 46) <p>Program – FIP activities (1-7 years)</p> <p>D1. Participatory, sustainable management of state forest areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Change in ha of PSFM area > Change in carbon stocks in state forest areas > Number of participating villages, number whose dominant population comprise ethnic minority > Number of women participating in PSFM > National forest information system monitoring > NFI > Project monitoring <p>D4. Strengthening the legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Amendment of the Forest Law to account for a number of REDD+ related issues
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Evidence of detection and prosecution of illegal logging > Number of staff trained, proportion of women > Number of villagers trained, proportion of women > Benefits shared by participating villages > Extent to which women and men of various ethnic groups have access to relevant information in timely manner > Bill incorporating the deadline set by National Assembly (pg. 47) <p>Annex 1: Proposed program pipeline</p> <p>A1.1.6 Rationale for FIP funding</p> <p>Safeguards</p> <p>PSFM-NPA/WPFA and VF utilize natural regeneration rather than planting of exotics; PSFM-NPA/WPFA, VF, and SHF do not support conversion of forests to tree plantations and other agricultural uses; rights of local people are respected, women and ethnic minorities well represented in decision making and social and economic opportunities (pg. 55)</p> <p>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation⁷</p> <p><i>Government of Lao PDR:</i> Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) at the national level. Provincial government staff in the proposed provinces of the line ministries and the provincial administration offices will also participate in the design and implementation of project activities.:</p> <p><i>Other Development Partners:</i> JICA, GIZ through CliPAD project, KfW</p> <p>Mass organizations (Lao Women's Union and Lao National Front for Construction and Lao Youth Union) and the relevant Civil Society Organizations will also be involved in the design and implementation of activities. DGM implementation and coordination through a national implementing organization yet to be identified. (pg. 58)</p> <p>A1.3 Program 3: Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management</p>
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	<p>A1.3.7 Safeguard measures</p> <p>40. The general environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with REDD+ in Production Forests, and the mitigation measured against them, have already been identified developed, under the SUFORD. SUFORD ESIA identified a number of environmental and social risks associated with REDD+ in Production Forests including: (a) controlling the harvest of timber and NTFPs; (b) equitable benefit sharing of timber royalties; (c) importance of participation and need for training to achieve effective participation with ethnic group, (d) enhancing women's participation, among others. A separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted during the preparation of specific investments, using the experience of SUFORD implementation, and relevant safeguard instruments will be developed in line with: (i) laws and regulation of the country; (ii) policies and procedures of financing agencies; (iii) requirements of the UN system in particular the guidelines of UN- REDD Program and the guidelines of the UNDG on Indigenous Peoples (iv) REDD+ safeguards under the UNFCCC as agreed in Cancun (COP 16, LCA Decision, Annex 1, Paragraph 2). Throughout the preparation and implementation process, community participation and consultation will be emphasized to avoid any negative impacts on the livelihood of the local population. (pg. 66 – 67)</p> <p>A1.3 Program 3: Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management</p> <p>A1.3.10 Request for project -preparation grant</p> <p>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation¹¹</p> <p><i>Government of Lao PDR:</i> Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) at the national level. Provincial government staff in the proposed provinces of the line ministries and the provincial administration offices will also participate in the design and implementation of project activities.:</p> <p><i>Other Development Partners:</i> JICA, GIZ through CliPAD project, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, KfW Mass organizations (Lao Women's Union and Lao National Front for Construction and Lao Youth Union) and the relevant Civil Society</p>
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		<p>Organizations will also be involved in the design and implementation of activities. DGM implementation and coordination through a national implementing organization yet to be identified. (pg. 70)</p> <p>Annex 3: Information on how funding from the Dedicated Grant Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will be part of the Investment Plan</p> <p>4. Regarding women's affairs, the Lao Women's Union (LWU) has been assigned under the Constitution to be responsible for advocating for women's rights and development. LWU is also responsible for developing policies and relevant regulations that promote women's participation in development and ensure their benefits and rights. (pg. 77)</p>
Lao	<p>Annex 6</p> <p>Forest Investment Program – Investment Plan –</p> <p>Lao P.D.R. Supplemental Information</p>	<p>Applying safeguards during project design</p> <p>27. The BCI pilot phase activities demonstrated the general environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with REDD+ in Conservation and Protection forests. The corresponding mitigation measures and safeguard plans were incorporated in the design of the follow-up BCC Project and will be applied during design of the FIP investments as well.(4) A separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted during the preparation of specific investments, using the experience of BCI implementation, and relevant safeguard instruments will be developed in line with: (i) laws and regulation of the country including GOL commitments to international agreements; (ii) policies and procedures of financing agencies; (iii) requirements of the UN system in particular the guidelines of UN- REDD Program. Throughout the preparation and implementation process, community participation and consultation – including FPIC -- will be emphasized to avoid any negative impacts on the livelihood of the local population and to safeguard the rights of minority groups.</p> <p>(4.) The safeguard plans relating to ethnic groups, gender, resettlement and environment can be found at http://gis.gms-eoc.org/eoc_documents</p>
Lao	Lao PDR FIP Investment	No mention of: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality

	Plan - Emission Reduction Calculations	
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LATIN AMERICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Brazil	Investment plan for Brazil	<p>2. IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES TO MITIGATE GREENHOUSE GASES Page 16 39. The number of rural properties is estimated on 1.032 million in the 11 Cerrado states, with some 795 thousand from family farmers. It is noteworthy that around 10% of this total is rural properties managed by women.</p> <p>3. POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE Page 21 The SDC also promotes policies to encourage cooperatives' among young people and women, as part of a campaign to improve their social inclusion and economic participation in society</p> <p>Page 26 Table 3 Table 3 – Environmental, socio-economic and institutional co-benefits from FIP investment Co-benefit socio-economic b) Generation of relevant information for developing economic activities with a social focus and paying special attention to gender equity; c) Creation of business opportunities and additional income for local communities, promoting gender equity by valorizing forest and forest resources;</p> <p>Page 27 63. Gender will be treated as a crosscutting issue along the implementation of this IP.</p>

		<p>During the specific design stage of each project the gender theme will be carefully analyzed to identify the most suitable approach to be taken by each one of the four projects. The dialogue with stakeholders has been important to collect civil society views on how to promote gender equity and strengthen vulnerable groups in the approaches and strategies proposed in this Investment Plan. Compliance with the MDBs gender safeguards and any applicable Brazilian policy and regulation related to gender will be observed.</p> <p>Page 43 <i>Investment Plan Results Framework</i></p> <p>148. Indicators associated to the expected results framework for the Investment Plan are shown at Table 7. It is worth emphasizing that during the implementation of the Investment Plan these indicators will be complemented by an analysis of gender so that they are infused with such perspective.</p> <p>Page 65 83. The main co-benefits of the project are the following: socio-economic: ...b) Generation of relevant information for developing economic activities with a social focus and paying special attention to gender equity; c) Creation of business opportunities and additional income for local communities, promoting gender equity by valorizing forest and forest resources;.....</p> <p>Page 67 91. Gender mainstreaming in the project will take various forms: i) At least one member of each NFI field team will have to be a woman. ii) Gender balance is one of the main selection criteria in the interviews about the importance of forests to local communities, which will produce unprecedented information about the importance of forest resources for women in the Cerrado biome and vice versa. iii) Some variables of the NFIS like employment, education and research will be available by gender.</p>
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		<p>Page 81 Table A2.2 – Information Workshop – Participants7, Sector and Gender</p> <p>Page 85 Table A2.5 – Information Sharing Session with Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities during the Joint Mission – Participants, Sector and Gender</p> <p>Table A2.6 – Discussion Session on Results from the Participatory Consultation Workshop during the Joint Mission – Participants, Sector and Gender</p> <p>Key Lessons Learned Page 91 Technical assistance should be planned for and made accessible early on and must not ignore local traditional knowledge, women's and minority groups' concerns. In other words, technical assistance should respect the clients and help people learn from their own experience and shall concentrate more on giving communities choices as to how to achieve objectives and refrain from deciding for them. This type of technical assistance requires skills in participatory methodologies.</p> <p>Potential role of the DGM in Brazil <i>Basic Guiding Principles</i> Page 92 Social inclusiveness and equity by outreaching and ensuring the participation and the protection of women, children, elders, and other vulnerable people.</p>
Mexico	Investment Plan of Mexico Climate Investment Funds FIP/SC.7/5/Rev.1 October, 2011	<p>Expected Co-benefits from FIP Investments</p> <p>53. Social: FIP activities included in the Priority Actions are targeted in such areas as the Coastal watersheds of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula and the area of Cutzamala, between the State of Mexico and Michoacan. Activities will focus on increasing capacity and will contribute to improving livelihoods, resulting in poverty alleviation of indigenous and local communities (Ejidos). Thematic, priority actions and</p>

	<p>the four investment projects offer clear social co-benefits that will build self-reliance of community members and leaders engaged in local stakeholders platforms at the community and forest landscape level. Stakeholder platforms are expected to guide the implementation of integrated sustainable development programs based on environmentally sound productive activities in and outside of the forest sector. Sponsored low carbon impact agricultural and animal husbandry production practices are expected to contribute to improving the quality not only of natural resources management but also of livelihoods by providing increased local employment and income opportunities. Developing capacities include designing and implementing self-development plans at the community and productive mosaics levels. Based on an aggressive strategy to promote integrated multi-sectorial actions and to incorporate forests in the productive mosaics, the implementation of self-development plans will prepare communities to practice resilience and adapt to climate change²⁸ events and disasters. In order to successfully promote community self-reliance the Early Actions will sponsor activities targeting rural households rather than individuals thus offering opportunities for leadership and benefit sharing and for including traditionally vulnerable community members such as women, children and the elderly. (pg. 30)</p> <p>54. ENVIRONMENTAL: Consistent with the strong environmental commitments and policies of the Government of Mexico, FIP initiatives are expected to focus on investments that will highlight the benefits of hydrological services to ensure quality water for human consumption, for productive activities and for maintaining hydrological regimes. Community forestry, sustainable agricultural and animal husbandry production systems will contribute to healthy productive landscapes by using best practices for land and other natural resource planning and watershed management. These services will particularly benefit those women and children settled in vulnerable landscapes such as those found in the coastal areas and in downhill forestlands. Securing ecosystem connectivity through rural productive mosaics that include agro-forestry, afforestation, silvo-pastoral production systems and landscape restoration activities will increase forest, freshwater and coastal ecosystem resilience to climate change disaster events. These activities will also increase forest landscapes' biodiversity richness thus</p>
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	<p>ensuring their capacity to improve the quality of environmental goods and services for the benefit of the local population. (pg. 30 – 31)</p> <p>Project 2. Mitigation resilience and sustainable profitability in forest landscapes Targeted beneficiaries are primarily local and indigenous communities and small landholders with emphasis among others on such vulnerable groups as women, children, indigenous peoples and the landless. (pg. 40)</p> <p>Identification and Reasoning of the Projects and Programs to be Co-financed by FIP 82. Throughout the implementation of all projects under the FIP and the design of investment and institutional mechanisms, particular attention will be given to indigenous peoples as well as addressing gender issues. There are criteria and mechanisms to promote a greater social balance and inclusion of vulnerable groups in forest public policy, such as eligibility criteria and specific indicators being incorporated across the federal government agencies. FIP investments will reinforce such mechanisms. (pg. 36 – 37)</p> <p>RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTMENT PLAN 100. In this section the logic model for the Investment Plan is presented, as well as the indicators corresponding to the results framework. The logic model follows the framework proposed for the CIFs, in order to allow for comparisons within FIP Pilot Countries. The results framework includes indicators proposed for the CIFs. During the implementation phase of the Investment Plan, these indicators will be complemented with a gender analysis to ensure that they include a gender perspective. (pg. 45)</p> <p>Results framework of the FIP Mexico Investment Plan Result – <i>A.2 Reduced poverty through improved quality of life of forest dependent indigenous peoples and forest communities</i></p>
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		<p>Indicators –</p> <p>a) Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights</p> <p>b) Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods (pg. 48)</p> <p>Result –</p> <p><i>B.3 Improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests</i></p> <p>Indicators –</p> <p>d) Extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) have access to relevant information in a timely and culturally appropriate manner (pg. 50)</p> <p>Results –</p> <p><i>C.4 Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights</i></p> <p>Indicators –</p> <p>a) Increase in area with clear, recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) (pg. 53)</p> <p>ANNEX 2. Participation Plan and role of key stakeholders</p> <p><i>4. Inputs to the Forest Investment Plan derived from the workshops conducted in the framework of the updating process of the Forest Strategic Program 2025.</i></p> <p>Long term planning for forest development in Mexico is described in the Forest Strategic Program for Mexico 2025 (PEF 2025) that was elaborated in 2001. Currently, the CONAFOR together with the SEMARNAT, are working on updating the PEF 2025. Within the methodology for such review, consultation workshops have been conducted with key stakeholders of the forest sector in the 32 states of the country.</p> <p>The main objective of these workshops was to collect and document views, proposals and expectations of the participants to be incorporated into the update process of the PEF 2025.</p> <p>One of the work sessions of these workshops included the integration of round tables</p>
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	<p>on different topics. Specifically, the results from the round tables on the following two topics were used as inputs for the implementation of the Forest Investment Plan: Institutional Coordination and Deterioration and degradation of forest resources.</p> <p>32 consultation workshops were held (one per federal state) with a total participation of 1,288 people, of which 76% were men and 24% women. In the distribution by sector, 66% of the participants were government representatives (federal, state and municipal), 12% of participants were people from academia and the research sector, 11.4% were technical advisors, 10.8% were people from <i>ejidos</i> and communities, 10.4% were industrial producers, 7.3% of participants belonged to civil society organizations.</p> <p>The results of the round tables by State can be found at the following link: http://www.conafor.gob.mx/portal/index.php/resultados-de-los-talleres-estatales (pg. 29 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>Project 3 Creation of a dedicated financing line for low carbon strategies in forest landscapes.</p> <p>(g) Safeguards</p> <p>This project will be consistent with national norms as well as with the Environment and Social Safeguards and other relevant policies of the Inter-American Development Bank. In particular, the project will be in line with the IDB Environment and Safeguard Compliance Policy (OP 703), the Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy (OP 704), the Forestry Development Policy (OP 723), the Rural Development Policy (OP 752), the Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples and Strategy for Indigenous Development (OP-765), the Operational Policy On Gender Equality In Development (OP-270), the Access to Information Policy (OP-102). (pg. 16 – 17 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>Project 4. Strengthening the financial inclusion of ejidos and communities through technical assistance and capacity building for low carbon activities in forest landscapes</p> <p>(d) Implementation readiness</p> <p>In preparation for project implementation, an initial identification of <i>ejido</i> and community needs for REDD+ financing will be conducted, including a particular focus on women.</p>
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		<p>This will help to identify potential client demand as well as financing requirements for future proposal submission.</p> <p>The funds provided by FIP will support the creation of a technical assistance and capacity building facility for <i>ejidos</i> and communities. The activities financed under this facility will be managed mainly by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with local presence as well as the experience and capacity to carry out community-based projects.</p> <p>This project will be designed and executed in close coordination with Financiera Rural, CONAFOR and IDB/MIF. (pg. 19 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>(f) Rationale for FIP financing (1-2 paragraphs)</p> <p>There are limited lines of credit available in Mexico to finance activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector. Where there are financial resources available, in general, communities are not able to take advantage due to a lack of awareness of these funds or a lack of technical capacity to meet financing criteria (for example, inability to draft proposals or no awareness of methodologies for accounting for GHG reductions, etc.).</p> <p>By making new sources of credit available for forestry activities that focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, there will be additional opportunities for local actors (including women) to diversify their sources of income.</p> <p>Building local capacity to meet these financing requirements will be costly and there is a high level of risk associated with lending money to <i>ejidos</i> and communities in this sector.</p> <p>(g) Safeguards</p> <p>This project will be consistent with national norms as well as with the Environment and Social Safeguards and other relevant policies of the Inter-American Development Bank. In particular, the project will be in line with the IDB Environment and Safeguard Compliance Policy (OP 703), the Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy (OP 704), the Forestry Development Policy (OP 723), the Rural Development Policy (OP 752), the Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples and Strategy for Indigenous Development (OP-765), the Operational Policy On Gender Equality In Development (OP-270), the</p>
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		<p>Access to Information Policy (OP-102). (pg. 20 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>ANNEX 5b. Response to the External Expert Review</p> <p>Another suggestion was to be more specific on how gender perspectives will be incorporated, and about the participation of the private sector in the projects. In this sense, during the implementation phase of the Investment Plan, project results indicators will be complemented with a gender analysis using the methodology developed by the Women National Institute (INMUJERES)¹¹. This analysis will allow in the first place to raise the problem that each project is aim to address with a gender perspective, and then to complete a diagnosis and clearly define the projects, under a gender perspective. Regarding the participation of the private sector, the Investment Plan seeks to attract other private sector stakeholders through the creation of investment opportunities in and around forest. The financing mechanisms and the specific targeting of improvements along the value chains of forest products and services further create investment and partnership opportunities. (pg. 36 – 37 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>1. Description of the country and sector context : The Plan performs a detailed diagnosis of the current problems of forests and how its implementation could contribute to solve such problems. Also, the Plan has explicitly considered allocating investments to generate income alternatives that reduce the pressure on forest resources. Finally, it briefly mentions that actions will be carried out from a gender equity perspective. (pg. 37 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>7. Implementation potential with risk assessment: It is recommended to be more specific on how gender perspectives will be incorporated, and about the participation of the private sector in the projects, as it only states that this will be taken into account but no further details are provided. (pg. 39 Investment Plan Mexico Annexes)</p> <p>ANNEX 5a. External Expert Review</p>
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		<p>Part I. General criteria</p> <p>g) The Plan performs a detailed diagnosis of the current problems of forests and how its implementation could contribute to solve such problems. Also, the Plan has explicitly considered allocating investments to generate income alternatives that reduce the pressure on forest resources. Finally, it briefly mentions that actions will be carried out from a gender equity perspective. (pg. 4 ANNEX 5a. External Expert Review)</p> <p>Part III. Recommendations</p> <p>c) It is recommended to be more specific on how gender perspectives will be incorporated, and about the participation of the private sector in the projects, as it only states that this will be taken into account but no further details are provided. (pg. 9 ANNEX 5a. External Expert Review)</p>
Mexico	<p>Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project under the FIP Investment Plan</p> <p>Climate Investment Funds</p> <p>-</p> <p>FIP/SC.7/6</p> <p>October, 2011</p>	<p>Project Approval Request</p> <p>18. Role of other Partners involved in project/program</p> <p>The project is meant to benefit a large number of indigenous peoples and other local communities throughout the country. It will continue to support existing CONAFOR programs which many communities and civil society organizations support in general. Significant efforts will be undertaken to strengthen existing mechanisms and processes of participation, such as the National CTC-REDD, the regional CTCs-REDD, the SESA Follow-Up Group, the <i>Consejo Forestal</i> at the national and regional levels, for example. CONAFOR will need to develop a comprehensive communications and consultation strategy that would align the objectives of the FCPF, SIL and FIP as part of the country's forest and climate change vision. The Unit of <i>Coordinación y Concertación</i> will take the lead responsibility for the overall social aspects of implementation for the SIL and FIP as well as the FCPF in order to address social issues in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. This unit has an ongoing engagement with indigenous peoples, women and youth in the context of the CONAFOR programs while cooperating with other federal agencies such as CDI (<i>Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas</i>) and other state governments.</p>

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Word Search – Document Review

Introduction

This document review matrix identifies the inclusion or mention of key terms in the Climate Investment Fund documents. It is not a summary or abstract of the content of each document.

Methodology

- Language search of Climate Investment Fund documents.
 - o Key terms: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.
 - **: Key terms are to be highlighted in **bold**
 - *: Include the page number of the content identified as relevant. The page number must be the page number of the document not the page number of the PDF.
- Each matrix relates to a particular region, countries are listed in alphabetical order.

AFRICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Mozambique	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Mozambique June, 2011 Climate Investment Funds	Climate-related health impacts on children in Mozambique The UNICEF study also highlighted other weather-related impacts on health. For example, in northern Mozambique, higher levels of cyanide become concentrated in the cassava root during times of drought and this can cause spastic paraparesis, also known as mantakassa, especially among children and women who may already be

	PPCR/SC.8/6	<p>undernourished. (pg. 12)</p> <p>Section 3: Overview of Climate Change Related Activities and Policies of the Government</p> <p>Strategic planning for climate change</p> <p>26. Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The Government of Mozambique has demonstrated strong commitment to gender issues, and with the integration of gender into legislation, policies and strategies with a climate change and environmental lens. As a vivid example, in 2010, the Government of Mozambique approved the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, with the aim of insuring equality between women and men, and boys and girls, to access and control of natural resources, technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to benefits and opportunities for development, through sustainable use of natural resources for the combat of poverty. Through their empowerment, the Gender, Environment and Climate Change strategy and Action Plan aims at promoting gender equality and equity and enhance the participation of women and poorer communities in natural resources preservation, environment management, and in actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Built on the principles adopted by the Gender Policy and its implementation strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2006, and the Environment National Policy, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2005, the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan has adopted the following principles: i) Equity, ii) No discrimination; iii) Gender mainstreaming, iv) Ecologic asset, v) Participation in natural resources management and benefits, vi) Sustainable development, vii) Adaptation and mitigation as a learning process. (pg. 13 – 14)</p> <p>Section 4: Rationale for PPCR support</p> <p>38. Mainstreaming climate resilience and gender: A particular focus of sub-project design will be placed on gender aspects, as climate change can exacerbate existing inequalities. For example, in agriculture, women primarily grow crops for household food security and thus will be the main targets in building resilience in this sector; climate</p>
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		<p>resilient road design and upgrading will consider gender dimensions, such as access to health centers and schools - particularly important for pregnant women and girls education respectively. Private sector investment in forest management will prioritize the development of appropriate land and forest rights to ensure that women – the primary direct users of forest resources, are central to decisions over their management and share equitably in the services and benefits they deliver. (pg. 18)</p> <p>Section 6: Participatory Process Followed for the Development of the SPCR 54. Consultation processes on an early draft of the SPCR took place with government stakeholders and international, civil society and private sector groups at central, provincial and municipal level in May 2011. These consultations proved especially useful on a number of issues. For example, the consultations provided the first opportunity to present for discussion proposed institutional arrangements for coordinating work across government on SPCR delivery (and more broadly, on climate change governance) and there was broad support for these arrangements. The consultations also helped to identify potential roles of specific organizations and initiatives, for example on the role that Eduardo Mondlane University might play in the design and delivery of knowledge management activities. A number of stakeholder groups emphasized the need to strengthen attention given to gender issues throughout SPCR delivery. Specific provisions on gender are already included for each of the investment sub-projects in Part 2 of the SPCR, but further emphasis is now also included in Part 1. These issues are now better reflected in the SPCR. (pg.26)</p> <p>Investment Project 1: Introducing climate-resilience into the design and management of Mozambique's unpaved roads Components and activities Components and activities will be identified during detailed project design. Indicatively, these will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying sections of road and associated structures most vulnerable to rupture and those most in need of urgent remedial actions based on broader development
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	<p>considerations – such as their importance for access to health centers, schools and markets, especially for women and children. (pg. 35)</p> <p>Investment Project 1: Introducing climate-resilience into the design and management of Mozambique’s unpaved roads</p> <p><i>Gender issues</i></p> <p>While gender issues have not been at the forefront of thinking in the development of the proposals for road sector resilience to climate change, there are clear benefits to communities. Improving year round access to schools will bring benefits for girls’ education, improving access to health centers during and after major climatic events, especially important for pregnant women. Road maintenance and upgrading will also generate short-term employment for women through the gender specific targets that the road sector incorporates in all contracts. Women, together with children and certain other groups are the most vulnerable to disasters, including floods. The short and mid-term impacts of floods are manifested in increased malnutrition due to restricted market access, as trade becomes difficult when roads and bridges are destroyed. Similarly, emergency supplies, including food and medication to shelters are often delayed for weeks, creating an environment of food shortages and bad sanitation conditions. This can exacerbate the impacts of malnutrition in women and children. (pg. 37)</p> <p>Expected Results</p> <p>The work on trials for water retaining structures created by road embankments may have significant impact in improving community access to water during periods of drought. Collecting water for household use is predominantly a task undertaken by women. (pg. 37)</p> <p>Investment Project 2: Coastal Cities and Climate Change</p> <p><i>Gender issues</i></p> <p>Climate changes in Beira will not affect women and men in the same way, and therefore all aspects related to climate change need the inclusion of gender perspective. In addition there are some specific gender attributes that will increase women’s</p>
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		<p>vulnerability. In Beira, women and children are more vulnerable to floods that reduce accessibility to schools, safe water, health units, and assistance from older member of the family, and to markets. They are also much more exposed to vector and water borne diseases. Cholera risks have been highlighted above, and malaria has also been responsible for high mortality rates of pregnant women and children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>Studies have demonstrated that the role of women is decisive in disaster prevention measures. The project will support gender issues taking into account the reality in Beira. It will support reducing flooding in most vulnerable neighborhoods, where many women are head of the family, and give a leading role to women in early warning systems. (pg. 41)</p> <p>Investment Project 3: Transforming the hydro-meteorological services Gender issues</p> <p>Women make up a large number of the poor in communities that are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood and are disproportionately vulnerable to and affected by natural hazards. Women's limited access to resources and decision-making processes increases their vulnerability to disasters and climate change. It is important to identify gender-sensitive strategies for responding to increased vulnerabilities and exposure the natural disasters and climate change. Improving hydro-meteorological systems and establishing early warning mechanisms, ensuring strong participatory processes, will improve resilience of these social groups and decrease their exposure to risk. (pg. 45)</p> <p>Investment Project 4: Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Gender issues</p> <p>Over 70% of the targeted population in the development of the irrigable land are women who are often the most vulnerable in cases of flood and drought occurrences given their key role in producing staple foods and crops for household consumption. The women will be targeted mainly under the Watershed & Landscape Management component in establishing nurseries and promoting community forestry activities, and agro-forestry.</p>
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	<p>This will enable them to contribute to both food security and household income activities while also promoting peculiar species of trees, promotion of improved cooking technologies using less fuel wood, promotion of inland fishing and aquaculture (alternative sources of income and nutrition for diversification of livelihoods). Women will also be engaged at the community level in determining the types of intervention most suitable for their locations. (pg. 48)</p> <p>Investment Project 5: Enhancing Climate Resilient Agricultural Production and Food Security Gender issues The target populations for the interventions are the smallholder farmers in the Gaza province and women form the preponderance of these. (pg. 51)</p> <p>Investment Project 6: Developing climate resilience in the agricultural and peri---urban water sectors through provision of credit lines from Mozambican banks. Does not mention any key term.</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option a): Developing climate resilience of rural communities in Niassa Reserve. Summary Interventions will include the development of alternative livelihoods for rural farmers and sustainable forest management to maintain/enhance the benefits that local communities presently receive from the miombo woodlands. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design. The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. (pg. 53)</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option b): Developing the climate resilience of rural communities in central Mozambique through sustainable timber harvesting. Summary</p>
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	<p>By maintaining the miombo woodlands and harvesting in a sustainable manner, the company will be promoting resilience of local communities by creating jobs, conserving topsoils, increasing the tourism potential of the region and maintaining watersheds. Restoration of degraded woodlands could also be a component of the project that generates income via carbon trading. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design.</p> <p>The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. (pg. 55)</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option c): Developing the climate resilience of rural communities through investments to enhance tourism in Gorongosa National Park</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Potential government partners: Department of Parks & National Reserves and Department of Wildlife Development & Community Participation, both housed within the Ministry of Tourism. The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design. (pg. 57)</p> <p>Annex 1: PPCR Consultation History</p> <p>Intra-government, donor and civil society consultation, hosted by CONDES and the Environment Working Group.</p> <p>Gender. Although this was not raised in the plenary, several participants requested that the document further elaborate on gender mainstreaming (NB – the consultation was undertaken on an earlier draft and gender aspects and implications have now been addressed in more detail). (pg. 66)</p> <p>Annex 4: DRAFT External Review Report & Comments</p> <p><i>Does the plan adequately address social and environmental issues including gender?</i></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social issues are referred to throughout the plan. For example, the plan highlights the importance of road infrastructure for health and education, agriculture productivity for health and livelihoods, and the management of natural resources for livelihoods (through the maintenance of natural capital that underpins economically productive process and presents new funding opportunities). The SPCR discusses the relationship between environmental factors, climate and children's health. <p>During the SPCR consultation process a number of stakeholders emphasized the need to strengthen gender issues and gender is now well covered in the plan. The impact on women has been taken into consideration in the design of all the proposed investment projects. For example, climate resilient roads will facilitate access to health centers during and after major climatic events, which is especially important for pregnant women. In agriculture, women primarily grow crops for household food security and thus are the main targets of projects building resilience in this sector. Furthermore, in 2010 the Government of Mozambique approved the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan thus demonstrating a strong commitment to gender issues on which the SPCR can build. (pg. 76)</p>
Mozambique	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Mozambique November, 2011 (Final version of SPCR provided by GoM)	<p>Climate-related health impacts on children in Mozambique The UNICEF study also highlighted other weather-related impacts on health. For example, in northern Mozambique, higher levels of cyanide become concentrated in the cassava root during times of drought and this can cause spastic paraparesis, also known as mantakassa, especially among children and women (pg. 12)</p> <p>Section 3: Overview of Climate Change Related Activities and Policies of the Government Strategic planning for climate change 28. Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The Government of Mozambique has demonstrated strong commitment to gender issues, and with the integration of gender into legislation, policies and strategies with a climate change and environmental lens. As a vivid example, in 2010, the Government of Mozambique approved the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and</p>

		<p>Action Plan, with the aim of insuring equality between women and men, and boys and girls, to access and control of natural resources, technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to benefits and opportunities for development, through sustainable use of natural resources for the combat of poverty. Through their empowerment, the Gender, Environment and Climate Change strategy and Action Plan aims at promoting gender equality and equity and enhance the participation of women and poorer communities in natural resources preservation, environment management, and in actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Built on the principles adopted by the Gender Policy and its implementation strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2006, and the Environment National Policy, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2005, the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan has adopted the following principles: i) Equity, ii) No discrimination; iii) Gender mainstreaming, iv) Ecologic asset, v) Participation in natural resources management and benefits, vi) Sustainable development, vii) Adaptation and mitigation as a learning process. (pg.14)</p> <p>Social sectors –there has been little study of the implications of climate change for the social sectors in Mozambique, especially health and education. Implications might include changes in exposure to vector- and water-borne diseases, in nutrition and access to health and educational facilities. Conversely, targeted investments in these sectors may offer value-for-money options to improve resilience and lower vulnerability. For example, a global study published in 2010, based on an analysis of global datasets for education and climate risks found that <i>“Educating young women may be one of the best climate change disaster prevention investments in addition to high social rates of return in overall sustainable development goals”</i>. Recognizing the importance of including the social sectors in future work on climate change, Phase 2 will include a scoping study of climate risks and the health sector – to identify issues and potential adaptation options. A scoping study is also being considered of the possible role of social protection policy in building climate resilience and lowering vulnerability. (pg. 17)</p>
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	<p>Section 4: Rationale for PPCR support</p> <p>41. Mainstreaming climate resilience and gender: A particular focus of sub-project design will be placed on gender aspects, as climate change can exacerbate existing inequalities. For example, in agriculture, women primarily grow crops for household food security and thus will be the main targets in building resilience in this sector; climate resilient road design and upgrading will consider gender dimensions, such as access to health centers and schools - particularly important for pregnant women and girls education respectively. Private sector investment in forest management will prioritize the development of appropriate land and forest rights to ensure that women – the primary direct users of forest resources, are central to decisions over their management and share equitably in the services and benefits they deliver. (pg. 19 – 20)</p> <p>Section 6: Participatory Process Followed for the Development of the SPCR</p> <p>57. Consultation processes on an early draft of the SPCR took place with government stakeholders and international, civil society and private sector groups at central, provincial and municipal level in May and June 2011. These consultations proved especially useful on a number of issues. For example, the consultations provided the first opportunity to present for discussion proposed institutional arrangements for coordinating work across government on SPCR delivery (and more broadly, on climate change governance) and there was broad support for these arrangements. The consultations also helped to identify potential roles of specific organizations and initiatives, for example on the role that Eduardo Mondlane University might play in the design and delivery of knowledge management activities. A number of stakeholder groups emphasized the need to strengthen attention given to gender issues throughout SPCR delivery. Specific provisions on gender are already included for each of the investment sub-projects in Part 2 of the SPCR, but further emphasis is now also included in Part 1. These issues are now better reflected in the SPCR. It should be noted that Phase I preparatory and diagnostic work (which is ongoing) will include further consultation processes, for example as part of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and the vulnerability studies for Limpopo and Zambezi. The blended</p>
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		<p>investment sub-projects (all sub-projects included in the World Bank and AfDB portfolios are fully-blended) will also include detailed local and provincial level consultations using the exiting consultation mechanisms and platforms. (pg. 27)</p> <p>Investment Project 1: Introducing climate-resilience into the design and management of Mozambique's unpaved roads</p> <p>Components and activities</p> <p>Components and activities will be identified during detailed project design. Indicatively, these will consist of:</p> <p>Identifying sections of road and associated structures most vulnerable to rupture and those most in need of urgent remedial actions based on broader development considerations – such as their importance for access to health centers, schools and markets, especially for women and children. (pg. 36)</p> <p>Investment Project 1: Introducing climate-resilience into the design and management of Mozambique's unpaved roads</p> <p>Gender issues</p> <p>While gender issues have not been at the forefront of thinking in the development of the proposals for road sector resilience to climate change, there are clear benefits to communities. Improving year round access to schools will bring benefits for girls' education, improving access to health centers during and after major climatic events, especially important for pregnant women. Road maintenance and upgrading will also generate short-term employment for women through the gender specific targets that the road sector incorporates in all contracts. Women, together with children and certain other groups are the most vulnerable to disasters, including floods. The short and mid-term impacts of floods are manifested in increased malnutrition due to restricted market access, as trade becomes difficult when roads and bridges are destroyed. Similarly, emergency supplies, including food and medication to shelters are often delayed for weeks, creating an environment of food shortages and bad sanitation conditions. This can exacerbate the impacts of malnutrition in women and children. (pg. 38)</p>
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	<p>participatory processes, will improve resilience of these social groups and decrease their exposure to risk. (pg. 46)</p> <p>Investment Project 4: Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Gender issues Over 70% of the targeted population in the development of the irrigable land are women who are often the most vulnerable in cases of flood and drought occurrences given their key role in producing staple foods and crops for household consumption. The women will be targeted mainly under the Watershed & Landscape Management component in establishing nurseries and promoting community forestry activities, and agro-forestry. This will enable them to contribute to both food security and household income activities while also promoting peculiar species of trees, promotion of improved cooking technologies using less fuel wood, promotion of inland fishing and aquaculture (alternative sources of income and nutrition for diversification of livelihoods). Women will also be engaged at the community level in determining the types of intervention most suitable for their locations. (pg. 49)</p> <p>Investment Project 5: Enhancing Climate Resilient Agricultural Production and Food Security Gender issues The target populations for the interventions are the smallholder farmers in the Gaza province and women form the preponderance of these. (pg. 52)</p> <p>Investment Project 6: Developing climate resilience in the agricultural and peri---urban water sectors through provision of credit lines from Mozambican banks. Does not mention any key term.</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option a): Developing climate resilience of rural communities in Niassa Reserve. Summary</p>
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		<p>Interventions will include the development of alternative livelihoods for rural farmers and sustainable forest management to maintain/enhance the benefits that local communities presently receive from the miombo woodlands. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design. The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. (pg. 54)</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option b): Developing the climate resilience of rural communities in central Mozambique through sustainable timber harvesting.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>By maintaining the miombo woodlands and harvesting in a sustainable manner, the company will be promoting resilience of local communities by creating jobs, conserving topsoils, increasing the tourism potential of the region and maintaining watersheds. Restoration of degraded woodlands could also be a component of the project that generates income via carbon trading. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design.</p> <p>The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. (pg. 56)</p> <p>Investment Project 7 (Option c): Developing the climate resilience of rural communities through investments to enhance tourism in Gorongosa National Park</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Potential government partners: Department of Parks & National Reserves and Department of Wildlife Development & Community Participation, both housed within the Ministry of Tourism. The project will focus on channeling a large percentage of direct benefits to women and youth. The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the PPCR investments will be developed during the project design. (pg. 58)</p>
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		<p>Annex 1: PPCR Consultation History Intra-government, donor and civil society consultation, hosted by CONDES and the Environment Working Group.</p> <p>Gender. Although this was not raised in the plenary, several participants requested that the document further elaborate on gender mainstreaming (NB – the consultation was undertaken on an earlier draft and gender aspects and implications have now been addressed in more detail). (pg. 65 – 66)</p> <p>Annex 4: Responses to comments from the independent reviewer, PPCR Sub-Committee and UK Department for International Development (DFID) Comments from the Department for International Development (UK)</p> <p>A clear strategy should be developed on how gender issues will be tackled in the program's implementation, to maximize the benefits.</p> <p>Gender aspects are addressed at the strategic level in various parts of Part 1 of the document, and specifically in Section 3 of the SPCR (which discusses the contents and implications of GoM's 'Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan'). Gender is also addressed very specifically for each of the investment sub-projects to ensure there is a platform for addressing gender during the detailed design processes that will follow for each of these sub-projects. In the short-term, a more detailed version of the results framework for the SPCR will be prepared by GoM. It is anticipated that this framework will include specific gender indicators to enable clear monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>(pg.77)</p> <p>Annex 5: Results Framework Outcome/Result: Increased resilience to climate variability and change through transformation in socio-economic and ecological</p>
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		<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>% of population (dis-aggregated by gender) affected by climate change events in Mozambique (pg. 79)</p>
Mozambique	<p>Program Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage <i>Climate Change Technical Assistance Project</i> April, 2012 PPCR - World Bank</p>	<p>No mention of: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality</p>
Mozambique	<p>Project Appraisal Report Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project (BLICRP) April, 2012 AFD - African Development Bank Group</p>	<p>Project Summary 1. Project Overview: 1.2 About 8200 farm families comprising of smallholders and emerging farmers in the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation Scheme (BLIS) will directly and indirectly benefit from the project. About 52% of the project beneficiaries are women. (pg. iii.)</p> <p>4. Knowledge Management: 4.1. Three relatively new approaches are introduced that should be monitored and evaluated carefully, namely: i) integrating climate adaptation measures and introduction of tested and proofed CR seeds suited for Gaza Province, ii) contracting service providers to link farmers with markets, and iii) agro-processing at farm level by farmer and women's groups. Depending on their level of success, the measures could be applied in other areas of the continent and provide the Bank the knowledge to meet its employment creation and poverty alleviation goals. As CR is a learning-by-doing process, best practices of this project will help the Bank design future robust CR operations in all sectors including agriculture. (pg. iii.)</p> <p>VII. Results Based Logical Framework B: Capacity Building and Farm Diversification - Enhanced capacity of farmers and PIU staff</p>

		<p>TARGET - 1200 women/800 men trained by 2015. (pg. iv.)</p> <p>II – PROJECT DESCRIPTION</p> <p>2.8. Key performance indicators</p> <p>2.8.2 The main indicators defined for monitoring the project's impact, including the Bank's Core Sector Indicators, were developed with the GoM and validated during project preparation and appraisal. Gender segregated indicators will be regularly presented to decision and policy makers to guide project mid-term review and to facilitate project management after completion. Project's indicators include, among others: areas of new irrigation schemes that are made climate-resilient, more adapted irrigation and drainage systems, and climate-proofed rural roads. (pg. 6)</p> <p>III – PROJECT FEASIBILITY</p> <p>3.2. Environmental and Social impacts</p> <p>3.2.1 Environment: Under the Bank's safeguards system, the project was classified as Category II. In general the project will have a number of positive environmental and social impacts, which include among others: increased income of rural communities, improved water conveyance, improved access roads, improved access to markets, increased resilience of infrastructure against climate variability and increased control of women over irrigation water management. (pg. 6 – 7)</p> <p>3.2.4 Gender: Women comprise over 50% of Mozambique's population (12.3 million out of 23.9 million). Women represent 52% of the total population that is economically active in agriculture and have a higher adult literacy rate (58.5% versus 29.9% for men). The Project anticipates contributing to women's success and wellbeing by improving the productivity and climate resilience of their farming plots and value addition through agro-processing and access to markets. In addition, women will be given priority in training and employment in primary processing activities at the Agrarian centers. This would add to their skill sets and could create employment opportunities for women allowing them to be productive income earners in a manner that is not too labor intensive. (pg. 7)</p>
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3.2.5 Social: Positive social impacts are anticipated based on the rehabilitative nature of the project that will enhance agricultural production and livelihood diversification. As such, the project aims to build social resilience to cope with climate change effects. Complementary to the climate change adaptation measures, BLICRP will implement best practices that address social concerns related to **gender, equity**, employment (in particular for women, who form 52% of the farmers), health and education. In this respect, the project will provide funding to rehabilitate a school and a clinic within the scheme that were damaged during recent floods. (pg. 7)

IV – IMPLEMENTATION

4.6. Knowledge building

4.6.3. Finally, the third approach is to bring agro processing to the farm level by farmer and **women** groups. Contracted service providers will train beneficiaries, especially **women**, on value addition and post-harvest operations including cleaning, sorting, drying, cutting and packing produced vegetable. This will allow farmers to increase shelf life and get better prices for their produce, create jobs in the processing centers and enhance the communities' skill set. (pg. 11)

Appendix III: Key related projects financed by the Bank and other development partners in the country

Canadian International Development Agency- CIDA	The Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture Programme-	CAD 6.5 Millions	(i) Strengthening Smallholder Farmers and Community Groups; (ii) Improving Productive Activities and Techniques; (iii) HIV/AIDS Consciousness Building and (iv) Promotion of Public Participation and Gender Equality .	2006-2013
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(Appendix III., pg. 22 of pdf.)

		<p>Appendix III: Key related projects financed by the Bank and other development partners in the country</p> <table><tr><td>European Commission - EC</td><td>Future Support to the Area of Rural Development</td><td>EUR 16 to 21 Million/yr</td><td>(i) Strengthening Smallholder Farmers and Community Groups; (ii) Improving Productive Activities and Techniques; (iii) HIV/AIDS Consciousness Building and (iv) Promotion of Public Participation and Gender Equality.</td><td>2010 - 2013</td></tr></table> <p>(Appendix III. pg. 22 of pdf.)</p>	European Commission - EC	Future Support to the Area of Rural Development	EUR 16 to 21 Million/yr	(i) Strengthening Smallholder Farmers and Community Groups; (ii) Improving Productive Activities and Techniques; (iii) HIV/AIDS Consciousness Building and (iv) Promotion of Public Participation and Gender Equality .	2010 - 2013
European Commission - EC	Future Support to the Area of Rural Development	EUR 16 to 21 Million/yr	(i) Strengthening Smallholder Farmers and Community Groups; (ii) Improving Productive Activities and Techniques; (iii) HIV/AIDS Consciousness Building and (iv) Promotion of Public Participation and Gender Equality .	2010 - 2013			
Niger	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Niger November, 2010</p> <p>Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.7/6</p>	<p>Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Summary – Strategic Program on Climate Resilience</p> <p>10. Key national stakeholder Groups involved in SPCR design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Agricultural Development (MDA),<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Environment and Desertification (MED),<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Water Resources (MH)<input type="checkbox"/> National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Territorial Administration and Community Development (MATDC)<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Population, Social Reforms, Women Promotion and Child Protection (MPRS/PFPE),<input type="checkbox"/> NGO<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector (pg. ii) <p>Part I:</p> <p>Background and Rationale</p> <p>1. Country Circumstances</p>					

		<p>02. Niger is one of the world's poorest countries. In 2009, it was ranked 182nd out of 182 countries on UNDP's Human Development Index. Per capita GDP is estimated at US\$ 360 and life expectancy at 58 years. One child in five dies before the age of five. Population growth is estimated at 3.3% and women give birth on average to seven children. While Niger has considerable mineral resources, the economy is essentially based on the rural sector. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery comprise over 40% of GDP, 22% of exports and 84% of employment. Subsistence farming and animal husbandry are the main sources of income for rural dwellers. Nevertheless Niger does have substantial land and water resources as well as minerals and there is substantial potential for improved agricultural productivity. (pg. 1)</p> <p>2. Development and Climate Risks</p> <p><i>Box 6 : Categories of food insecure people</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Subsistence farmers, who cultivate small plots of fragile land that do not allow for production and storage of enough grain to support their households. ii) Transhumant livestock keepers, whose herd and flocks are below 3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) iii) Pastoralists, who, having lost their herds (due to droughts or diseases), become employed shepherds of small flocks, and whose seasonal wages cannot support their households. iv) Agro-pastoralists and newly settled pastoralists, with small quantities of animal products for sale or marginal and unproductive land. v) Women who are heads of farming households, whose domestic activities do not allow them to devote sufficient time to productive activities. vi) Large farming households (10 people or more) with young children suffering from lack of care and food, as well as poor families with low and uncertain income. vii) Categories of people - usually pregnant or lactating women, children below 5 years, as well as weak and malnourished children, often with micronutrient deficiencies (anemia, vitamin deficiency) detected with difficulty by medical screening. (pg. 8)
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	<p>22. The vulnerability of women and female-headed household is likely to increase with the negative impacts of climate change. Women are often the victims of <i>gender based inequality</i> in rights, resources and voice as well as in household responsibilities, and consequently they are likely to suffer more damages from climate risks and have a lower capacity to adapt. According to a household survey from 2001, women have benefited relatively less than men from the fruits of economic and social progress. With respect to the gender-disaggregated data for education, literacy and the representation of women in parliament, Niger has a gender gap that is significantly greater than the Sub-Saharan African averages. Women and children are largely responsible for collection of water supply and firewood, as well as other natural resources for household use. In a context like Niger where just over half of the population has access to improved drinking water, an additional impact of drought is that women may have to go further to access drinking water, affecting their ability to engage in productive labor. The burden of heightened health risks associated with climate variability and change (water-borne diseases, epidemics) as well as negative impacts on food security and nutrition, are also likely to be heaviest for women, children and the elderly. Social protection measures, therefore, will be all the more important. (pg. 8-9)</p> <p>23. Mobilizing social institutions and women's groups, is essential for improving the resilience of rural communities Moreover, concrete examples highlight the importance of particular adaptation strategies under the leadership of women's organizations, which are powerful agents of change. Decentralized, participatory approaches are key. (pg. 8-9)</p> <p>4. Institutional Analysis</p> <p>59. At the level of civil society, there is no specific coordination on climate change. However, as far as desertification is concerned, the National Committee for the coordination of NGOs on Desertification (CNCOD) is a structure coordinating the various actions taken by NGOs in the fight against desertification and the preservation of the environment. The CNCOD strategy is based, among other elements, on a specific effort to sustain the decentralization process through the synergy of the three</p>
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	<p>United Nations conventions (UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC). It is also worth mentioning that the 'Network of Women NGOs and Associations' (CONGAFEN), with its 53 participating institutions, undertakes important initiatives in the areas of social protection and women protection. (pg. 18-19)</p> <p>PILLAR 2: Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change</p> <p>82. The pillar comprises three complementary activities :</p> <p>(i) Scaling up investments in sustainable land and water management and in irrigation development, using decentralized structures and participatory approaches. These investments comprise the majority of SPCR investments in US\$ terms, and have the greatest direct impact on reducing the vulnerability of Nigerien citizens. The objective is to incorporate sustainable land and water management and climate risk reduction into local planning and service delivery processes, and to implement these approaches to scale. These elements of the programme in particular will incorporate gender-specific measures. (pg. 23)</p> <p>Table 10b : Programmes related to Climate Resilience currently implemented by other partners in Niger</p> <p><i>Other partners projects:</i> Belgian Cooperation <i>Objectives:</i> The Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) from 2009 to 2012 amounting to EUR 52 million is to finance interventions in: health, rural development and food security, economic growth and reducing poverty. Main specific areas of intervention are i) management and security of pastoral grazing systems, (ii) prevention of risks, safety improvement and sustainable management of natural resources, (iii) the National Policy on Gender and iv) the health development plan. (pg. 31)</p> <p><i>Other partners projects:</i> Danish Cooperation <i>Objectives:</i> The priority areas of cooperation are the Danish Hydraulic, the fight against</p>
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	<p>poverty through support to social and economic development for the poorest populations, strengthening the role of women in the development process, defense and environmental protection for sustainable development through the implementation of projects within the framework of natural resource management, promoting democracy and human rights, fight against AIDS. Danida support is implemented throughout 2 main programs: the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program (PHASEA) and the rural support program (pg. 31)</p> <p><i>Other partners projects: Swiss Cooperation</i> <i>Objectives:</i> The Swiss Cooperation Programme is organized around three policy areas: strengthening of the local state, the implementation of local infrastructure and support to agro-forestry- pastoral. In addition to strategic areas, the program of cooperation Suisse acts explicitly on crosscutting themes such as gender and governance. (pg. 31)</p> <p><i>Other partners projects: IFAD</i> <i>Objectives:</i> IFAD support to Niger focuses on the following areas: (a) reduce vulnerability and help rural households to achieve food security; (b) help them restore and develop their production capacity and (c) address the structural constraints to poverty alleviation including lack of basic social and technical services. IFAD in the next years is planning to mobilize additional resources to be allocated under the 2013-2015 PBA. In the next future, IFAD will be engaged in design and develop projects and activities aiming to improve the efficiency of the resilience mechanisms of the vulnerable groups (small-scale farmers in rainfed crops areas, women, youth, transhumant pastoralists, etc.) within the rural communities: under this approach, several opportunities of co-financing with the SPCR can raise. (pg. 31)</p> <p>9. Activities of the Program Another activity links social protection and climate risks. By protecting and rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure located in high risk climatic zones and by providing appropriate assistance (through 'social safety nets') to extremely poor households vulnerable to climate risks, the programme aims at reintegrating the most vulnerable</p>
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	<p>and marginalized social categories - particularly women and women who are heads of households - into a dynamic of social inclusion and economic growth. Amplification and optimization of this type of experience will better integrate climate vulnerability and resilience into the paradigm of a social protection policy appropriate to the Nigerien context (which emphasizes the specific vulnerabilities of women and children). Despite the fact that they are based on promising approaches undertaken in Niger over the last years (particularly by NGOs), these initiatives are still at in experimental phase (including for the underlying institutional setting). The lessons learned by the SPCR are likely to feed the reflection on national social protection policy, whose elaboration is currently being undertaken by the Government. (pg. 37)</p> <p>11. General Institutional Arrangements</p> <p>111. <i>National steering committee</i>: National functions of orientation and guidance of SPCR activities will be provided by the 'RDS Technical Committee for Rural Development', which will be extended to include the Ministries in charge of Decentralization, Economy and Finance, Population/Promotion of Women and Child Protection, the High Commissioner for State Modernization (HCME), as well as the Association of Municipalities of the Niger and the private sector (Chamber of Commerce). Under the SPCR, the joint committee (including public administration officials, elected officials, and representatives of private sector and civil society) will be responsible to provide policy guidance, review and approve annual work plans and logistic, financial and performance assessments. The steering committee will meet twice a year. (pg. 43)</p> <p>11.3 Framework for implementation</p> <p>115. The operational framework will be made up of national institutions and agencies directly concerned with the activities of the programme, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Territorial management, Urbanism and habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralization and Religious Affairs
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Water, Environment and the Fight against Desertification <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Population, Women Promotion and Child Protections <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Handicraft (National Meteorology) <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> High Commissioner for the River Valley Development <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Chamber of commerce (pg. 45) Annex 1: Niger A) Background and Rationale 03. The first phase of the World Bank supported Community Action Programme, PAC 1, was designed as a long term “adaptable programme loan” to be implemented over 12 years, with the overall objective of supporting the poverty reduction and decentralization process in Niger. This first phase, implemented from 2003 to 2007, with an IDA credit of US\$ 35 million, supported over 50 communes (one-quarter the total in Niger) with development planning and implementation of micro-projects, including programs in education, health, drinking water supply and income generating projects as well as in food crisis management. It is worth noting that the participatory processes which were core to programme design ensured strong participation of women . The programme financed 1,000 income-generating micro-projects in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and pastoral activities benefiting nearly 100,000 people of which 80 percent were women , and improved their income by over 10 percent. PAC 1 also piloted important sustainable land management activities; it supported reforestation of 21,000 ha and leveraged financing by the biocarbon fund, one of the first of such projects in Africa. PAC is regarded as one of Niger’s most successful programs, and is supported by other development partners, committed to harmonization of approaches under the Paris Declaration. (pg. 3 of Annex 1)
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	<p>13. All PACRC activities will help strengthen and disseminate existing know-how and technical knowledge in the most appropriate manner. This will require integration between climate change-related research and practical experience, through <i>learning by doing</i>, to influence both research and policies aimed at producing results at national and local levels. This will require more formal linkages between meteorological departments and agricultural research systems as well as the strengthening of wider platforms for information exchange and knowledge-sharing between different institutions at all levels and among several communities. The PACRC will adopt a global and integrated approach combining land and water management, social protection and insurance mechanisms for agricultural crops and livestock against climate risks. It will support, strengthen and help scale up current best practices and help disseminate them among the most vulnerable populations living in areas with high climatic risk, with a special focus on the situation of on women, children and the elderly. (pg. 5 of Annex 1)</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: IMPROVING RESILIENCE OF LOCAL POPULATIONS</p> <p>2.1 At community level, the project will scale up lessons learned from recent and current programs as PAC2 and will support initiatives such as: (i) <i>village nursery creation and community planting</i> of multipurpose trees (hedges / windbreaks), (ii) <i>dune fixation</i> aimed at reducing the silting of agricultural areas, water sources and habitat, (iii) a programme delimiting <i>passageways for livestock</i> to allow livestock access to water, (iv) a community-based <i>irrigation programme</i> aimed at creating or rehabilitating small community irrigation schemes and rainwater-catchments, (v) a programme for the <i>integrated, community-based management of soil fertility</i> to increase the productivity of agricultural activities, and (vi) a programme of <i>reclamation of agricultural and pastoral land</i> (through construction of appropriate small works). At the level of individual households, the project will support a programme of construction of traditional <i>lassa</i> (also known as <i>zai</i>) and animal feeding initiatives, in order to sustain animal health and production during the difficult times of the year and in arid and semi-arid zones. Local authorities have <i>the legitimate leadership</i> for all initiatives of this component, and these initiatives will be included in their respective annual 'municipal investment plans'. For this, they will receive the technical assistance necessary to directly manage the entire</p>
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	<p>process of bidding, selection of service providers or contractors, finalization of contracts, technical supervision of public works, etc. These programs would be designed with a strong gender dimension. Adequate support will be provided to major national and international research institutions in the area of <i>best practices and techniques</i> of sustainable land management. (pg. 6 of Annex 1)</p> <p>2.2. Social protection: PACRC pilot activities related to social protection will have a strong economic dimension in that they serve as an appropriate way to stimulate economic growth in poor areas with high climate risk. Investments will foster implementation of a range of initiatives in support of very poor households that are vulnerable to climate stresses and risks. These include the protection and rehabilitation of socio-economic facilities located in areas with high climate risks and the implementation of a comprehensive programme of 'social safety nets' for households and household groups, in order to rehabilitate their livelihoods and revive their economies. Local authorities have the legitimate leadership for such initiatives, which will be supported by NGOs or other specialized local institutions. A programme of distributions of 'vouchers' to buy essential food items will benefit most poor and vulnerable households to enable them to purchase essential food items (such as cooking oil, salt, sugar, tea, milk for children, condiments, etc.). These programs would again have a strong gender dimension, and are based on a social protection strategy that has been developed with a widespread consultative process. (pg. 6 of Annex 1)</p> <p>Table 2 : PROGRAMMES RELATED TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTED BY OTHER</p> <p><i>Other partner projects:</i> Danish Corporation</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> The priority areas of cooperation are the Danish Hydraulic, the fight against poverty through support to social and economic development for the poorest populations, strengthening the role of women in the development process, defense and environmental protection for sustainable development through the implementation of projects within the framework of natural resource management, promoting democracy and human rights, fight against AIDS. Danida support is implemented throughout 2</p>
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		<p>main programs: the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program (PHASEA) and the rural support program</p> <p><i>Other partner projects:</i> IFAD</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> IFAD support to Niger focuses on the following areas: (a) reduce vulnerability and help rural households to achieve food security; (b) help them restore and develop their production capacity and (c) address the structural constraints to poverty alleviation including lack of basic social and technical services.</p> <p>IFAD in the next years is planning to mobilize additional resources to be allocated under the 2013-2015 PBA. In the next future, IFAD will be engaged in design and develop projects and activities aiming to improve the efficiency of the resilience mechanisms of the vulnerable groups (small-scale farmers in rainfed crops areas, women, youth, transhumant pastoralists, etc.) within the rural communities: under this approach, several opportunities of co-financing with the SPCR can raise. (pg. 12 of Annex 1)</p> <p>C) MAIN INDICATORS</p> <p>20. Particular emphasis will be focused on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be monitored and collected in-house, with the help of technical services and other partners, and the definition of those related specifically to women. Monitoring will cover inter alia: (i) the number of structures built or rehabilitated (ii) the areas managed and developed, (iii) the number of acres converted into small-scale irrigation, (iv) the number of productive infrastructure constructed and used, (v) the number of management committees and groups created, (vi) land tenure of developed areas secured, (vii) the number of hydro-meteorological stations equipped, (viii) the number of hydrological campaign reports published etc. The monitoring mechanism will involve the farmers and the project partners, and integrate the principle of managing for results, taking into account the indicators defined in the SDR and the SRP. This strategy, geared towards the achievement of results, is based on continuing monitoring of outcomes, and using performance information to make the necessary changes. For the establishment of monitoring and evaluation system, the Project will be supported by a consultant who will also be responsible for establishing the baseline. (pg. 26 of Annex 1)</p>
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Niger	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	<p>1. Country and sector background</p> <p>More than 50% of the population suffers food insecurity, with 22% of the population chronically extremely food insecure. Poor households, particularly female-headed households, are more exposed to shocks and seasonal variations in production, in response to which they often resort to negative coping mechanisms such as the sale of premature livestock and seeds</p> <p>15. Effects of climate variability. An important underlying assumption of the CAPCR is that current climate variability and change will have a broader range of impacts on individual households and communities, in addition to those affecting agriculture systems. Therefore, an overall strategy will be needed to reduce climatic vulnerability and improve social stability, by stressing disaggregated consequences of climate change and variability between and within sectors, communities, households or particularly vulnerable categories of people (women, children, elderly, and disabled).</p> <p>23. Sustainable water and land management. Activities of this component aim at increasing the resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral systems to climate risks. The objective is to incorporate sustainable land and water management and climate risk reduction into local planning and service delivery processes, and to implement these approaches to scale. Given the importance of the traditional participation of Nigerien women in natural resource management, activities will explicitly support a gender-sensitive approach through gender-specific measures</p> <p>25. By protecting and rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure located in high risk climatic zones and by providing appropriate assistance (through „social safety nets“) to extremely poor households vulnerable to climate risks, the project aims at reintegrating the most vulnerable and marginalized population categories - particularly women and women who are heads of households - into a dynamic of social inclusion and economic growth. Amplification and optimization of this type of experience will better integrate climate vulnerability and resilience into the paradigm of a social</p>
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		<p>protection policy appropriate to the Nigerien context (which emphasizes the specific vulnerabilities of women and children).</p> <p>Lesson learned</p> <p>Social protection and gender focus. The most vulnerable and marginalized rural households cannot be excluded from the development paradigm and the dynamic of combining social inclusion and economic growth is a „win-win option“. Support to women in managing food insecurity and climate-related crises at the household level is key to success.</p>
Republic of Niger	Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC) in Niger Project Appraisal ADB - March, 2012	<p>Peer Reviewers: Mrs. R. BA NAYE, Gender Specialist, OSAN. 2. (pg. title page.)</p> <p>RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (pg. iv) Output: 1. Capacity Building for the Generation of Climate Data Regional Centers Information Dissemination <i>Indicators:</i> 1.6 Number of district councils and users with access to climate information 1.7 Number of producers covered by agro-meteorological support <i>Target:</i> 1.6 3000 villages in Niger's 235 communes and 150 000 producers 1/3 of whom are women 1.7 1500 producers 1/3 of whom are women</p> <p>II. Project Description 4.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries The project area covers all eight (8) regions of Niger, and aims to generate and provide Niger's population with reliable climate data so as to improve the planning and implementation of its agro-silvo-pastoral activities. Through its information extension</p>

	<p>activities, the project will directly affect 150,000 producers spread over Niger's 234 district councils. Agro-meteorological support will be provided to 1500 producers under the project in the PROMOVARE area of intervention. The climate products will be included in the extension/sensitization package of the PROMOVARE and PACRC projects. The project will work with the IFC to create the climate information platform. The direct beneficiaries of the project are as follows: the administration, CNEDD, district councils, farmers, stockbreeders, women, civil society, village associations of the village development committee type, producer groups, and development partners. (pg. 6)</p> <p>II. Project Description</p> <p>2.8 Key Performance Indicators</p> <p>The key performance indicators selected for the project are: (i) the rate of use of climate information by producers, (ii) the percentage of district councils using climate information in council development plans, (iii) climate systems covered by the early warning system, (iv) regular availability of seasonal and short-term forecasts, (v) the number of producers affected by the dissemination of climate information, (vi) the availability of climate scenarios for Niger over the 2020-2049 period, (vii) the number of operational regional meteorological centers, (viii) the availability of a vulnerability map covering all Niger's district councils, (ix) the timely dissemination of warning on major climate hazards at central and regional levels, (x) the level of operationally of the national climate risk management platform, (xi) women's access to agro-meteorological extension activities, and (xii) the number of gender- disaggregated jobs created. (pg. 7)</p> <p>3.2 Environmental and Social Impacts</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>3.2.3 With respect to the capacity building activities, the project will ensure strong representation of women and youths among the beneficiaries in accordance with the operational principles as defined in the Bank's Updated Gender Plan of Action (UGPOA) for 2009 –2011. The objective is to ensure a ratio of 1/3 women and 1/3</p>
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	<p>youths in all activities. The development of climate information around the following extension themes will have positive social impacts on women and youths: (i) pastureland management, (ii) intensive stockbreeding with enhanced productivity, and introduction of more efficient improved breeds, (iii) intensification of animal and agricultural production, (iv) promotion of ecologically sound farming systems; (v) strengthening of mixed farming (agricultural sub-products, fodder crops, and conflict resolution) which will foster rational use of natural resources, and (vi) the mobilization and allocation of adequate and decentralized financial resources to the agro-pastoral sector. (pg. 8)</p> <p>Social Impact</p> <p>3.2.4 The climate adaptation and resilience strengthening activities for vulnerable target groups through the development of climate information will have the following major positive impacts: (i) reduction of rural-urban migration and ageing of the agricultural and pastoral population; (ii) reduction of the incidence of poverty; (iii) improvement of food and nutrition security by increasing the net amount of food produced from cereal crops available to households; (iv) building the technological, organizational and management know-how of poor and vulnerable communities; this will make them responsible partners of the administration and support/advisory organizations; (v) increase in women's incomes and strengthening of their economic power; and (vi) induced improvement of the population's living conditions. By ensuring the security of agro-pastoral activities through adaptation to climate change, the project will enhance farmer and stockbreeder jobs. The generation of significant income means that such activities will attract young people and vulnerable groups dependent on them. It will create jobs for young people during its implementation, and will consolidate jobs in the rural development sector in the medium to long-term. (pg.8)</p> <p>Appendix III Major Related Projects Financed by the Bank and the Country's Other Development Partners <i>Priority Areas:</i></p>
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		<p>Social Sector: Education and Health, Gender</p> <p><i>Donors Currently Operating:</i></p> <p>Leaders: France for education</p> <p>Other Operators: World Bank, ADB/ADF, France, AFD / ADF/ IDA/ ISB/EU/UNDP /France /Japan/Switzerland/UNFPA/Canada/Denmark/UNICEF/ UNDP/ WFP/UNFPA/GTZ/KFW/Holland/OXFAM</p> <p>Leaders: Belgium for Health; Spain for Gender</p> <p>Other Operators: ADB/ ADF/ France/ EU/ Japan/ UNFPA/ WHO/ Luxemburg/World Bank.</p> <p><i>Observations:</i></p> <p>- Synergies exist between the World Bank, ADF, the United Nations System Agencies and bilateral agencies. However, there is close coordination in the education sector. (pg. 24 of pdf.)</p> <p><i>Priority Areas:</i></p> <p>Cross-Cutting Issues - Women's Advancement, Governance, Decentralization, Capacity Building</p> <p><i>Donors Currently Operating:</i></p> <p>Leaders: France (local governance), UNDP (capacity building)</p> <p>Other Operators: ADF/IDA/AFD/ Germany /Switzerland/ IMF-Afritac/Afristat/ World Bank /French Cooperation/ Belgium/ AFD /UNDP</p> <p><i>Observations:</i></p> <p>Activities need to be coordinated by the Authorities in this sector (pg. 24 of pdf.)</p>
Republic of Niger	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request - Niger	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Zambia	Pilot Program for Climate	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

	Resilience Project/Program Preparation Grant Request - Zambia	
Zambia	Strategic program for climate resilience Zambia	<p>(e) Expected SPCR Outcomes</p> <p>Better engagement of key stakeholder groups, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth organizations, women, academia and private sector, in initiatives to reduce the adverse consequences of climate change</p> <p>8. Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Strategy (consistent with PPCR Results Framework): table</p> <p>Key Outcome Indicators¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . At least 50 percent of the climate resilient plans benefit socially vulnerable groups (women, elderly, incapacitated and youths). . At least 50% of the climate resilient plans benefit socially vulnerable groups (women, elderly, incapacitated and youths). <p>Executive summary</p> <p>As climate patterns change, the distribution of agro-ecological zones, habitats, and distribution patterns of disease are also likely to change, impacting significantly the 61% of the population that still lives in rural areas (many of whom are women and elderly).</p> <p>3.As young people increasingly migrate to towns, poverty has remained particularly persistent amongst small-scale farmers, the elderly, and female headed households, who comprise 60% of small-scale farmers.</p> <p>Vulnerability</p> <p>16. ... Amongst the households surveyed by the 2008</p>

	<p>ZVAC, 22% were female-headed households, and amongst them, 51% were widowed and 21% were divorced or separated.</p> <p>17. Overall, the most vulnerable groups in climate-sensitive districts are widowed female-headed households, the elderly, and single or divorced male-headed households. Women headed households are generally considered more vulnerable due to the fact that they take care of a higher number of dependents, and produce 25% less than male-headed households. The ZVACs found, in fact, that widowed, female-headed households were on average twice as vulnerable as male-headed households – although amongst single or divorced groups, male-headed households are generally more vulnerable than their female counterparts, and exhibit a higher degree of malnutrition</p> <p>Key Programmes, Projects and Potential Partnerships</p> <p>Table 8. Government Sectors which have been Mainstreamed in the 2011-2015 SNDP</p> <p>Gender is a cross-cutting issues on the table</p> <p>Table 9. Summary of Climate Change-Related Programmes and Projects in Zambia – National Level</p> <p>Gender is a focus for the in the climate resilient mainstreamed programs in the SNDP</p> <p>Vulnerable Social Groups</p> <p>51. As indicated by the Vulnerability Assessments (see para 15), the most vulnerable social groups for SPCR targeting are women-headed households; widows and elderly (both men and women); rural youths; and people living with HIV-AIDS or caring for HIV-AIDS orphans.</p> <p>52. The current HDI Gender Inequality Index (GII) value for Zambia is 0.752, giving it a rank of 124 out of 138 countries (based on 2008 data). Women are disadvantaged on three dimensions</p>
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	<p>– reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity, all of which can be impacted by climate change. Female participation in the labor market is currently 60% compared to 79% for men. Yet as discussed before, female-headed households are only one segment of vulnerable social groups. The elderly – both men and women – some men-headed households, and the chronically ill are also highly vulnerable</p> <p>Sub-Component 1.2. Support to Community-Based Adaptation</p> <p>The IDP or LAP must have completed a Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (or equivalent) according to DMMU standards. This assessment should identify the most vulnerable social groups, including incapacitated households (without access to work), women-headed households, the elderly and other households particularly vulnerable to climate change</p> <p>(d) Microfinance Promotion. This activity would provide microfinance services and a line of credit in support of livelihood diversification in districts covered by the Participatory Adaptation component (focusing predominantly on women and youth groups).</p> <p>115. The impact of the SPCR on vulnerable social groups – women, the elderly, incapacitated or youths – would be monitored through specific targets and indicators, expected to include (see Annex 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and % of socially vulnerable population benefiting directly from the Participatory Adaptation component (women, elderly, incapacitated, youth) <p>Background and rationale</p> <p>124. Addressing these challenges effectively will require in-depth studies and participatory development planning endorsed by both traditional and Government authorities. In particular, attention has to be paid to livelihood diversification for the most</p>
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	<p>vulnerable – women, elderly, and the youth – in ways that respect and sustain the delicate environment of Barotse and the Lozi's socio-cultural traditions</p> <p>131. As mentioned on para. 15-17 and 78, this component would pay particular attention to the needs of the most vulnerable social groups (women-headed households, elderly, the incapacitated and the youth). In particular, it would seek to complement the cash transfer schemes already initiated by DFID on several target districts, by scaling up group-based enterprises. Up to 50 percent of the activities promoted under climate-resilient plans should directly benefit the most vulnerable (see Key Indicators below).</p> <p>Key Indicators</p> <p>134. The key indicators would follow the SPCR logical framework for the respective components (Annex 1).</p> <p>The main expected results and outcomes are summarized below:</p> <p>At least 50 percent of the climate resilient plans benefit socially vulnerable groups (women, elderly, incapacitated and youths).</p> <p>Background and rationale</p> <p>Participatory adaptation</p> <p>142. Similarly to Investment Project 1, this component would target at least 50 percent of activities under the climate resilient plans to benefit directly the most vulnerable (women-headed households, elderly, the incapacitated and the youth). This target would be monitored as a key project indicator (see Key Indicators below).</p> <p>Key Indicators</p> <p>145. The key indicators would follow the SPCR logical framework for the respective components (Annex 1).</p> <p>The main expected results and outcomes are summarized below:</p> <p>At least 50 percent of the climate resilient plans benefit socially vulnerable groups</p>
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		<p>(women, elderly, incapacitated and youths).</p> <p>Component 4: Microfinance Promotion</p> <p>157. Promoting access to microfinance to expand livelihood opportunities (particularly for youth and women's groups) is seen as one of the most important strategies to break the cycle of poverty in rural communities</p> <p>Develop and implement a model enhancing access to microfinance to expand livelihood opportunities focused predominantly on youth and women's groups</p> <p>159. As per Investment Projects 1 and 2, it is expected that a significant proportion (at least 50 percent) would benefit the most vulnerable, in particular women and youth groups.</p> <p>Indicative Costs for Investment Project 3 table</p> <p>Develop and implement a model enhancing access to microfinance to expand livelihood opportunities focused predominantly on youth and women's groups</p> <p>Tables page 91 and 96</p> <p>Estimated # and % of women, elderly, incapacitated and youths benefiting from SPCR activities</p>
Zambia	Zambia: strategic program for climate change resilience (SPRC) annexes	<p>3. Addressing comments by the PPCR Sub-Committee.</p> <p>The Mission will make use of stakeholder discussions to address some of the comments by the PPCR Sub- Committee on the proposed design of the SPCR. These will specifically include: (a) the role of gender in adaptation; (b) the role of private sector; (c) how results and lessons learned could be captured, scaled up and shared.</p> <p>6. WORKSHOP ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FIELD VISIT REPORT AND THE</p>

		<p>STRATEGIC PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE</p> <p>2.3. Addressing comments by the PPCR Sub-Committee on the proposed design of the SPCR which addresses concerns of gender in adaptation, role of private sector and other lessons learned that can be derived from the field.</p> <p>ANNEX 5: KEY COMPLEMENTARY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ZAMBIA Climate change is incorporated in the DRR project, with particular attention for vulnerability of women to climate change related hazards page 64</p> <p>Gender responsive investment strategies; page 66 table</p> <p>GENDER: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes TABLE PAGE 75 ANNEX 7. SUMMARY REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE 1 2. Mainstreaming of Climate Resilience into National Development Planning</p> <p>The mainstreaming of risks and opportunities into the SNDP strengthened the appreciation of the importance of climate change among planners. Various stakeholders this exercise as a model for mainstreaming other cross cutting issues into the planning. Specifically, climate change risks and opportunities were systematically imbedded into policies and reform strategies of sectors such as Transport infrastructure including housing, Energy, Water and Sanitation, Health, Education and Skills Development, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Mining, Tourism, Manufacturing, Information and Communication Technology, Commerce and Trade, Science, Technology and Innovation, Natural Resources, Local Government and Decentralization and Gender</p>
Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia	Non mention of any descriptor in the activities covered by the program preparation grant

ASIA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Bangladesh	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Bangladesh October, 2010 Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.7/5</p>	<p>Summary – Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Key SPCR Results and Indicators of Success (consistent with PPCR Results Framework):</p> <p><u>Investment Project 1:</u> Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security No mention of: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.</p> <p><u>Investment Project 2:</u> Coastal Embankments Improvement and Afforestation No mention of: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.</p> <p><u>Investment Project 3:</u> Coastal Climate Resilient Water Supply, Sanitation, and Infrastructure Improvement. Key Results: Improved water supply, sanitation and connectivity - improved water supply and sanitation systems that are resilient to climate change impacts - Reduced poverty and raise incomes in the coastal districts by sustained year round access to social services through construction and rehabilitation of all weather access roads that can withstand severe flooding --- Number of people with secured and sustained access to safe drinking water all year round particularly during the periods immediately following disasters --- Number of water management cooperative associations (WMCA) with at least 30%</p>

		<p>women membership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --- Number of WMCAs that are strengthened to undertake annual maintenance activities --- Improved 400 km of roads and 1,500 m of bridge/culverts --- 20 growth centers/markets improved and climate proof with 15% space allocation for women (pg. 6) <p>PART 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</p> <p>1. The geographic location and geo-morphological conditions of Bangladesh have made the country one of the most vulnerable ones to climate change, particularly to Sea Level Rise. Bangladesh is situated at the interface of two different environments, with the Bay of Bengal to the south and the Himalayas to the north. This peculiar geography of Bangladesh causes not only life-giving monsoons but also catastrophic ravages of natural disasters, to which now are added climate change and SLR. As a result disasters - floods, torrential rains, erosion, and severe cyclonic storms and tidal surges – have claimed lives, caused severe damage to infrastructure and other economic assets with adverse effects on livelihoods. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the intensity and frequency of these natural hazards. Current global climate models predict upward trends in mean temperatures, warmer winters, precipitation during monsoon months and drier months, and frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones. For a country like Bangladesh, effects of climate change could reverse any progress in tackling extreme, plunging the most vulnerable in the communities –women, children and the disabled into deeper poverty. (pg. 9)</p> <p>PART 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</p> <p>10. In line with the program guidelines, the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) has been developed as a broad-based strategy for achieving climate resilience at the national level in the medium and long-term using as its basis the BCCSAP and the NAPA. It was designed through an inclusive and participatory process involving relevant</p>
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		<p>stakeholders with particular reference to the beneficiaries, especially women and the most vulnerable communities from the coastal zone. (pg. 11)</p> <p>Section 1: Country Context & Regional Perspective</p> <p>13. Bangladesh has also made commendable progress in social and human development. It has met the MDG for gender parity in education and universal primary school enrolment well ahead of time. Nearly 80% of teenage girls today have completed primary education, compared to a similar ratio of only 20% for women who are in their fifties today. Infant and maternal mortality has improved significantly over the last decade, and total fertility rates have dropped by more than 50 percent compared to the mid-1970s. (pg. 12)</p> <p>Section 2: Development Context and Climate Risks</p> <p>32. Climate Change Impacts and Gender: Climate change does not affect women and men in the same way and it has, and will have, a gender-differentiated impact. Therefore, all aspects related to climate change need the inclusion of gender perspective. Gender-specific implications of climate change outcomes on human, food, biomass energy and livelihood security, are well documented. Due to climate induced events like flood, drought, cyclone, SLR, heat wave, etc. women and children will suffer earliest and most. It is also reported that increase in climate induced natural disasters is likely to affect women more than men. In addition, there are some specific gender attributes which increase women's vulnerability in some respects. A recent report revealed that women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men during disasters. In an example of extreme climatic events with gender-differentiated effects, of the 140,000 deaths that were caused by the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh, 90% of the total deaths were women.</p> <p>Women tend to be disproportionately affected during post disaster period. Report from all over the country during such periods include flood and drought induced food insecurity, hurdle to collect safe drinking water in salinity ingress areas, sanitation problem, energy insecurity, out migration during coastal and riverbank erosion, reproductive and maternal</p>
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		<p>health problems, mental and physical trauma, sexual harassment, etc. Moreover most of the issues on climate change, policies and programs are not gender sensitive. In light of the above situation, several areas required specific attention, which are: gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender aspect; women's capacity to adapt with climate induced natural disasters and extreme events; gender and decision-making on climate change; and gender specific role in adaptation and mitigation. Women and children account for more than 75% of displaced people following natural disasters. For instance, during the July 2007 floods in Bangladesh, 4.2 million children were affected, 300,000 of them under the age of five. Besides women, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups are also highly vulnerable. (pg. 20)</p> <p>Outcomes from the Consultations during the Joint Programming Mission Sector: Public Health, Migration and Social Protection Sector impact & vulnerability: - Water, air, and vector-borne diseases and outbreak of Cholera, Diarrhea and Dengue increasing - Children, women, elderly and poor people suffering more from heat and cold waves - People displaced due to cyclone and storm surge, sea level rise, river erosion, etc. 'Climate migrants' becoming a key emerging issue in the country - People losing livelihood options due to extreme climate events - Women and children are becoming more vulnerable in changing climate (pg. 33 - 34)</p> <p>Structure and Functions of Local Government Representations Elected Chairperson and 12 elected members (one for each of nine wards and 3 women members each representing 3 wards). (pg. 35)</p> <p>Investment Project 1: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security. No mention to keywords.</p> <p>Investment Project 2: Coastal Embankments Improvement and Afforestation. No</p>
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		<p>mention to keywords.</p> <p>87. Investment Project 3: Coastal Climate Resilient Water Supply, Sanitation, and Infrastructure Improvement</p> <p>Objective: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement: Improve connectivity (small roads, bridges, culverts, etc.) within the coastal districts in a sustainable and climate-proof way to enhance the accessibility of the rural people in the coastal districts to social services, such as health and education and economic opportunities, and to improve earnings for the rural poor including the poor women by widening the all-weather access to markets and livelihood activities (pg. 44)</p> <p>Component 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement</p> <p>Background 134. The rural infrastructure in Bangladesh is yet to be fully developed. Only 37% of the rural population in the country has access to all-weather roads compared with 60% in India and 61% in Pakistan. Road connectivity is weak, resulting in higher vehicle operation cost and the need for a significant upgrading of rural infrastructure. The main problems in fostering road connectivity are: (i) fast growing demand for road transport (6%); (ii) lack of funds for developing infrastructure; (iii) lack of enforcement of government's policies and regulations in road safety; (iv) inadequate maintenance funding; (v) lack of technical skills and capacity building of local government institutions; and (vi) vulnerability to extreme weather events. The absence of efficient rural transport and supporting infrastructure culminates in reduced accessibility for poor and women to resources and social services and is a serious impediment in fostering the economic and social development. (pg. 59)</p> <p>Component 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement</p> <p>Development and Specific Objectives 136. The project will reduce poverty and raise incomes in the coastal districts of Bangladesh through fostering road connectivity in a sustainable and "climate-proof" way.</p>
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		<p>The project will enhance the accessibility of the rural people in the coastal districts to social services, such as health and education and economic opportunities. Widening the all-weather access to markets and livelihood activity will result in improved earnings for the rural poor including the poor women. (pg. 60)</p> <p>137. The project areas will be selected on the basis of vulnerability to sea level rise, connectivity and poverty concentration, and there will be greater emphasis on fostering gender equity in economic opportunities, ensuring sustainable operation and maintenance, and considering green elements in the design and implementation of the project. (pg. 60)</p> <p>Component 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement Performance Targets, Anticipated Outcome and Indicators 142. Performance targets include (a) Improved Road Connectivity; (b) Upgraded Marketing Facilities; and (c) Improved Rural Infrastructure Management. Anticipated Outcome includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 million people have all-weather access to markets and social service providers including health and education; - Average travel time for project households to access desired markets reduced to 230,000 hours from 460,000hours; - Average transport cost of farm produce to preferred market reduced to Taka 0.04/kg/km from Taka 0.1/kg/km; - Average annual farm income per household in project area increased to more than Taka 13,000 from Taka 8,720; - Income opportunities generated for 10,000 women (pg. 61) <p>Component 3: Climate Resilient Small-Scale Water Resources Improvement Key indicators and baseline 149. The project is designed to support the improvement and climate proofing of 100 subprojects in coastal districts of Bangladesh and will establish and strengthen inclusive water management cooperative associations (WMCAs). The project will contribute to</p>
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		<p>enhanced agricultural productivity with an expected increase in cereal production from 212,000 t in 2009 to 292,000 t in 2017. Similarly, the increase in other crop production from 107,000 t in 2009 to 166,000 t in 2017. A total of 100 WMCAs will be further strengthened, with women as at least one third of members, and sufficiently strengthened to plan, implement, operate, and maintain small-scale water resources management systems. Subprojects will provide benefits to 87,000 hectares (ha) of cultivable land and the number of directly benefitting households is 135,000. Benefits to 440,000 people will be in the form of increased crop yields, intensification of cropping systems, and extended areas and yields of capture and culture fisheries. (pg. 63)</p> <p>Component 3: Climate Resilient Small-Scale Water Resources Improvement Performance Targets, Anticipated Outcome and Indicators</p> <p>154. Performance targets include (a) Agriculture productivity within public flood management and irrigation schemes will have increased to Tk80,000 per hectare (ha); (b) Irrigated winter paddy (<i>boro</i>) yields will be 6.0 tons (t)/ha; and (c) Communities will be more resilient to impacts of climate change on agriculture. Anticipated Outcome includes (i) increased cereal production at subproject sites from 212,000t in 2009 to 292,000 t and non-cereal production from 107,000 t in 2009 to 166,000 t; (ii) 100 WMCAs (with at least one-third female membership) demonstrate their ability to plan, implement, and operate and maintain small-scale water resources with climate proofed management systems; and (iii) IWRMU strengthened and capable of incorporating climate change in SSWR planning and design. (pg. 64)</p> <p>155. The Performance indicators against outputs under the Project component: Output 1: Institutional Strengthening for enhanced capacity and capability of government agencies at all levels that support climate proofing in SSWR development, the output performance targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual EME completed as scheduled with data to be disaggregated by gender and socioeconomic category - 100 WMCAs regularly provided with institutional and technical support - Climate change training of IWRMU staff (pg. 64)
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		<p>156. Under the Project component: Participatory Subproject Development for enhancement of subproject development process for sustainable WMCA to ensure climate resilience, the output performance targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All WMCAs registered, with at least 30% women membership in management Committees (pg. 64) <p>Annex 1: Development Partners Assistance to Climate Change Adaptation United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</p> <p>22. Previous USAID projects -- Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) with \$7.1 million and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH- I and II) with \$6 million and \$3.1 million -- successfully implemented this model of co-management in freshwater ecosystems and forests and IPAC seeks to bring the model to larger and more challenging protected areas of Bangladesh. IPAC also promotes eco-friendly job development through training, AIG activities and community-based eco-tourism for expanding livelihoods opportunities for people in and around forest areas. Due to IPAC interventions, over 183,000 hectares of forest and wetlands were brought under improved natural resources management till date. In 2009, through the project's alternative livelihoods and income generating activities, some 245,190 people were benefitted, half of them women. The project also aims to bring an additional 350,000 hectares of land under sustainable co-management by 2012. In addition, IPAC is working with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Forest Department to develop their capacity for preparing carbon sequestration projects to help the government to tap into the global carbon business, including the United Nation's Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) mechanism. (pg. 84)</p> <p>Annex 3: Bangladesh National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP)</p> <p>National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)</p> <p>1. The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) was prepared in 2005 (and updated in 2009) in response to the decision of the Seventh Session of the Conference of</p>
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		<p>the Parties (COP7) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NAPA draws upon the understanding gathered through discussion with relevant stakeholders in sub-national and national workshops and background papers prepared by six Sector Working Groups (SWG) i.e. (a) Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock coordinated by Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC); (b) Forestry, Biodiversity and Land-use coordinated by IUCN, Bangladesh; (c) Water, Coastal Zone, Natural Disaster and Health coordinated by Water Resources Planning organization (WARPO); (d) Livelihood, Gender, Local Governance and Food Security coordinated by Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies (BIDS); (e) Industry and Infrastructure coordinated by Department of Environment (DOE); and (f) Policies and Institutes coordinated by Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS). (pg. 92)</p> <p>Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP) 5. The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 built on and expanded the NAPA. Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan is built around the following six themes: Food security, social protection and health to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable in society, including women and children, are protected from climate change and that all programs focus on the needs of this group for food security, safe housing, employment and access to basic services, including health. (pg. 93)</p> <p>Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) in the BCCSAP 6. There are forty-four specific programs proposed in the BCCSAP under the six themes as follows: Theme 1: Food Security, Social Protection and Health P1. Institutional capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their dissemination P2. Development of climate resilient cropping systems P3. Adaptation against drought, salinity submergence and heat P4. Adaptation in fisheries sector P5. Adaptation in livestock sector</p>
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		<p>P6. Adaptation in health sector P7. Water and sanitation program in climate vulnerable areas P8. Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile areas P9. Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women) (pg. 94)</p> <p>Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) in the BCCSAP 6. There are forty-four specific programs proposed in the BCCSAP under the six themes as follows: Theme 6: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening P1. Revision of sector policies for climate resilience P2. Mainstreaming climate change in national, sector and spatial development programs P3. Strengthening human resource capacity P4. Strengthening gender consideration in climate change management P5. Strengthening institutional capacity for climate change management P6. Mainstreaming Climate Change in the Media (pg. 95)</p>
Bangladesh	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Summary – Project/Program Approval Requests	<p>Summary – Project/Program Approval Request</p> <p>12. Project/Program Description: The TA will support generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge products as the means to influence policies and address the potentially disastrous impacts of climate change. The TA outputs include (i) well defined climate change adaptation information and knowledge management (IKM) network and its institutional architecture, (ii) climate change adaptation IKM network starting operation, and (iii) enhanced capacities of concerned institutions for climate change adaptation IKM. As a consequence, the TA will contribute to development effectiveness on climate change in Bangladesh. Sectors and Themes: Multisector/ Climate change adaptation, Environmental sustainability, Gender equity, and Capacity building in climate change IKM (pg. 1)</p>

		<p>Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR results framework): <i>Indicator - 3.1</i> Sector specific, gender and socially inclusive capacity building programs on climate change adaptation IKM and mainstreaming climate change in development planning and management (pg. 2)</p> <p>19. Implementation Arrangements (incl. procurement of goods and services): The selection and engagement of all consulting services will be in accordance with <i>ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants</i> (2007, as amended from time to time) and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for engaging international and national consultants. A team of consultants comprising one international (team leader) and 3 national experts on climate change adaptation and related disciplines will be engaged. The expertise, will include (i) climate change adaptation and knowledge management; (ii) institutional analysis and capacity building; (ii) information technology and knowledge management infrastructure; and (iii) public participation, gender and social development, workshop organization and training. Commissioned analytical studies and survey type activities will be outsourced to appropriately qualified individuals or organizations selected as resource persons or organizations, in accordance with the ADB Guidelines referred to above. (pg. 3)</p>
Cambodia	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Cambodia June, 2011 Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.8/4</p>	<p>Component IV: Cluster Technical Assistance for Strengthening Capacity to Mainstream Climate Resilience into Development Planning (c) Expected Outcomes from the Implementation of the SPCR: - Enhanced capacity, knowledge and incentives to mainstream climate resilience into development plans and investment programs at various levels, taking into account gender equity, and effective engagement of the private sector and the civil society - Increased involvement of women, civil society organizations and the private sector in decisions that enhance climate resilience at commune, provincial and national levels (pg. iii)</p>

		<p>11. Key National Stakeholder Groups Involved in and/or Consulted on SPCR Design</p> <p>Several formal and informal consultations took place during preparation of Cambodia's SPCR.</p> <p>These have comprised two Joint Missions of the MDBs, two technical missions, three visits by consultants, and numerous informal consultations.</p> <p>Key groups of stakeholders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Government Ministries</i>: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Ministry of Environment (MOE); Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM); Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT); Ministry of Rural Development (MRD); Ministry of Planning (MoP); Ministry of Interior (MOI); Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministry of Health (MOH); National Committee for Disaster Management - <i>Civil Society Organizations</i>: Action Aid International Cambodia; Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI); CARE; Catholic Relief Services (CRS); Child Fund Cambodia (CF); Concern World Wide; Cambodian Organization for Research and Development (CORD); East West Management Institution Cambodia (EWMI); Forum Syd; Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD); International Development Enterprises (IDE); Oxfam America; PACT; Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK); Plan International; Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW); Save the Children Australia; The Asia Foundation (TAF); Wildlife Alliance; Wildlife Conservation Society(WCS); World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Greater Mekong Programme (pg. ix) <p>Introduction</p> <p>4. The PPCR is structured in two phases. Phase 1 involves putting in place the appropriate enabling framework to manage climate risks and preparation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). During Phase 2, while the activities initiated under Phase 1 will continue and strengthen the enabling environment, it will focus on the implementation of on-the-ground adaptation investments in the most vulnerable sectors, which include water resources, agriculture and infrastructure. Phase 1 includes five components: (i) National level mainstreaming of climate resilience in key ministries (strengthening institutional readiness to mainstream climate risks); (ii) Sub-national</p>
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		<p>mainstreaming of climate resilience; (iii) Strengthening civil society and private sector engagement and gender considerations in climate change adaptation; (iv) Science-based adaptation planning; and (v) Outreach and the preparation of the SPCR for implementation under Phase 2. (pg. 1)</p> <p>5. The SPCR encompasses a set of pilot investments that will generate further bilateral and multilateral support to enhance resilience to climate change and measurably build a base encompassing adaptation information and knowledge products and enhance awareness amongst communities, government, and businesses in the country. In this context, the SPCR is designed to support inter-ministerial collaboration, effective engagement of stakeholders, workable institutional arrangements to facilitate collaboration within government agencies and with civil society organizations, other development partners and the private sector. The underlying measure of success lies in transforming national and sub-national development both at policy and operational levels to be risk-responsive, climate-resilient and gender-sensitive. (pg. 2)</p> <p>Approach and Methodology to SPCR Design for Cambodia</p> <p>7. In the development of the SPCR, the RGC established a set of criteria (e.g., innovation, transformative impact, incremental value addition of proposed investments, alignment with NAPA, alignment with MDB investments, co-financing from government and other development partners, synergies with other adaptation efforts, gender considerations, opportunities for private sector engagement, opportunities for civil society involvement, cost effectiveness, and workable institutional arrangements) to shortlist projects and programs amongst the existing and proposed initiatives related to the priority vulnerable sectors (water resources, agriculture, and infrastructure). Once these projects had been identified, the opportunities for strengthening climate resilience were considered and a form of risk screening was employed, which among other things, included: Brief assessment of ways in which vulnerable groups and sectors within the project areas are likely to be affected by climate change in the medium to long term and identifying opportunities to assist those vulnerable groups;</p>
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		<p>Climate change risk assessment of on-going and planned development projects in the short term aimed at identifying the opportunities to reduce risk and build resilience; and Identifying opportunities for additional interventions that will reduce vulnerability to climate change within the project. (pg. 2)</p> <p>Country Circumstances</p> <p><i>b. Population and Demographics</i></p> <p>12. The population in Cambodia increased from 11.4 million in 1998 to 13.4 million in 2008. This corresponds to an approximate annual population growth rate of 1.7%, which while being among the highest in Southeast Asia, has been gradually declining from an estimated rate of 4% between 1981 and 1993. Between 1975 and 1979, an estimated 1.7 million Cambodians, out of a population of 8 million, lost their lives during the Khmer Rouge regime (CGG, 2006). This has caused imbalances in Cambodia's demographic characteristics. The population is young, with about 61% of people under 24 years of age in 2005. More than 51% of the population is female, presumably due to higher mortality among men during the wars. (pg. 4)</p> <p>e. Hazards, impacts and vulnerabilities – Floods and Droughts</p> <p>26. Drought impacts are particularly severe in every way: economic losses, health problems, social tensions, and environmental damage, making recovery from drought that much more difficult. Women suffer particularly badly. If future climate scenarios tend to be wetter, rainy seasons may be shorter and more intense, thereby posing enormous challenges for agriculture. Drought is only partly a result of low rainfall; it can also be compounded by mismanagement of water resources, storage, and access practices. Therefore, non-climate factors can exacerbate climate change induced negative impacts. (pg. 8)</p> <p>Development Context and Climate Risks</p> <p>c. Vulnerabilities at the local government level</p> <p>44. Studies on assessment of vulnerabilities at the local level are very few. However, a recent study examined awareness and perceptions on vulnerabilities at the local</p>
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		<p>government level in one of the drought-prone provinces of Cambodia, Svay Rieng. The lessons are multiple, including awareness-building needs, health issues and community-based adaptation initiatives. Interviews with a wide range of stakeholder groups including women revealed that many stakeholders recognized the changing disaster profile of the province in terms of increasing frequency and intensity of droughts. They reported that rainfall was decreasing over the years, the days were becoming hotter, and the seasons were unpredictable. (pg. 13)</p> <p>50. Incremental impacts of climate change and climate variability: Impacts on health and infrastructure that are gradual may not be easily identified as disasters, but may be part of CCA. The response is to decrease uncertainty related to climate change as well as to capitalize on opportunities to reduce vulnerability in development planning, e.g. changes in cropping patterns in agriculture. Some accumulated risks may increase vulnerability to hazards and thereby increase disaster impacts. The SPCR projects can help to develop skills to easily recognize these changing patterns and act appropriately, with relevant gender considerations well represented in all cases. (pg. 14)</p> <p>e. Gender and the Impacts of Climate Change</p> <p>51. Climate change does not affect men and women in the same way. The impact of climate change on natural resource-based sectors, such as agriculture, water, forestry and fisheries, imply increased hardship for vulnerable rural women, as women make up 56 percent of the primary workforce in subsistence farming and 54 percent of the workforce in market-oriented farming. In rural areas, women are responsible for more than 80 percent of food production. Women provide firewood and household water, spending twice as much time in collecting water during the dry season as they do during the rainy season. Often they are working on marginal lands without irrigation, and using saved seeds. Women represent 52% of the total population, but they are mostly engaged in the informal sector and in low productivity agriculture. They have no formal training and limited access to extension services and credit. Indeed, more than 50% of the women farmers are illiterate.²² Even though women play a key role in sustaining livelihoods in rural Cambodia, they are more exposed and vulnerable to natural disasters than men.</p>
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		<p>52. Given their role in the well being of households and communities, and their expertise and experience, women must be an integral part of any climate change discussion aimed at finding appropriate adaptation solutions. Gender equity must be integrated into adaptation plans, policies and strategies. . In this context, the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (GMAP), prepared in 2009 with UNDP assistance, provides valuable insights to ensure that both gender and climate risk management are mainstreamed into sectoral development planning. (pg. 14)</p> <p>5. Participation Process</p> <p>83. In order for the SPCR to be truly driven by local and national needs, consultations involved various groups including those most affected by climate change, those most vulnerable to adverse climate impacts, and those in a position of responsibility to effect societal and community change. As women, children and the elderly and infirmed are especially vulnerable, specific efforts were made to ensure gender mainstreaming. Throughout the consultation process, it has been recognized that the proposed transformational actions to build resilience must result in a quantifiable reduction in losses from the impacts of climate hazards, for various communities. (pg. 22)</p> <p>85. Government Process: Following the First Joint Mission, the MEF and Ministry of Environment (MOE), with the support of UNDP, requested key ministries (MEF, MOE, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [MAFF], Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology [MOWRAM], Ministry of Planning [MOP], Ministry of Interior [MOI], Ministry of Rural Development [MRD], Ministry of Public Works and Transport [MPWT]) to nominate climate change focal points. This focal point network facilitated the formation of Ministerial teams structured along functional lines and including technical staff, gender focal points, communications and outreach officers, policy makers, project and programme staff, advisors and senior management. Additional consultation workshops were undertaken in March 2011 to gather inputs from all relevant ministries to schedule milestones for preparation of the SPCR. Also, a range of individual meetings were undertaken one-on-one to further clarify and confirm priorities for the investments and the</p>
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		<p>associated Technical Assistance package to be proposed for implementation under Phase 2. (pg. 23)</p> <p>87. Second Joint Mission: The preparation of Phase 2 commenced in March 2011 with a range of one-on-one meetings with various ministries and agencies, a Workshop with all relevant Government Ministries, follow-up meetings, and then concluding with the Civil Society Roundtable meeting. The agenda and organization of the Second Joint Mission was commenced at this time. The Second Joint Mission was held from 9-13 May 2011 to comprehensively discuss aspects of content, approach and methodology, geographical coverage, implementing agency responsibilities, gender issues, knowledge management opportunities, capacity building initiatives and other aspects of the SPCR. (pg. 23)</p> <p>5. Participation Process</p> <p>90. Discussions with CSOs revealed that there are significant opportunities for engaging and integrating civil society knowledge, experience and capacity in implementation of the PPCR. Each of the Investment Projects and the technical assistance indicate such opportunities. CSOs across Cambodia themselves need to adapt their planning and programming to become more climate resilient. The consultations agreed on a number of issues. They include:</p> <p>Gender: CSOs see themselves as having a role to play in measuring and strategizing a response to gender-based impacts. (pg. 24)</p> <p>6. Rationale for PPCR Support</p> <p>91. Cambodia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the region to the impacts of climate change and other climate-related hazards. Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change is linked to its characteristics as a post-civil war, least developed, agrarian country with nearly 80 percent of the population living in rural areas, weak adaptive capacity, and poor infrastructure. Floods and droughts, now exacerbated by climate change, are recognized by the government as the main contributors to poverty. During the 20-year period from 1987-2007 a succession of droughts and floods resulted in significant loss of life and considerable economic losses. Moreover, given the vulnerability</p>
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		<p>of agrarian rural populations, women dominated workforce in both industry and agriculture (around 54% of the workforce), regular occurrence of hazard impacts, most devastating floods and droughts, poor condition of infrastructure to withstand climate change impacts, limited knowledge and awareness of the government, businesses and communities, and the need for enhanced skills in climate change adaptation, investments that result in enhanced resilience to climate change are critical. Support for a full range of activities and technical assistance for building climate resilient businesses and communities (including decision-makers) is a priority now and will remain so for the foreseeable future. (pg. 25)</p> <p>97. The PPCR support will contribute to and facilitate improvements in (i) upgrading and climate proofing physical infrastructure; (ii) natural resource protection and conservation; (iii) legislative and regulatory frameworks; (iv) knowledge management and a more informed populace; (v) gender-sensitive and more climate-resilient communities; (vi) community infrastructure protection; (vii) well designed pilot projects that can test larger development plans; and (viii) preservation and creation of livelihoods increasing the social and economic capital of the country. In terms of enhanced institutional capacities and programs for resilience to climate change, the PPCR will (i) strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of NCCC Management; (ii) promote and coordinate the mainstreaming of climate change in concerned sectors; (iii) help prepare a National Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change; (iv) promote establishment of a national fund for climate change; (vi) promote the implementation and update the National Action Programme on climate change adaptation; and (vii) educate and inform the public on climate change adaptation. (pg. 26)</p> <p>100. Cost effectiveness of proposed investments can be measured in at least two time frames: i) the immediate near future (1-3 years) and ii) the longer term (5-10 years). The first measurement will be for communities that have benefited from the implementation of the proposed investment programme. The second measure is able to measure real cost effectiveness by measuring the level of sustained action and the longer-term impacts of the initiatives.²⁵ The immediate cost effectiveness can be measured in terms of the</p>
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		<p>numbers of vulnerable men, women and children to benefit from the total impacts of the interventions over the next three to five years. (pg. 27)</p> <p>102. The SPCR is designed to support the three pillars of sustainability: society, environment and the economy. Implementation of the SPCR projects will increase jobs, and develop methods and technologies to improve performance and productivity. There is much to be learned, and lessons to be captured. The projects will contribute to natural resources conservation (enhanced water conservation and use), will not pollute, will provide women with improved opportunity for addressing their needs, and focus on the most needy, especially those in vulnerable rural areas. (pg. 27)</p> <p>103. Probably the biggest contributing factor in measuring or gauging the sustainability of the proposed investments, lies in the practical impacts of the over-arching focus on communities. This would include then, the delivery of awareness building, knowledge and skills to improve adaptation capacity of farmers, especially women, all the way up to sub-national authorities and the national government decision-makers. (pg. 27)</p> <p>2. Outline of Investments</p> <p>a. Component 1: Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Resources and Related Infrastructure</p> <p>109. The proposed \$33 million investment in the water resources sector will be implemented as two components (Climate Risk Management and Rehabilitation of Small- and Medium-scale Irrigation Schemes in the Tonle Sap Basin, and Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces) to support both soft and hard interventions. Soft interventions include capacity building of relevant agencies, institutions, and entities to integrate climate resilience into water resources planning and management agenda; agricultural support services through preparedness to climate extreme events; enhancement of skills and livelihood opportunities for farmers and women; increased capacity of relevant local government agencies on flood and drought forecasting and early warning; and capacity building for community-based disaster risk</p>
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		<p>reduction and climate change adaptation. Hard interventions include rehabilitation of irrigation structures; installation of hydro-meteorological monitoring facilities; retrofitting reservoirs; and construction and upgrading of flood protection systems and early warning systems. (pg. 32)</p> <p>b. Component 2: Enhancing Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Food Security 112. The Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) will be the Executing Agencies of the two components of the project respectively. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and the Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) are expected to be the main collaborating agencies. Since the Project will be implemented only in selected provinces, key government stakeholders at the provincial, district, and commune levels will be closely involved. Other important stakeholders will be NGOs and CSOs, water user associations and local communities. CSOs are expected to play an important role, especially in mobilizing and assisting communities in implementation. The private sector will be closely involved in piloting crop insurance and deployment of water saving technologies. (pg. 32)</p> <p>c. Component 3: Improving Climate-Resilient Infrastructure 114. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) will be the Executing Agency for all three projects under this component. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) are expected to be the main collaborating agencies. Since the Project will be implemented only in selected provinces, key government stakeholders at the provincial, district, and commune levels will be closely involved. Other important stakeholders will be NGOs and CSOs, water user associations and local communities. CSOs are expected to play an important role, especially in mobilizing and assisting communities in implementation. The private sector will be involved in deployment of water saving technologies in urban and peri-urban areas. (pg. 33)</p>
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		<p>d. Component 4: Cluster Technical Assistance – Coordination and Support for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning</p> <p>115. The proposed \$7 million grant as cluster technical assistance will be used to enhance the overall coordination of the entire SPCR at the national level and to provide means for more effective involvement of civil society. A PPCR Coordination and Technical Backstopping Unit will be established at the Ministry of Environment (MOE), with administrative oversight to be provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Other activities to be supported by cluster technical assistance include (i) the development of a knowledge management and learning platform (in close collaboration with the EU-UNDP-SIDA-DANIDA funded Cambodia Climate Change Alliance), (ii) a support mechanism for civil society to promote mainstreaming climate resilience especially at commune and provincial levels, and to enhance gender equity and private sector participation, and (iii) a NAPA support mechanism to further explore possibilities to support other priority concerns on adaptation in areas not covered by investment projects in the country. (pg. 33)</p> <p>Table 3: Cambodia PPCR Results Framework CAMBODIA – PPCR CATALYTIC REPLICATION OUTCOMES Performance Indicators Policies implemented (such as Rectangular Strategy and National Sustainable Development Policy) which include climate risks and resilience including use of scientific information, gender sensitive V&A assessments, etc. (pg. 34)</p> <p>Cambodia PPCR Results Framework <i>Scope and Time Frame</i> CAMBODIA – PPCR PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES OUTCOMES (2 – 7 years) <i>Outcomes and Impacts</i> - Proactive involvement of women, civil Society organizations and the private sector in decisions that affect climate resilience at local, provincial and national levels - Climate resilience is incorporated into development plans and investment programs at various levels, taking into account gender equity, and participation of private sector and</p>
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		<p>civil society (pg. 35)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved resilience and livelihoods, especially for Vulnerable groups including Women (pg. 38) <p><i>Performance Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women involved in adaptation deliberations (training, decision-making, awareness building etc.) at various levels of government and community (as a % of total) - Number of farmers/women adopting new techniques better adapted to changing climate - Number of farmers/women adopting stress tolerant and adaptive varieties increased (pg. 35 – 36) - Percentage of women with new economic opportunities increased by climate resilience activities (direct and indirect) (pg. 37) <p>Project 1: Climate Risk Management and Rehabilitation of Small- and Medium-scale Irrigation Schemes in the Tonle Sap Basin</p> <p><i>Table 6: Key Performance Indicators</i></p> <p>Output: By 2015: FWUC management Committees established and sensitized on climate resilience in all rehabilitated schemes under the project (target: 30% of members to be women) (pg. 44)</p> <p>133. Topographical, hydro-meteorological and geological data will be collected as the basis for climate proofing design and operation. The funds will also assist agriculture in project area for efficient and effective water use and O&M of irrigation systems for better readiness to climate extreme events. Improved capacity of FWUCs and PDWRAMs on agricultural support services and irrigation management will enhance resilience in changing climate conditions. Some funds would be directed to establish community-based early warning systems, with special attention given to areas of importance for women, indigenous communities and youth. (pg. 45)</p> <p>Project 2: Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces</p>
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		<p><i>Table 11: Expected Key results (consistent with PPCR Results Framework)</i></p> <p><i>Success Indicators</i></p> <p>Number of farmers/women adopting new techniques better adapted to changing climate</p> <p>Linkages to PPCR Phase 1</p> <p>154. Opportunities to continue implementation of activities in PPCR Phase 1 to Phase 2 exist, such as in the mainstreaming of climate resilience in key ministries at the national level such as MOWRAM and the local government units at the provincial and community levels; strengthening civil society and private sector engagement and gender considerations in climate change adaptation planning (for example use of climate change scenarios in planning and budgeting activities in key government agencies, and in the design of infrastructure projects). Lessons learned in Phase I could be used by Phase 2 to carry forward projects by following good practices and lessons learned. Phase 2 could build up on the knowledge products that Phase 1 projects have implemented. (pg. 52)</p> <p>Gender Mainstreaming</p> <p>155. Gender relations in Cambodia are undergoing tremendous change. The culturally defined behavior norms for women, known as the <i>Chba'p</i>, has previously constrained their opportunities outside of the household. However, economic, social and political developments are opening up new opportunities for Cambodian women to pursue. As a result, they are now a more integral part of the country's economic and social development. In general, women and men perceive and use water in different ways. There is a need to include women's views on water resource management if projects need to be generally more effective in their implementation and sustainability.</p> <p>156. Both projects of the investment proposal on water resources will involve women at various stages of the project cycle including project design, construction, operation and O & M, training, and monitoring and evaluation (M & E). Opportunities to consider women's concerns range from participation of women in the consultation process, and an active role in community activities, particularly in community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRM), and integrated water resources management. Women will be</p>
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		<p>trained for livelihood activities such as the introduction of climate-resilient farming and irrigation practices, improved pest and disease management; and better access to credit for input and output marketing, and investments. The women will also take part in disseminating knowledge and information on early warning of floods and droughts. Among the significant justifications for carrying out the investment projects is the amount of energy, time, and money saved by women on water and water-related activities which would then be applied towards income-generating activities to become self-sufficient. (pg. 52)</p> <p>Participation of Local Governments, Civil Society and the Private Sector 158. Local governments, farmers and other CSOs will be actively involved in various stages of implementation of both components. Besides capacity building, civil society will be involved in activities such as CBDRM, generation and management of knowledge and information about water resources and management, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation. (pg. 53)</p> <p>Project 1: Promoting climate-resilient agriculture, forestry, water supply and coastal resources in Koh Kong and Mondulakiri provinces <i>Table 15: Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Project Success Indicators</i> Number of farmers/women adopting stress tolerant and adaptive varieties increased (pg. 59)</p> <p>Project 2: Climate proofing of agricultural infrastructure and business-focused adaptation Gender Mainstreaming 193. Preserving biodiversity is now widely recognized as essential to achieving food security. To protect themselves against crop failure, subsistence women farmers have developed gender differentiated local knowledge, which plays a decisive role in the conservation, management and improvement of genetic resources for food and agriculture. As food producers, rural women and men have a stake in the preservation of</p>
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		<p>natural resources and in environmentally sustainable development. This stake depends on such factors as the division of labor between women and men in using and managing resources, and the access to and control over those resources. It is usual for men to do the large-scale, mechanized cropping of commercial crops, while women generally work on a smaller scale, more traditional ways of growing food for their families and the local market.</p> <p>194. Both projects of the investment proposal on agriculture will involve women at various stages of project cycle including project design, construction, operation and maintenance (O&M), training, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Opportunities to consider women's concerns range from participation of women in the consultation process, and active participation in community-based activities.</p> <p>195. Women will be trained for specific activities for livelihood such as the introduction of climate-resilient farming and irrigation practices, improved pest and disease management; and better access to credit for input and output marketing, and investments. The women will also be involved in disseminating knowledge and information on early warning of floods and droughts. Among the important justifications for carrying out the investment projects is the amount of energy, time, and money saved on water and water-related activities which women can then apply to generating income and becoming self-sufficient. Climate-resilient potable water supply system in households could be the answer. (pg. 64)</p> <p>Engagement of Local Governments, Civil Society and the Private Sector</p> <p>196. Effective participation and involvement of the local governments in implementation of SPCR investments is crucial. Likewise, civil society would be valuable partners in the generation and management of knowledge and information about agriculture and resources conservation, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation of activities. Pilot testing of a weather-based crop insurance scheme would be a good demonstration for private sector engagement. In addition, the private sector may be involved in purchase and distribution of quality seeds for stress resilient varieties to heat,</p>
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	<p>submergence and drought, high value crops, and high yielding varieties. Wherever possible, the private sector will be involved in capacity building activities on climate risk and resilience. Modalities of their involvement will be determined during project design. (pg. 65)</p> <p>Project 1: Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces Table 21: Key Indicators Outcomes and Impacts: The project will have substantial positive employment and gender impacts in the rural communities. (pg. 68)</p> <p>207. Planning for Climate Change Adaptation (Grant component) - Activities fall under two outcomes. Outcome B: Green planning and emergency planning to include activities such as <i>Green planning</i>: design and implement ecosystem-based adaptation strategies focusing on environmental/green planning for project roads to improve flood and drought management (i.e. increasing ground cover and infiltration of floods and water retention during droughts, which has the added co-benefits of improving rural livelihoods by improving the soil structure for agriculture). In this activity, it will plant climate change resilient trees along road embankments of all project roads with selected grass and biomaterials, which will be a labor intensive program supporting female based employment for gender mainstreaming in the project provinces. The activity should happen after the roads have been paved, thus not to obstruct such road works, during the rainy season. This activity will also establish a nursery for MPWT for green planning for their entire road network in Cambodia (pg. 69)</p> <p>Project 2: Climate proofing infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) towns Table 24: Key Indicators Outcomes and Impacts The project will have substantial positive employment and gender impacts in the rural</p>
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		<p>communities. (pg. 73)</p> <p>Project 2: Climate proofing infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) towns</p> <p>Table 26: Results and Success Indicators</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>Percentage of women in climate resilience related economic opportunities increased (pg. 75)</p> <p>Project 3: Flood-resilient infrastructure development in Sisopohon, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pursat and Kampong Chhnang</p> <p>Table 27: Key Indicators</p> <p>Outcomes and Impacts</p> <p>The project will have substantial positive employment and gender impacts in the rural communities.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>Number of women participating in community decision making on waste management and other related activities (pg. 77)</p> <p>Table 29: Key results and success indicators</p> <p>Success Indicators</p> <p>Percentage of women in climate resilience-related economic opportunities increased (pg. 78)</p> <p>Linkages to PPCR Phase 1</p> <p>240. Opportunities to continue implementation of activities in PPCR Phase 1 to Phase 2 exist, such as in the mainstreaming of climate resilience in infrastructure-related ministries at the national level and the local government units at the provincial and community levels; strengthening civil society and private sector engagement and gender considerations in climate change adaptation; science based adaptation planning (for example, use of climate change scenarios in planning and budgeting activities in key</p>
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		<p>government agencies, and in the design of infrastructure projects). Lessons learned in Phase I could be used by Phase 2 to carry forward projects by following good practices and lessons learned. Phase 2 could build up on the knowledge products that Phase 1 projects have implemented.</p> <p>Gender Mainstreaming</p> <p>241. Improved connectivity can bring great benefits for women. Transport services increase, travel is faster and more convenient, and women and girls can travel safely further from home or return back home safely before dark. The quality of rural health, education and other services improve with better accessibility. Girls have a better chance of attending secondary school. Markets are easier to reach and trading opportunities for both men and women increase. Better roads bring more customers to the area, improving opportunities to expand women's small enterprises. Road construction and maintenance can generate jobs for women and provide cash income for the poor.</p> <p>242. Women and children are most vulnerable and exposed to the lack of hygiene, sanitation, and other urban environmental facilities. For specific projects, their needs will be reflected and opportunities will be provided for them to participate in making decisions related to physical designs of infrastructure, particularly sanitation system, parks, urban roads (with safe sidewalks for pedestrians), and garbage collection equipment at the community/household level. During construction women can be employed in civil works. Gender action plan includes actions related to equal pay for both men and women for equal work. Project 1, which is already approved by the ADB, has already a gender assessment plan. For projects 2 and 3, similar gender analyses will be prepared as part of the project preparatory phase. (pg 79)</p> <p>Engagement of Local Governments, Civil Society and the Private Sector</p> <p>244. Both civil society and the private sector will be engaged in the capacity building processes, either as trainers or participants. Civil society, particularly, NGOs, are key partners in mobilizing community activities, generating and managing knowledge and information about infrastructure development, gender mainstreaming and in monitoring</p>
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		<p>and impact evaluation of activities. (pg. 80)</p> <p>255. The TA's main impact is a climate-resilient development in Cambodia leading to improved livelihoods, especially for vulnerable groups including women. The TA will take a holistic view of adaptation, including strengthening the country's access to financial instruments available under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Least Developed Countries Fund and Adaptation Fund. (pg. 83)</p> <p>Component IV: Cluster Technical Assistance for Strengthening Capacity to Mainstream Climate Resilience into Development Planning</p> <p><i>258. Capacity Development, Coordination and Technical Support:</i> This component has two objectives: to strengthen institutional capacity for mainstreaming climate change concerns into national and sub-national planning, budgeting and development, and to establish a PPCR Coordinating and Technical Backstopping Unit at the MOE. The actual details on composition of the unit will be determined during project design. However, it is expected that representatives of all key ministries and agencies would be invited to be the members of the steering committee for overseeing the activities of the unit. Integrating climate resilience in core development planning requires the involvement of a wide range of ministries. Building on findings of phase 1 activities, the activities under this component will be directed to encourage all ministries to take proactive leadership in mainstreaming climate resilience into sectoral development planning. To this effect, the unit will prepare climate risk management manuals, guidelines and design standards for key infrastructure sectors, and implement a comprehensive program of capacity building for climate change adaptation at the national, sectoral, provincial and commune levels, targeting students, public sector and civil society. Capacity of selected policy makers at various levels of government will be strengthened in using an array of vulnerability and adaptation assessment tools developed in phase 1. The unit will also monitor and evaluate the entire SPCR in Cambodia by developing a monitoring and evaluation framework, which is consistent with the PPCR Results Framework. The monitoring will also include key issues such as gender mainstreaming, civil society participation and private sector engagement.</p>
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		<p>The PPCR technical backstopping would involve support to all seven investment components, and enable dissemination of findings from all projects over a wide area nationally. For example, the unit will assist in compiling the latest information on various issues such as i) improved water resource management; ii) improved irrigation and riverbank protection systems; iii) flood protection; iv) ecosystem-based adaptation planning with key focus on agriculture and food security; v) business-focused adaptation, vi) design standards for climate resilient infrastructure; and vii) resilient urban infrastructure planning and design. (pg. 83)</p> <p>262. For effective dissemination of knowledge gained from PPCR investments in Cambodia, a wide range of activities including awareness building, development of knowledge products and multi-stakeholder workshops will be promoted. For example, basic training at the project level will be given to farmers and rural communities on climate impacts on agriculture, on communities, on women; and ways to enhance climate resilience. Where possible, local schools curricula will be supplemented and strengthened by climate change adaptation materials, especially those in the immediate vicinity of the projects. This may be extended to a national level program in collaboration with previous curriculum initiatives (EU, UNDP and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre). Appropriate media and content will also be developed with the assistance of CSO and NGO organizations to deliver and communicate effectively. Raising awareness and disseminating knowledge will be accomplished through a variety of media including seminars and workshops, and effective use of information and communication technologies. The prospects for establishing provincial resource centers on adaptation will be explored in collaboration with other development organizations. Once the program is underway, there will be deliberate and systematic project management activities that will allow implementers to assess the knowledge needs, and to capture and share with other stakeholders, lessons emerging from their on-going operations in a timely manner. Knowledge products on climate change would be disseminated within Cambodia and across the GMS region. (pg. 85)</p> <p>Table 32: Key Results and Success Indicators</p>
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		<p>Results <i>Cluster Technical Assistance for Strengthening Capacity to Mainstream Climate Resilience into Development Planning</i> (c) Improved resilience and livelihoods, especially for vulnerable groups including women (pg. 86)</p> <p>Project Preparation Grant Investment Component I: Promoting Climate-Resilience of Water Resources and Related Infrastructure Project 2: Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces <i>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:</i> The requested preparation grant will finance technical assistance to design additional actions to be focused on strengthening the climate resilience of the structural and non-structural investments for flood and drought risk mitigation and management in communities, nationally and regionally. This includes: (i) assessment of climate resilience of proposed infrastructure and management; (ii) guidelines to increase effectiveness of water management infrastructure in response to Climate Change, including detailed terms of reference (TOR) for development of design guidelines for climate resilient water management infrastructure in the Mekong delta and lower Mekong Basin; (iii) analyses of capacity building needs of civil society and organizations (including the Private Sector) to raise public awareness about climate change adaptation and to participate in the design and delivery of climate change adaptation measures aimed at increasing the resilience of communities; and (iv) an assessment of the gender differentiated aspects of climate change to ensure future structural and non-structural to reduce community vulnerability to climate change are appropriate and gender responsive and assist in equitable access to adaptation efforts supported by the Project. As part of the TA packages financed under the Preparation grant, the purchase of some equipment and data sets, training workshops and travel will be required, in addition to consultant services. (Consultants' TORs are attached). The TA will assist MoWRAM develop guidelines and manuals for use by staff</p>
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		<p>and consultants during implementation of the project and for general use by MoWRAM to ensure investments adequately address climate change adaption. In addition, preparation activities would include additional social and environment assessments to revise the existing safeguards documents, financial and economic analysis prepared for the GMS Flood and Drought Management Project. (pg. 90)</p> <p>Project Preparation Grant Investment Component III: Improving Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project 2: Climate Proofing of Infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) Towns <i>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:</i> (d) Assess gender differentiated aspects of Climate Change in Cambodia in terms of vulnerability to impacts and capacity of men and women to adapt to CC. (pg. 96)</p> <p>Project Preparation Grant Investment Component III: Improving Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project 3: Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Sisopohon, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pursat and Kampong Cham <i>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:</i> (v) Assess gender-differentiated aspects of Climate Change in Cambodia in terms of vulnerability to impacts and capacity of men and women to adapt to CC. (pg. 98)</p> <p>Annex 4: List of Key Stakeholders Involved in Preparation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Cambodia Lach Samon - Gender Deputy (pg. 114)</p> <p>5. Part I: General Criteria: <i>Due consideration of social and environmental issues, including gender:</i> SPCR draft fully considers environmental and social issues including gender. Opportunities for gender mainstreaming have been highlighted in all proposed investments. (pg. 117)</p>
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		<p>6. Part II: compliance with the investment criteria or business model of the PPCR <i>(d) Stakeholder Engagement/ Participation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the biggest strengths of Cambodia's SPCR lies in its visualization of the provision of an umbrella for a new partnership approach between government and all other actors and agencies. The proposed Civil Society Support Mechanism is really unique and deserves strong support. The document clearly reflects the measures put in place to consult with the respective stakeholders and outlines a clear plan on how this will continue during the implementation phase. Issues of equity, gender mainstreaming have been adequately emphasized in the proposal. The engagement with local governments/communities is critical and conscious efforts have to be made to consult with the local government units and the local communities to identify opportunities for cost effective, country driven adaptation interventions. This approach has been given prominence in the document but needs to be monitored continuously to make the interventions more meaningful (pg. 119) <p>Response to Reviewer's Comments on the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Cambodia <i>Part I: General Criteria</i></p> <p>1. We thank the reviewer for his appreciation of several strong points in Cambodia's SPCR, especially with regard to its (i) compliance with the principles, objectives and criteria of PPCR as specified in the design documents and programming modalities; (ii) consideration of national capacities to implement the investment plan; (iii) demonstration on how it will initiate transformative impact; (iv) prioritization of investments, stakeholder consultations and links to the PPCR results framework; and (v) consideration of environmental and social issues including gender, institutional arrangements and coordination, promotion of poverty reduction efforts, and cost effectiveness of investments. (pg. 144 of pdf.)</p> <p><i>Part II. Specific Criteria</i></p> <p>13. Comment: The reviewer appreciated the civil society support mechanism of the technical assistance. He noted that the engagement with local governments/communities</p>
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		<p>is critical and that conscious efforts have to be made to consult with the local government units and the local communities to identify opportunities for cost effective, country-driven adaptation interventions.</p> <p>Response: We thank the reviewer for his appreciation of SPCR's support to the civil society, equity, gender mainstreaming and other issues. We agree with the suggestion that effective participation and involvement of the local government units and communities is crucial to make the program successful. Therefore, all investment projects will emphasize these aspects. Additional details on modalities for engagement of local communities and local governments will be determined during project design. (pg. 147 of pdf.)</p>
Cambodia	<p>Provincial Roads Improvement Project – Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Cambodia October, 2011 Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.9/8</p>	<p>PPCR Summary – Project/Program Approval Request 15. Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR results framework): Indicators: (i) MPWT road transport policies adjusted to incorporate climate risks, and decision making appropriately reflects vulnerability (including gender dimension) studies (pg. 3 of Project/Program Approval Request) (ii) At least 20 staff members from MPWT including women participate in regional climate change adaptation forums and participate in PPCR knowledge dissemination (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) (pg. 3 of Project/Program Approval Request) (iv) Percentage of women in climate resilience-related economic opportunities increased. (pg. 3 of Project/Program Approval Request)</p> <p>18. Role of other Partners involved in project/program • Coordination with other activities such as Nordic Development Fund-financed climate change adaptation output for rural roads in the ADB project Loan 2670-CAM Rural Roads Improvement Project (Loan-2670) of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD).</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with other activities funded through the Global Environment Facility, such as the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) and the Second National Communications; • Local communities including women and NGOs will be involved in project implementation. (pg. 5 of Project/Program Approval Request) <p>II. THE PROJECT</p> <p>A. Rationale</p> <p>10. The overarching objective of the ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2011–2013 for Cambodia is poverty reduction in line with the Government's socio-economic development priorities. The CPS focuses on two strategic objectives: (i) inclusive economic growth through provision of physical infrastructure as well as interventions in other development activities such as vocational training, agriculture and financial sector development; and (ii) social development and equity. Rehabilitation and enhanced climate resilience of the provincial roads under the project will improve the rural poor's access to markets and social services and is a core means of promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing poverty as well as enhancing social development and equity. The CPS includes four road sector projects in the program, all of which are consistent with the sector assistance program evaluation recommendation to shift its focus towards rehabilitating provincial and rural roads, rather than national roads. ADB approved the first provincial road project in 2009 and this proposed project is the second. ADB also approved the first rural road project in 2010, which will improve the rural poor's access to markets and social services. A second rural road project is programmed for 2013 to supplement the first. (pg. 2 – 3)</p> <p>13. The government's poverty reduction strategy for 2009–2013 (the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, Phase II) emphasizes generating economic growth through the private sector, with rehabilitation and development of the country's physical infrastructure as a necessary precondition. The project supports this strategy, particularly as it enhances connectivity, balanced economic development, and access to social services and cross-border transport, and trade in</p>
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		<p>remote areas of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. (pg. 3)</p> <p>II. THE PROJECT</p> <p>C. Outputs</p> <p>17. The third output is increased road safety and implementation of social safeguards through: (i) a community-based road safety awareness program in line with the national program; (ii) an HHTPP; and (iii) a sex-disaggregated baseline socioeconomic survey of beneficiaries. (pg 4)</p> <p>19. The fifth output is efficient project management support to the entire MPWT. Under most of the outputs, the project will promote substantial positive employment and gender impacts in the rural communities. The labor and gender mainstreaming action plan (web-linked document) describes the labor and gender-mainstreaming aspects associated with the five project outputs. (pg. 4)</p> <p>IV. DUE DILIGENCE</p> <p>C. Poverty and Social</p> <p>27. The project will significantly benefit the rural poor, including women and children, living in the project provinces. Local economic development depends on improved connectivity, and paved provincial roads will reduce travel times, increase convenience, and make it safer for women and girls to travel further from home. Better accessibility will improve rural health and educational attainment. Girls will have a better chance of attending secondary school, markets will be easier to reach, and “buy and sell” job opportunities for women will increase. Road construction and maintenance will generate jobs for local men and women, and provide much needed cash income. The project’s labor and gender mainstreaming action plan will ensure that contractors give priority to local residents for construction and road maintenance jobs, and ensure that men and women benefit equally, with equal pay for equal work.</p> <p>From a health perspective, rural villages will benefit from a significant reduction in dust, which is linked to respiratory disease, a major cause of child mortality in Cambodia. Potentially negative social impacts of increased connectivity will be monitored and</p>
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		<p>mitigated through HHTPP. The project includes a community-based road safety program to increase safety of road users and residents of local communities. (pg. 7)</p> <p>29. The project is category B for indigenous peoples. The presence of and potential project activity impacts on indigenous peoples in the project areas have been screened. There are approximately 3,000 ethnic Cham households in the project areas. Consultations during project preparation reveal their unanimous support for the project with typical expected benefits in the form of improved access to services as well as livelihood opportunities. An estimated 49 ethnic Cham and 5 ethnic Vietnamese households will be affected by land acquisition within the road right of way. Most of the resettlement impacts will be temporary in nature and will require relocation to remaining unaffected land outside the corridor of impact. Other negative impacts are the generalized increased risks of HIV/AIDS transmission, human trafficking as well as road accidents associated with the construction and operation of the project. Specific interests of the indigenous peoples affected by involuntary resettlement as well as indigenous peoples communities in the project areas are addressed in the combined resettlement and ethnic minority development plan; HIV/AIDS and human trafficking prevention strategy; and Labor and</p> <p>Gender Action Plan to ensure their equitable participation in project benefits and decision making as well as ensure that adverse impacts are effectively mitigated. (pg. 8)</p> <p>Appendix 1 DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK Performance Targets/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2019, in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Prey Vang, and Svay Rieng provinces: (i) economic activity rate of 80% (ages 15–64, both sexes) increases to 83%; (pg. 11) - Sex-disaggregated baseline socioeconomic data established by 2013 At least 2 female facilitators will conduct road safety awareness program in communes. At least 50% of female households participate in community-based road safety awareness workshops.
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		<p>Women workers provide at least 30% of local unskilled labor for road upgrading and maintenance. (pg. 12)</p> <p>- Vulnerability mapping and ecosystem-based adaptation measures will integrate gender issues. At least 40% of the workers engaged in climate resilient measures including planting and green maintenance are women (pg. 13)</p> <p>- PMU3 personnel increased from 12 (7 male, 5 female) in 2010 to 22 (14 male, 8 female) in 2017</p> <p>All PMU3 staff (current 7 male, 5 female) participates in training on social and gender issues, by 2017 (likely 22 with 14 male, 8 female). (pg. 13)</p> <p>Activities with Milestones</p> <p>3.3 MPWT completes the baseline socioeconomic survey with sex-disaggregated data: by 2013 (pg. 13)</p> <p>5.1 MPWT completes training on social and gender issues for all PMU3 staff: by 2014 (pg. 13)</p> <p>LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>10. Labor and Gender Action Plan (pg. 14)</p> <p>Output: Increased Climate Resilience</p> <p>25. Output 2: Reduce the vulnerability of the projects roads to climate change, as below:</p> <p>4.4 Planting program engaging vulnerable communities including women is implemented to reduce flooding and water from damaging roads and surrounding areas. The project will undertake a planting activity with three main purposes: (i) to extend road slope-side stabilization, (ii) to provide shading and fruit trees around borrow-pits, and (iii) to restore ecosystem functions for flood management. The objective is to improve ecosystem health and functions such as reducing the effects of erosion, landslides, and flash floods, and increasing water infiltration into the soil. These will help manage</p>
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		<p>changes in rainfall brought about by climate change. Services and materials will be procured through national competitive bidding together with the civil works for the water capture projects identified in activity 4.5 in Kampong Chhnang. The project would also identify women's groups to undertake the planting and maintenance, representing at least 40% of the paid workers. The project would also train and pay the women to plant, and maintain the grasses, shrubs and trees. At home, nursing of plants will be piloted for work from home initiatives. (pg. 6 – 7)</p> <p>1. Team leader/Adaptation Specialist (International) and Deputy Team Leader/Institutional Strengthening and Knowledge Management Specialist (National)</p> <p>(iii) Detailed Tasks to be performed:</p> <p>(r) identify with MPWT at least twenty staff to be trained on an ongoing basis, ensuring representation by women, senior and junior staff; (pg. 13)</p> <p>6. Ecosystems Specialist (International) and Land Management Specialist (National)</p> <p>(ii) Scope of the Work: Planting will be used to buffer against the uncertainties and risks associated to changing moisture levels, including floods and droughts. Plants include grasses, shrubs and trees. Planting will be used to restore greater ecosystem functions for slope-side stabilization, creating shading around water capture and storage pits, and flood management in selected areas. At the same time, species selection and location would need to be planted to avoid any damage to the roads. Consultations with the road engineers will, therefore, be necessary. This component is part of a gender-mainstreaming plan, where women's groups will be trained and employed to grow, plant, and maintain plants. (pg. 19)</p> <p>(iii) Detailed Tasks to be performed by the consultant:</p> <p>(a) confirm assessment of appropriateness of species given changing temperature, flood, and drought patterns;</p> <p>(b) identify and confirm land area to be planted for three objectives: slope stabilization,</p>
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	<p>shading, and flood management;</p> <p>(c) prepare gender-mainstreaming plan to identify how women will be trained and engaged for nurseries, planting, and maintenance;</p> <p>(d) identify scope and opportunity for home-based training and nurseries for women;</p> <p>(e) prepare national bidding documents and contribute to shortlist selection;</p> <p>(f) conduct orientation and training with selected firm or organization;</p> <p>(g) supervise planting programs and monitor gender aspects, including equal pay for equal work, and monitor effects of planting on road protection; and</p> <p>(h) conduct final community level survey to monitor effects of planting for local communities.</p> <p>(i) All these tasks will be the responsibility of the international specialist and the national specialist will assist the international specialist in all above tasks. (pg. 19)</p> <p>9. Social Sector Specialist (National)</p> <p>(iii) Detailed Tasks to be performed:</p> <p>(a) development of socio-economic vulnerability indicators;</p> <p>(b) develop data for mapping</p> <p>(c) contribution to all aspects of the project where social or gender issues are concerned;</p> <p>(d) coordinate with all other experts and the DDIS consultants. (pg. 22)</p> <p>Table 4: Summary Skills and Experience Requirements for the CS4 Consulting Team and Final Outputs</p> <p>Consultants Team:</p> <p>Ecosystems Specialist</p> <p>Output:</p> <p>Detailed planting program, procurement packages and supervision of implementation, monitoring of gender components, training and knowledge generation. (pg. 24)</p> <p>Consultants Team:</p> <p>Land use and natural resource management specialist</p> <p>Output:</p>
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		<p>Development of detailed planting and gender program, identification of local stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities, supervision of the implementation of the plan. (pg. 25)</p> <p>Consultants Team: Social Specialist</p> <p>Output: Development of socioeconomic vulnerability indicators and data for mapping, contribution to all aspects of the project where social or gender issues are concerned. (pg. 26)</p> <p>Appendix: Monitoring of Climate Resilience Output through Specific Indicators</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>(i) MPWT road transport policies adjusted to incorporate climate risks, and decision making appropriately reflects vulnerability (including gender dimension) studies (pg. 27)</p> <p>(i) At least 20 staff members from MPWT including women participate in regional climate change adaptation forums and participate in PPCR knowledge dissemination (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) (pg. 27)</p> <p>(iv) Percentage of women in climate resilience-related economic opportunities increased (pg. 28)</p>
Nepal	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Nepal June, 2011 Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.8/7</p>	<p>Part 1 Background and Rationale Country Circumstances</p> <p>Nepal is a land-locked country in the central part of the Himalayas. With a per capita income of US\$472, Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world - with 25% of the population lives below the poverty line. Poverty varies widely across geographic location, ethnicity, caste and gender. The population is largely rural and, naturally, is heavily dependent upon agriculture. About 66% of the population (currently estimated at around 28 million) lives in rural areas and agriculture contributes 35% of GDP. Poverty is much</p>

		<p>more severe in rural areas (35%) compared to urban areas (10%) and particularly severe in mountainous areas. Nonetheless, over the past 10 years, many social indicators have improved, with the headcount poverty rate falling from 42% in FY1996 to 25% in FY2009. (pg. 2)</p> <p>Key climate risks and vulnerabilities <i>Impacts on specifically vulnerable groups.</i> Poor and rural populations will be most vulnerable to climate risks. The poor are already dependent upon subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods, and climate change poses an additional risk to these livelihoods. Floods, droughts, and degraded ecosystem health directly affect their livelihoods. More than any other group, they are not able to manage these changes. Within this group, women are likely to be affected the most. They typically have disproportionate access to resources and opportunities – less pay for the same work as men, less access to schools, less access to health services, less social and political status than men. Women's daily activities, particularly in rural areas, largely relate to natural resources. Changes in precipitation and temperature patterns affect the availability of fuel wood, fodder, grasses and drinking water. Women typically collect these resources for their homes and family and will likely face longer distances to collect such supplies, which are likely to become scarce. These factors add to the daily drudgery that women face. Indirectly, physical and emotional health are also affected. This scenario is very real and present in high and mid-mountain regions. Climate induced disasters in the mid-mountain and <i>Churia-Terai</i> regions, force more and more people, mostly male, to relocate or move from the community to augment their lost livelihoods with income from cities and other countries, leaving women with additional burdens to manage their households, the elderly, the sick, and the young while continuing the farming operations needed to sustain the family. (pg. 7)</p> <p>Rationale for PPCR Support Intense and unreliable rainfall recently are reducing the water recharge, so springs that once provided year-round water supply to nearby settlements have dried or are yielding less water. Women are required to fetch water for the whole family and they face harder</p>
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		<p>and longer working hours the farther they have to walk and wait for water that may be of poor quality. With less water for sanitation, children, elderly and women are more vulnerable to diseases. (pg. 9 – 10)</p> <p>Agriculture, which accounts for 33% of GDP and 80% of the population, is the most climate vulnerable sector of the economy. The impact of drought is therefore felt both in terms of livelihoods and food security. In 2008/2009, Nepal suffered drought and unseasonable rains that caused a grain deficit on the order of 400,000 mt (some US\$ 65 million.) In Nepal's poorest regions, the far west and midwest, wheat and barley production declined by 14.5% and 17.3% respectively due to drought. While there are no comprehensive studies on the impacts of water stress on agricultural productivity in Nepal, a recent study for the Bagmati Basin suggests that acute water stress could cause maize yields to decline by 11% to 29%. The variability of Nepal's rains clearly has significant economic impacts, yet there is little capacity to predict weather or store water in Nepal to lessen the impacts of increasingly erratic rainfall. The unpredictable nature of agriculture together with a decade-long conflict have pushed working-age men in the rural and mountain areas to migrate to the Persian Gulf, Malaysia, South Korea, and India. This trend has added stress to the women, children and the elderly population left behind. (pg. 10 – 11)</p> <p>Participation Process Background The framing of the main climate risks, impacts and resilience building options was based on a socially inclusive, and a broad consultative process. This ensures that PPCR-supported actions will build on local experiences and reflect the views and needs of a range of stakeholders, including specifically vulnerable groups and sectors (such as small farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other vulnerable groups). (pg. 14)</p> <p>Community participation The SPCR preparation team visited 2-3 communities in each district and had broader</p>
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		<p>consultations comprising of women groups, indigenous communities (such as Tharu and Chepang in Chitwan and Sherpa in Sindhupalchowk districts), vulnerable communities and the poor. Participatory appraisals, using focus group discussion, key informant survey, some household survey, and transect walks, were employed to understand climate change vulnerability and existing adaptive capacity. In total, about 450 people were met, a significant number of them women (about 40%) and indigenous people. (pg. 15)</p> <p>2. Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards Activities will focus on the installation of real-time hydro-meteorological infrastructure, the development of weather/flood forecasting and information systems, the establishment of early warning systems for priority vulnerable communities, and the creation of climate risk insurance/finance programs for vulnerable communities and, in particular, women. (pg. 20)</p> <p>Component 2: Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards <i>Introduction and Context</i> The <i>Adaptive Capacity Assessment</i> undertaken during SPCR preparation highlighted the urgent need for micro-insurance/finance aimed at farming and livestock owner communities and women as being amongst the most vulnerable groups exposed to the impacts of a changing climate. Farmers currently lack awareness and access to agricultural insurance and the legal and regulatory framework is not conducive to agricultural insurance. In addition, insurance companies have limited financial, technical and operational capacity to develop the necessary financial products. At the same time, for livestock, after 20 years of livestock-credit guarantee insurance programs, current annual uptake amounts to less than 0.2 % of the national herd. There is need to have a strong policy framework in place along with well-designed crop and livestock insurance programs that cater specifically to the challenges faced by communities in Nepal. (pg. 32)</p> <p>Proposed Project Development Objectives The objective of this component is to build climate resilience in vulnerable communities by</p>
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		<p>strengthening weather /flood forecasting information and warning systems, and improving access to risk financing instruments that preserve livelihoods and reduce the adverse impacts of climate induced shocks.</p> <p>The component is designed to build resilience against floods, droughts, landslides and glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs) through enhanced knowledge, better medium to long-term weather and flood forecasting, establishing early warning systems down to the community level, and improving access to financial instruments such as micro-insurance/finance for vulnerable communities and, in particular, women. These systems will also support agricultural livelihoods by providing weather forecasts for farmers to improve productivity, and protecting lives and assets from floods and droughts. (pg. 32)</p> <p>Key outputs</p> <p>Key outputs of the project will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide real-time hydro-meteorological infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Weather and flood forecast and information systems <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot community hazard warning systems <input type="checkbox"/> Micro-insurance scheme targeting climate vulnerable communities and women <input type="checkbox"/> Information systems required for insurance schemes, i.e., weather, crop/livestock diseases (pg. 32) <p>Proposed Project Activities</p> <p>Subcomponent 1: Enhance weather forecasting capabilities and establish early warning systems for priority vulnerable communities.</p> <p>The establishment of community based early warning systems will be focused initially in targeted areas that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts, with special attention given to areas of importance for women, indigenous communities and youth. It is anticipated that these systems would be rolled out in a phased approach as resources allow. A detailed evaluation and final decision concerning the communities will be conducted during the project preparation phase. (pg. 34)</p>
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		<p>Subcomponent 2: Establish a climate risk insurance / finance program for vulnerable community groups, namely farmers and livestock owners and women.</p> <p>This subcomponent will focus on strengthening the policy framework for insurance, designing risk insurance tools appropriate for vulnerable client groups and women, raising awareness about risk insurance among communities and exploring public-private partnerships with the aim of developing a sustainable risk insurance culture across Nepal. The operational, legal and financial modalities will be developed in dialogue with national and district level government officials.</p> <p>Specifically the subcomponent will focus on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Development of climate change risk micro-insurance / finance options and modalities for the farming and livestock sectors <input type="checkbox"/> Policy reform to strengthen the overall risk insurance financing sector, including reinsurance <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a drought monitoring system under the MoAC with assistance from DHM to strengthen the overall delivery of risk insurance products <input type="checkbox"/> Design, develop and launch appropriate micro-insurance programs for vulnerable farming and livestock owner communities, and women <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of the data and information systems required for the design and rating of insurance policies, i.e., long term time series crop and livestock data. <input type="checkbox"/> Launch an awareness raising campaign addressing the many benefits of having risk insurance and the options available to vulnerable clients <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen ties with the private sector to eventually develop a public/private sector partnership. <p>A detailed evaluation and final decision concerning the appropriate risk financing and insurance instruments, and the locations for introducing these instruments and schemes, will be determined during the project preparation phase. (pg. 34-35)</p> <p>Component 3: Mainstreaming Climate Risk Management in Development Outputs, Key Activities and Time Frame</p>
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		<p>Output 2: Nepal has the staffing, skills and knowledge required to understand and manage climate risks across a range of key infrastructure sectors, stakeholders, and agencies.</p> <p><i>Activity 2.6 Document local knowledge and best practice to address climate change impacts</i></p> <p>The TA will equally support the initiatives of the community based and national organizations of disadvantaged and indigenous communities and civil society including women and youths to develop their capacity on climate change resilience in general, and climate change risk management in particular. The TA will identify and document appropriate local case studies and best practices for different ecological regions that are suitable for replication and scaling up. The case studies will be packaged, peer reviewed and published to be used by practitioners working on climate change and as IEC materials for trainings. These case studies will be published in English, Nepali and selected local languages, as appropriate. (pg. 41)</p> <p>Investment Project 3: Feasibility Study for Low Cost Climate Resilient Housing Knowledge Management and dissemination of results</p> <p>This component will generate lessons on climate resilient agribusiness practices and guidelines on climate proofing infrastructure. Case studies, reports and similar learning tools will be used to capture learning and disseminate to a wider audience. IFC's South Asia communications team and the World Bank Group's public information center will be engaged to assist in knowledge management and dissemination of results. IFC is engaged in multi-country PPCR initiatives, including Nepal, within South Asia. IFC has already established a more integrated approach to supporting and managing the two PPCR projects in South Asia, in order to learn from each other. IFC will also work with other development partners to ensure capturing of results and their dissemination.</p> <p>Business associations such as Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI), Women Entrepreneurs Association, Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI), and other Commodity Associations will be leveraged as vehicles for broader market awareness and market development through learning workshops. IFC will</p>
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	<p>track the results of this component and report to MOE where the lessons learned from all of the PPCR components will be consolidated and reported to CIF. Knowledge products such as learning briefs, reports and presentations on lessons learned from project implementation are expected to be produced by MOE's Climate Change Management Division as part of the SPCR knowledge management program. (pg. 54)</p> <p>15. Implementation Arrangements (incl. procurement of goods and services): <i>Phase 2 (next 7 months)</i> <i>Step 6</i> - Due diligence will be undertaken to ensure that the proposed investment project will meet the Government's and ADB safeguard requirements. The due diligence will include, among other things, the following. Governance aspects will be assessed, especially related to project implementation, and measures will be proposed to address identified governance issues. A comprehensive poverty and social analysis will also be carried out and interventions will be proposed to ensure that the poor and vulnerable clusters within the communities can participate and benefit from the project. A project gender analysis will be undertaken and a gender action plan prepared to address constraints to participation by women in the design of watershed interventions will be identified and measures to address such constraints will be formulated. Considering that indigenous peoples are likely to be predominant in the target watersheds, the extent to which such clusters are vulnerable will be assessed and the need for an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be determined. (pg. 66)</p> <p>Required resources for undertaking the PPTA activities. <i>International Experts</i> <i>Expert: Gender Development Expert, Person-Months: 1</i> <i>National Expert</i> <i>Expert: Gender Specialist, Person-Months: 6 (pg. 67)</i></p> <p>Annex 2: Summary of Climate Change and Associated Projects Supported by Developments Partners</p>
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		<p><i>Project:</i> Poverty Alleviation Fund II</p> <p><i>Description:</i> The PAF project aims to improve access to income-generation projects and community infrastructure for the groups that have tended to be excluded by reasons of gender, ethnicity and caste, as well as for the poorest groups in rural communities. (pg. 84)</p> <p><i>Project:</i> Reintegration and Reconstruction in Rukum and Rolpa</p> <p><i>Relevance to Climate Change:</i> The population's economic and social living conditions are improving. Focal areas of the project are the orientation toward poverty reduction and self-help measures, participatory development, good governance, gender and caste equity, conflict transformation and peace promotion. The overall stabilization of the population makes the people more resistant for any climate change consequences which might appear (drought, floods, etc.). (pg. 85)</p> <p>Annex 2: Summary of Climate Change and Associated Projects Supported by Developments Partners</p> <p><i>Project:</i> National Forestry Programme (NFP)</p> <p><i>Description:</i> The new National forestry programme will contribute to better livelihoods of for poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged people particularly women.</p> <p>Key Institutions in Private and Non-Government Sector</p> <p><i>Institution:</i> Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)</p> <p><i>Major Roles & Responsibilities:</i> Promotes and protects the rights of community forestry users through capacity strengthening, economic empowerment, sustainable resource management, technical support, advocacy and lobbying, policy development, and national and international networking and to uphold the values of inclusive democracy, gender balance, and social justice. (pg. 105)</p>
Nepal	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. Summary –	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.

	Project/Program Approval Requests	
Tajikistan	Strategic program for climate resilience	<p>6. SPCR Description</p> <p>(i) Key development challenges (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability:</p> <p>(ii) Areas of intervention – sectors and themes</p> <p>Building capacity for climate resilience aimed at building stronger institutional capacity and awareness of climate change amongst a variety of stakeholders groups, including civil society, the media and highly vulnerable groups such as women and children</p> <p>Executive Summary</p> <p>Building capacity for climate resilience aimed at building stronger institutional capacity and awareness of climate change amongst a variety of stakeholders groups, including civil society, the media and highly vulnerable groups such as women and children.</p> <p>An important priority for the PPCR that emerged during consultations was to ensure that the needs and participation of vulnerable groups, including women, will be addressed in the design of investments.</p> <p>Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country in Central Asia to the projected impacts of climate change. Projected higher temperatures, reduced rainfall, melting glaciers, and increased frequency of extreme events such as floods, droughts and storms, are likely to adversely affect vulnerable communities and livelihoods, placing critical ecosystems and infrastructure at risk and contributing to increased poverty. Recent floods, droughts and weather extremes have highlighted the high vulnerability of groups such as women, children and rural communities, and pointed out inadequacies in the climate resilience of key economic sector</p> <p>1.2 Development context and climate risks.</p>

		<p>Unreliable access to electricity for household heating and cooking – often heavily influenced by climate factors – means that women are exposed to higher levels of indoor air pollution, with harmful impacts on respiratory health, due to their need to use often low-quality solid fuels</p> <p>Despite women's responsibilities in households and communities and their expertise, positioning them well to contribute to livelihood strategies adapted to changing climatic conditions, they face social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity.</p> <p>The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those parts of the population that are already vulnerable owing to gender, age and disability.</p> <p>Text box 1: Gender, poverty and climate change in Tajikistan The promotion of gender equality is an important priority in Tajikistan's National Development Strategy. The strategy acknowledges that gender issues have not been adequately addressed in principal government strategies. Women tend to have unequal access to resources and control over resources particularly in rural areas. This makes women more vulnerable to poverty. Climate change will exacerbate these existing problems.</p> <p>An important priority for the PPCR that emerged during consultations was to ensure that the needs and participation of vulnerable groups, including women, were addressed. This will be achieved through the coordination role played by the PPCR Secretariat whose terms of reference include the responsibility for liaison between stakeholders to ensure participation and inclusiveness. Gender concerns will be central to the design of investments in sustainable land management and river-basin initiatives; monitoring and evaluation data will be disaggregated by gender (see annex for detailed investment descriptions).</p> <p>2.4. Rationale for PPCR support The SPCR will promote sustainable and resilient growth ensuring more sustainable</p>
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	<p>livelihood development, water and energy security, health, and social equity in the long-term. This is where the PPCR can add real value – by ensuring that, in the shorter term, investments in critical sectors become resilient to climate change and enhanced capacity, awareness, evidence and institutional frameworks are built for a longer term climate resilient development pathway within Tajikistan, thus providing a catalyst for further investment.</p> <p>3.4 investment proposal</p> <p>Phase 2 funding will be used to build stronger institutional capacity and enhance awareness of climate change amongst a variety of stakeholder groups, including policy and decision makers, highly vulnerable groups such as women and children, educational institutions, media and civil society.</p> <p>Section Three: Key indicators and baseline</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p><i>Understanding of climate change and its implications for Tajikistan enhanced amongst a variety of audiences, including vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and the sick;</i></p> <p>2. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Kairakkum HPP rehabilitation including assessment of future climate scenarios and their impacts</p> <p>A critically important part of the ESIA will be the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will set out a comprehensive process for consulting a wide range of stakeholders including neighboring communities, the poor and vulnerable, and women (gender analysis will be an integral part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan).</p> <p>Agriculture and sustainable land management project</p> <p>Section one: background</p> <p>In Tajikistan the feminization of poverty is a serious concern and female-headed</p>
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		<p>households control lesser resources to practice sustainable management of land, making SLM a critical issue in tackling gender inequality and disempowerment.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>Where appropriate all monitoring indicators will be disaggregated to show the different impacts on men, women and vulnerable groups.</p>
Tajikistan	Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Program	- No mention of: gender, sex, female, male, women, woman, men, equity and equality.
Samoa	Strategic program for climate resilience	<p>11. Key national stakeholder Groups involved in SPCR design3: Women in Business Development Inc. (p. vi)</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>2. A major challenge for Samoa is ensuring that climate change does not reverse its hard won development gains, worsening the plight of the most vulnerable, including some communities, women, children, youth and the disabled. (p. 1)</p> <p>16. The CRIP was prepared using inclusive and participatory processes (described below in paragraphs 18 to 23) involving all relevant stakeholders, with particular reference to the beneficiaries, especially women and the most vulnerable communities. (p. 4)</p> <p>Climate Change and Samoa's Development</p> <p>58. For MDG 3 (gender equality and empower women) Samoa is on track with education but off track with empowerment of women. (p. 16)</p> <p>59. PPCR will contribute to the achievement of Samoa's MDGs, and sustaining that success, in many ways, including the following: MDG 3 – through community-based adaptation and other initiatives that include equitable</p>

		<p>involvement of women, men, girls and boys as well as equitable sharing of benefits (p. 16)</p> <p>Civil Society Role in the Climate Change Agenda 123. Women in Business (p. 35)</p> <p>Gender and climate change in Samoa 128. Samoa has made some progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action passed at the Fourth World Conference on Women as well as MDG 3. However, much work remains to be done in order to ensure that the developments for women in relation to climate change are promoted, sustained and will continue. This includes the need for a Strategic Policy Framework that is informed by gender statistic, and one that shall provide the direction for achieving gender equality in line with the SDS. Such a focus is intended to bridge the gap between policy and planning, as well as between planning and financing. It is recognized that this requires better monitoring and evaluation, and renewed and continues support from regional and international networks and development partners, in line with their mandates on enhancing gender equality. It also means increased support for gender sensitive awareness raising, improved understanding of gender differentiated impacts of climate change and stronger collaboration and partnerships across all sectors and at all levels, in order for Samoa to achieve its goals for the advancement of women. In this respect, the recently adopted Samoa's National Policy for Women defines the priority issues and the intended outcomes for and girls in Samoa for the next five years. (p. 37)</p> <p>129. PPCR-Samoa will build on the pioneering gender-sensitive approaches used during preparation of Samoa's NAPA. For example, this involved a community participatory approach that involved local communities and men and women at the grassroots level who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Countrywide public consultations were held with the three main inter-related social groups, namely village council of chiefs, the untitled men, and the women's committees and/or women's council.</p>
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		<p>130. Formulation and implementation of Samoa's PPCR has also used all opportunities to ensure the equitable involvement of women and men. For example, every effort was made to ensure that women were adequately represented in both individual and general meetings with stakeholders, including meeting with women's organizations. In addition, the CRIP includes specific activities to ensure that the PPCR-Samoa outcomes will provide equitable benefits for women, men, girls and boys. Further gender considerations and promotion of women's participation in national climate change adaptation institutional frameworks and in implementation of adaptation will be included in implementation of the CRIP, based on the findings of the technical assistance to determine the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa, and preparing a gender-mainstreaming framework and guidance for implementing gender-aware adaptation measures in PPCR-Samoa, especially at community level. This work will be undertaken early in the implementation of the CRIP, making the results available for the design and implementation of Investment Project 2, and hence the findings will inform activities on the ground.</p> <p>131. A key aspect of the Phase 1 activity on the social aspects of climate change, which was described above, is assessing and integrating gender considerations and promotion of women's participation in national climate change adaptation institutional frameworks and in implementation of adaptation. (p. 38)</p> <p>149. (iii) strengthening civil society and private sector engagement and gender considerations in climate change adaptation; (p. 48)</p> <p>Component 3. Support to Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>195. (d) building capacity of community organizations in managing their assets, and climate change related advocacy work, especially in terms of promoting interests and inclusion of women, youth, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups (p. 65)</p> <p>Technical Assistance</p> <p>196.... A further study focusing on understanding the gender differentiated aspects of</p>
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		<p>climate change will help to minimize gender bias in the design and delivery of measures to reduce community vulnerability to climate change and inequality in accessing adaptation benefits supported by the Project. (p. 66)</p> <p>Implementation Arrangements 198....These will be explored during preparation and may include the small grants programs within MNRE for civil works, the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP), consultant services, Village Councils, Women's Committees (p. 68)</p> <p>Section 3 Technical Assistance</p> <p>Determining the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa, and preparing a gender-mainstreaming framework and guidance for implementing gender-aware adaptation measures in Samoa, especially at community level – to ensure that Investment Project 2 provides equitable benefits, regardless of gender. (p. 69)</p> <p>Project investment 2 (iv) a study focusing on understanding the gender differentiated aspects of climate change will help to minimize gender bias in the design and delivery of measures to reduce community vulnerability to climate change and inequality in accessing adaptation benefits supported by the Project (p. 73)</p> <p>Outputs (d) Report on gender differentiated aspects of Climate Change in Samoa in terms of vulnerability to impacts and capacity of men and women to adapt to CC.</p> <p>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation .The Ministry of Women's Groups in Samoa (p. 74)</p> <p>Annex 1 PPCR-Samoa Programme Preparation and Related Information</p>
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		<p>2...A PPCR Steering Committee has been established, comprising Ministry of Finance (MoF) (chair), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) (deputy chair), the Land Transport Authority (LTA), the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI), the Electric Power Corporation (EPC), Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) (p. 77)</p> <p>Annex 2 Stakeholders and Consultations A. Key Stakeholders who Fully Engaged in the Consultation Processes Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development Samoa Women's Committee Development Organization Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) Women in Business Development Inc.</p> <p>B. Information on Consultation Processes Consultations with Women 1.Special efforts were made to involve representatives of women's groups. These included Women in Business Development, the Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association and the Samoa Women's Committee Development Organization. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development assisted in ensuring full and meaningful involvement of women in the consultations related to preparation of the Phase 1 proposal as well as the CRIP.</p> <p>2. Analysis of the lists of participants for all the formal consultation meetings indicated that there was approximately equal participation of men and women. (p. 79)</p> <p>Consultation and participation 7. Emphasis will be on inclusion of women and youth. (p. 83)</p> <p>Support for Civil Society Initiatives</p>
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		<p>11.... These activities may include low-cost, small-scale projects aimed at sustainable management of natural resources vital to community livelihoods, community awareness raising and education for climate resilience and protection from natural disasters, community research and networking, building capacity of community organizations in managing their assets, and climate change related advocacy work, especially in terms of promoting interests and inclusion of women, youth, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>12. Gender dimensions. Gender is an essential, cross-cutting theme that will be actively promoted in the PPCR activities. All abovementioned activities aimed at reducing the social vulnerability of Samoan citizens will put integrate gender perspectives. In consultations and other participatory processes, special attention will be given to inclusion of voices and contributions of women. In selecting the CSOs for the envisaged capacity building and grants, advantage will be given to groups that promote greater equality and gender sensitive inputs into national and local policy- and decision-making. Finally, technical assistance will be provided to determine. gender differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa, and how these can be addressed through gender appropriate adaptation measures, especially at community level. The study would look at what resources women and men in Samoa have lost due to climate change manifestations and to analyze what capitals are most central for the coping and adaptation capacity. The importance of including coping and adaptation capacities in an analysis of differentiated vulnerability becomes evident when considering natural hazard experience in the world where different social groups are affected in different ways, even though they may experience the same hazard, or the same combination of hazards. A gender perspective will be applied to see what difference in access to capitals between men and women exist and what that means in terms of gender-differentiated vulnerability to natural disasters and incremental climate change impacts. The findings of the study will be integrated in PPCR activities. The study will also be shared with the Ministry of Women and Community and Social Development with the aim to mainstream the responses to specific gender differentiated impacts across sectors and government programs. (p. 84-85)</p>
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		<p>D. Understanding Gender Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change in Samoa</p> <p>26. Experiences shared from a number of Pacific island countries show that women, and their families and communities, are undergoing increasing hardships in their daily lives as a result of climate change impacts on agriculture, land availability, water resources, fishing, mining and other sectors. Women are affected differently from men, and often more severely, by climate change and associated natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones and storms. This is largely because men and women are bound by distinct socio-economic roles and responsibilities that give rise to differences in vulnerability and ability to cope with these climate change consequences. As a result, vulnerable groups – especially poor women – are likely to be faced with problems such as food insecurity, loss of livelihood, hardships due to environmental degradation that lead to displacement and a host of other potentially devastating economic and social consequences.</p> <p>27. Gender perspectives on climate change, in terms of agriculture, fisheries and food and water security in different ecosystems should be considered while developing recommendations and strategies for how communities can adapt to climate change and build resilience over the long-, medium- and short-terms. Understanding how division of labor and differences in social and economic status of men and women affect their vulnerability to climate change, will improve actions taken to reduce this vulnerability and any unintended biases in measures to increase community resilience. While much has been said about exacerbated impacts of climate change on women in the Pacific, there remain significant analytical gaps for Samoa-specific information. In this context, it is proposed to carry out a study of gender differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa and measures to further reduce the vulnerability of women and disadvantaged groups in Samoan society. (p. 103)</p> <p>Scope of Work</p> <p>28. Technical assistance will be provided to determine gender differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa, and how these can be addressed through gender appropriate</p>
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		<p>adaptation measures, especially at the community level. The study is likely to look at what resources women and men in Samoa have lost due to climate change as currently manifested and to analyze essential strategies for coping and adapting to these changes in Samoan society. ..</p> <p>The study will also be shared with the Ministry of Women and Community and Social Development with the aim to mainstream the responses to specific gender differentiated impacts across sectors and government programs (p. 103)</p> <p>Outline Terms of Reference</p> <p>B. An assessment of gender differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa focusing on specific geographic areas and type of impacts, taking into account gender divisions of labor and access to capital;</p> <p>C. Use of qualitative research techniques guided by a combination of gender analysis tools to carry out the assessment. ... Through these techniques, primary data would be collected to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, needs, and opportunities in the context of climate change.</p> <p>D. Based on the findings of the research, a comprehensive proposal to mainstream gender dimensions in development planning and programming would be prepared. ...</p> <p>E. Development of a monitoring framework for the actions proposed for mainstreaming gender in development planning and programming. (p. 104)</p> <p>Outputs (ii) Commissioned study on gender differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa focusing on specific geographic area and type of impacts; (ii) Based on the above, development of a comprehensive proposal to mainstream gender dimensions in development planning and programming.</p> <p>Implementation Arrangements</p> <p>31. The TA will be executed by the World Bank in close collaboration and coordination</p>
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		<p>with the Ministry for Women and Community and Social Development. There will be a need for appropriately qualified international and national experts to undertake the tasks outlined above and make appropriate recommendations. (p. 105)</p> <p>39. safe havens, ensuring access to them by women, children and other disadvantaged groups (e.g., infirmed and elderly), and provisioning them for use in extreme weather events. (p. 109)</p> <p>Table 1 Results Framework for Samoa's PPCR The gender-differentiated impacts of climate change in Samoa are identified, and a gender-mainstreaming framework and guidance for implementing gender-aware adaptation measures in PPCR-Samoa, especially at community level, is prepared Indicators Status of the gender-mainstreaming framework and the use of guidance Performance target Gender-mainstreaming framework and guidance used when building the capacity of civil society, including the private sector, and when undertaking specific interventions as part of Investment Project 2 (p. 117)</p>
Yemen	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	<p>Increased capacity of female practitioners Program level chart results and success indicators Extend to which development decision making is made based on country-specific climate science, local climate knowledge and (gender-sensitive) vulnerability studies</p> <p>Extend to which development decision making is made based on country-specific climate science, local climate knowledge and (gender-sensitive) vulnerability studies</p> <p>Number of capacity-building activities for gender sensitive approaches (p. 5-6)</p> <p>11. Key national stakeholder groups involved in SPCR design:</p>

		<p>Feedback from women's groups, such as Yemeni Women's Union (YWU) and Women Environmental Society, were actively sought whenever feasible throughout the SPCR preparation process. (p. 10)</p> <p>Part I: Background and Rationale</p> <p>1. country circumstances</p> <p>Yemen is also facing rapid population growth (over 3.5% a year), lack of clear alternatives to the oil economy, limited institutional capacity and outreach of the State, rapidly depleting water reserves (with aquifers feeding major cities expected to dry up within the next 15 to 30 years), poor infrastructure, limited human development, including basic education and health service coverage, and acute gender inequality issues (p. 20)</p> <p>Sectors more vulnerable to climate change</p> <p>Water sector</p> <p>Box 2 Competition for Limited Groundwater Can Lead to Rural Impoverishment</p> <p>Children, women and men travel long distances by donkey or camel to collect water at the few tap stands that still run. (p. 31)</p> <p>Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change and Variability in Yemen</p> <p>54. In addition this could provide female employment opportunities from the management of apiaries.</p> <p>There are negative implications for gender.</p> <p>39. Responsibility for water collection in rural areas remains with women and girls. In rural areas women are responsible for fetching water in 79% of male-headed households and 84% of female-headed households. In contrast, water supply in cities has become a man's responsibility: women were responsible for fetching water in 26% of male-headed households compared with 43% in female-headed households. (p. 31)</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Women have a key role in land cultivation that is enhanced by the periodic absence of</p>
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		<p>rural males to work in the surrounding countries in the region (Box 3: Yemen - Women and the Water Crisis). (p. 33)</p> <p>The National Adaptation Program of Action</p> <p>The consultation process included local communities and vulnerable groups such as women, farmers and fishermen, public representatives, academia and research institutions, and NGOs. (p. 49)</p> <p>INVESTMENT I: CLIMATE INFORMATION SYSTEM AND PPCR PROGRAM COORDINATION (CISPCU)</p> <p>134. The expected outcomes of the Climate Information Systems (CIS) and PPCR Program Coordination Investment are:</p> <p>(xi) Integration and capacity-building support for gender sensitive approaches and awareness activities in overall PPCR implementation. (p. 58)</p> <p>1. Establishment of a system of rewards for WUAs for contributing to improved demand-side water governance as part of IWRM, based on performance metrics (e.g. proportion of wells metered and monitored), and implementation of a program of public awareness and education on water resource management, and prevention and reporting of illegal drilling. The grant would support a better understanding of water resources and climate risks at the local level, and capacity- building of local water groups who may be irrigation WUAs, or more general groups concerned with water use at the level of watersheds which would include rural water supplies and domestic use of runoff and local water conservation systems. Special attention would be given to the role of women. (p. 60)</p> <p>INVESTMENT III: IMPROVING RURAL LIVELIHOOD THROUGH ADAPTATION IN RAIN-FED AGRICULTURE PROJECT (IRLARA)</p> <p>147. ... It will support, strengthen and help scale-up current best practices and help disseminate them among the most vulnerable populations living in areas with high climatic risk, with a special focus on the situation of on women, youth and chronically poor. (p. 61)</p>
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		<p>149. The project would also have a special focus on the cross-cutting elements of the PPCR in Yemen: (i) awareness: project will include a special component on awareness raising for governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders at sub-national levels, focusing on different groups of stakeholders (decision makers, farmers, Water User Associations, youth etc.), (ii) gender: the gender focus will be addressed both through mainstreaming gender in the project design as well as specific gender initiatives such as income generation activities and mobilization of women farmers, (iii) private sector will be engaged (with support by IFC) in agro-business activities, and (iv) education and research by organizing targeted training events for different groups of stakeholders (p. 62)</p> <p>7. PPCR Management Structure and proposed Framework for the SPCR Investment Program</p> <p>159. While respecting the cultural setting, each Project Management Unit will be staffed by 1-2 female specialists seconded from the entity implementing the investment (Figure 8). The Terms of Reference of each Project Director will be enhanced by including making specific reference to ensure that a thorough inclusion of female colleagues as well as ensuring targeted training aimed at female colleagues are respected. The Women and Environment Unit of the Environment Protection Authority, with the support of local women's NGOs, will be entrusted to monitor and evaluate on a regular basis the gender inclusion across all investments. This will include annual assessments on how to improve gender aspects with recommendations for improvement. Reference is made to Figure 8. Gender Smart Management framework (page 67)</p> <p>8 Participation Process Consultation process</p> <p>171. Women in rural areas of Yemen play vital role in water and agriculture related activities and are considered the most vulnerable group to the adverse impacts of climate change. Therefore, involvement of women in climate change activities at local and community levels is essential for increasing climate resilience and enhancement of</p>
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		<p>adaptive capacity of these key vulnerable sectors. Feedback from women's groups, such as Yemeni Women's Union (YWU) and Women Environmental Society, were actively sought whenever feasible throughout the SPCR preparation process. (p. 69)</p> <p>Concept Note INVESTMENT I</p> <p>9. The outcomes of the project will be:</p> <p>(xi) Integration and capacity-building support for gender sensitive approaches and awareness activities in overall PPCR implementation.</p> <p>(C) KEY INDICATORS AND BASELINE</p> <p>8. Achievement of project outcomes will be assessed at the end of the project implementation period by the following indicators:</p> <p>(vi) Improved understanding of gender-specific implications of climate change among stakeholders and implementers of activities (p. 76)</p> <p>(D) ANTICIPATED COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES</p> <p>13. Component 3: Program Management and Knowledge Sharing:..... Support and monitoring of the integration of gender sensitive approaches throughout PPCR implementation will be given a high priority. (p. 77)</p> <p>Concept note INVESTMENT II</p> <p>Background</p> <p>9. The benefits of devolution could strengthen measures to ensure women's representation and participation at the community level, and would have a positive influence on gender balance in the communities in question. (p. 85)</p> <p>Page 88</p> <p>16. The investment utilizes a results-based systems of disbursement that will be</p>
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		<p>conditioned on the completion of five prior actions: This support would allow for a special attention to the role of women and would support holistic understanding of how to manage of water resources at the local level in light of the increasing of climate change (p. 88)</p> <p>Concept note INVESTMENT III Improving Rural Livelihood through Adaptation in Rain-fed agriculture project Background</p> <p>2. Mobilization of rural communities and producer groups is at the core of this component, either through provision of facilitators and technical advice to local producers (male, female, youth) to help them become organized, and indirectly through farmers groups implementing sub-projects of their choice, with technical and financial support from the project</p> <p>3. Among these groups about 30% of the households are headed by women and overall women participation in various project activities is targeted to reach as many as possible. Additionally, the mid-term review of the project has suggested that women representation in Community Producers' Committees should be a condition for the second and third round of funding. (p. 99)</p> <p>5. It will support, strengthen and help scale up current best practices and help disseminate them among the most vulnerable populations living in areas with high climatic risk, with a special focus on the situation of on women, youth and chronically poor</p> <p>6. The project would also have a special focus on the cross-cutting elements of the PPCR in Yemen: (ii) gender: the gender focus will be addressed both through mainstreaming gender in the project design as well as specific gender initiatives such as income generation activities and mobilization of women farmers</p> <p>7. In working with women, IRLARA will take into consideration gendered divisions of</p>
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		<p>roles and responsibilities; and develop actions based on needs, constraints, risks and opportunities. Yemeni women play a significant role in rural livelihoods and female farmers contribute to over 85% of plant production and 95% of animal management (Governorate Preparation Report 2004). Shifts in the agricultural production system from subsistence to cash cropping, coupled with continuing male out-migration, is leading to the feminization of subsistence agriculture and puts rural women at a significant disadvantage. Climate change is expected aggravate the situation as women are directly affected by environmental degradation and increasing water and fuel scarcity. Women also have less capacity to respond to changing economic circumstances or to withstand any shocks, including those brought on by climate change. More specifically, IRLARA will focus on improving women's participation at local level by using quotas for women's representation coupled with gender training to ensure men's support, and reducing logistical barriers to women's participation by convenient meeting locations, schedules and transport; building capacity to help individual women, women leaders, women's organization and gender-focused NGOs become more effective participants, especially in local planning and water governance. (p. 100)</p> <p>Indicators (iii) Number of communities in climate-vulnerable regions incorporating social protection measures in their development plans. These include specific measures to protect the poorest and most vulnerable (women, elders) through traditional community-based mechanisms such as mutual funds (p. 101)</p> <p>Component 2: Improving livelihoods through productive rural investments. 6. Building on the existing initiatives by Social Fund for Development (SFD), IFAD, the World Bank, and the IFC this component will aim to develop innovative and productive rural investment channels and opportunities for farmers and community-based organizations, with a special focus on women. (p. 102)</p> <p>Institutional arrangements 24. ...At the governorate level, SFD staff and local consultants, resource persons, and</p>
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		<p>NGOs /agencies, men and to be contracted by SFD will supervise and manage operations (p. 103)</p> <p>Component 2: improving livelihoods through productive rural investment.</p> <p>11. Building on the existing initiatives by Social Fund for Development (SFD), IFAD, the World Bank, and IFC this component will aim to develop innovative and productive rural investment channels and opportunities for farmers and community-based organizations, with a special focus on women. (p. 110)</p> <p>15. Given the important role of women in livestock management in Yemen, this subcomponent has special focus on improving adaptive capacity of the women and building on their indigenous knowledge. 1994 IFAD study in Yemen identified indigenous knowledge about the characteristics and requirements of each breed and the adaptation of each breed to its environment: (i) women differentiate between breeding flock and fattening flock, and among different husbandry policies (e.g. continuous versus occasional breeding), (ii) they have extensive indigenous knowledge of the nutritional requirements of their animals and the effect of feed intake on animal growth rates, and (iii) also possess indigenous veterinary knowledge. This subcomponent will build on RALP's experience in working with women and rural producer groups for improving their livestock activities through rangeland management and community animal health workers. (p. 111)</p> <p>21. Labor-Intensive Work Program. A good example of such an approach is the Labor-Intensive Work program, piloted with success by the Social Fund for Development under the Global Food Crisis Response Program. The Program has demonstrated that not only did it respond to emergency needs through quick disbursement, but it also contributed to a long-term future economic development. It has also encouraged women's participation and designed some work for them, consistent with their physical ability and culture of the community. Given the very low participation of rural women in the paid labor force, such programs present considerable added value for the rural households. (p. 112)</p> <p>Component 3: Demonstration of Climate-resilient ICZM.</p> <p>13. This component will promote strong participation of coastal communities (e.g.,</p>
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		<p>through women societies and fishers' cooperatives) in the implementation of some prioritized on the- ground activities identified by the strategic analysis under Component 1 (p. 118)</p> <p>Part 3 project preparation grant project I</p> <p>c) Preparatory work for setting up PPCR Program Coordination: Develop the generic TORs for the Project Directors with emphasis on gender related aspects (p. 130)</p> <p>Annex 2 key PPCR-related institutions in Yemen Institution: Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Major role and responsibilities ... The Women and Environment Unit is part of the EPA, and will also play a crucial role in striking a gender balance throughout PPCR implementation (p. 148)</p> <p>Annex 4: results and performance framework chart Program level results Indicators: Extend to which development decision making is made based on country-specific climate science, local climate knowledge and (gender sensitive) vulnerability studies (p. 159)</p> <p>Coverage (comprehensiveness) of climate risk analysis and vulnerability assessments within the limits that current scientific evidence permits (project specific: sector, geographical area, gender, population group, location, etc.) (p. 161)</p> <p>outputs Integration and capacity building support for gender sensitive approaches and awareness activities in overall PPCR implementation Outcomes Increased capacity of female practitioners</p>
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		Indicator Number of capacity-building activities for gender sensitive approaches (p. 162)
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Caribbean Region		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Caribbean Region	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the Caribbean Program – Regional Track April, 2012 Climate Investment Funds PPCR/SC.10/5	<p>Project/Program Preparation Grant Request</p> <p>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant: The project preparation grant would allow the detailed design and costing of the five (5) components (4 as part of the Investment Program and 1 for the Program Management and Communication) that comprise the investment proposal, as well as to undertake a market study for private sector involvement and a study on climate change impacts on gender and vulnerable groups in PPCR participating countries of the Caribbean (pg. viii)</p> <p>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant: C. Study of the impacts of climate change on gender and vulnerable groups in the PPCR participating countries of the Caribbean. This study will include at least the following: iv. A review of the already existing information on gender and vulnerable groups in the Caribbean and the impacts of climate change on such groups (when available) as well as a gap analysis of the missing information on this area. (pg. ix)</p> <p>A. The Caribbean Climate Change Context <i>ii. Gender and Vulnerable Group Dimensions</i> Women's rights issues can be linked to responses to climate change impacts as this</p>

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	<p>sex is usually more vulnerable to climate change related disasters because of their social roles and responsibilities. In cases of disaster, women often shoulder domestic tasks whilst performing public sector related response roles. In addition they are primary care-givers for children, the sick and elderly and actively look after water and food security and energy supply. Disaster response protocols, such as timing of community meetings and distribution of relief supplies, can easily result in women's exclusion from, or delays in receiving, needed support.</p> <p>Poverty assessments across the Caribbean showed that female-headed households are likely to have larger family sizes with a greater number of dependents. In addition, their dwellings are usually exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change since poorer households are often unable to afford the purchase of appropriate lands or bear the cost of materials needed to adhere to the prerequisite building codes.</p> <p>Other groups vulnerable to climate change include young males, children and the elderly. In many Caribbean countries young males are underperforming and underrepresented in the national education systems given their high drop-out rates at the secondary level and low enrolment in tertiary institutions. Poverty assessments across the region show high rates of correlation between low educational attainment levels and poverty, and particularly lower attainments of tertiary level certification.²⁴ Furthermore, males demonstrate significantly lower educational attainment at this level than do females. This translates to markedly high levels of risk to climate change impacts faced by young males. One such risk is their withdrawal from schools and early entry into the workforce to support their families after climate change related disasters negatively impact their economic earnings, especially in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.</p> <p>Children are also a vulnerable group as they are at highest risk from inadequate water supplies during drought, and from predicted changes in vector borne diseases. They are also at highest risk of malnutrition and, as with young males, can be forced into early entry into the workforce to cover lost family income.</p> <p>The region's elderly are at high risk from climate-change related conditions such as heat stress and malnutrition. In rural areas the risks arising from these conditions can be exacerbated by restricted access to healthcare. (pg. 6 – 7)</p>
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		<p>iv: Applied Adaptation Initiatives Sub-Component Activities:</p> <p>v. Design and deliver training modules on successful adaptation activities and approaches, including gender and vulnerable groups. (pg. 30)</p> <p>D. Coherence with Related Regional and National Initiatives <i>iv. Considerations for Gender, Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction</i> Measures to build on gender roles and ensure gendered impacts of the PPCR have been considered in the design of the regional SPCR. In the first instance, implementation modalities will seek to involve agents that can be instrumental in increasing the level of recognition of the gender impacts of climate change and the need for policy and action that will ensure that these are adequately addressed. This will be sought particularly for policy related activities, where collaboration with key groups, such as the OAS IIInter-American Council for WomenII, will be sought to ensure that (1) policy makers are effectively lobbied to ensure gender impacts are understood and prioritized and (2) proposed measures within model legislation and draft regional policies are gender neutral or provide for amelioration of negative impacts to the extent that equity can be realized.</p> <p>The SPCR articulates the gender dimensions of specific regional track initiatives and the measures to be taken within the program to address these where appropriate. This is done especially in the case of water, agriculture and marine resource adaptation initiatives. As part of the total funding, a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) has been requested in order to undertake, among others, a study of the impacts of climate change on gender and vulnerable groups in the PPCR participating countries of the Caribbean. This study is expected to generate a report with recommendations in order to build climate change resilience within these social groups. This report should include specific measures for each component (where applicable) of the Investment Proposal in order to reduce / minimize the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups as well as applicable monitoring indicators and mechanism for collection, processing and reporting. (pg. 35)</p>
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		<p>Part II: The Investment Plan</p> <p>1. Structure and Rationale</p> <p>It is recognized that women and other vulnerable groups are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and are very vulnerable to climate change effects and hazards.</p> <p>Improving the capacity at national and regional institutions for using data and assessments for making decisions, development planning, adaptation strategies, and disaster risk reduction will improve resilience of these vulnerable groups and reduce their exposure to climate change impacts.</p> <p>(pg. 37 – 38)</p> <p>2. Program Components</p> <p>Component 1: Improving Geospatial Data and Management for Adaptation Planning , Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impact Analysis</p> <p><i>i. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Measures</i></p> <p>To ensure that this component supports measures to address differential impacts of climate change on gender and vulnerable groups, care will be taken to disaggregate data collected wherever possible. In many cases, it is anticipated that this will require a combination of the data collected under this component with those drawn from surveys such as living standards measurement, household expenditure, and gender assessments. (pg. 43)</p> <p>Component 2: Consolidating and Expanding the Regional Climate Monitoring Network and Global Platform Linkages</p> <p><i>i. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Measures</i></p> <p>Women and other vulnerable groups are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and are very vulnerable to climate change effects and hazards. The strengthening of existing climate monitoring networks is crucial to facilitate closing existing monitoring gaps, enhance comparability between data sets and the foster complementarity between data generated by national agencies and regional and global</p>
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	<p>institutions. The information generated will improve resilience of these vulnerable groups and reduce their exposure to climate change impacts thanks to the understanding of how future climate will impact quality of life and integrity of ecosystems in the region. (pg.51)</p> <p>Component 3: Downscaling and Expanding Climate Projection Models and High Resolution Maps</p> <p><i>i. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Measures</i></p> <p>Women and other vulnerable groups are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and are very vulnerable to climate change effects and hazards. Downscaling and Expanding Climate Projection Models and High Resolution Maps and other follow-on activities for Climate Resilience in the Caribbean will improve resilience of these vulnerable groups and reduce their exposure to climate change impacts (pg. 56)</p> <p>Component 4: Applied Adaptation Initiatives.</p> <p><i>d. Key indicators and baseline</i></p> <p>The baseline for this component is drawn from the agriculture, fisheries, water and health sectors across the region. Specific baseline measures will be identified in the detailing of the investment plan.</p> <p>The indicators are itemized below. Wherever possible, gender disaggregated data will be collected in the indicator monitoring process.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic analysis of climate change impact on coastal communities and policy recommendations, taking account of data on vulnerable groups and gender. (pg. 60)</p> <p>c. Key Activities</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>This sub-component will also address gender and vulnerability issues emanating from climate change: Farmers are predominantly males, and so that men are likely to be impacted by climate change. This especially because a reduction in productivity can lead to a lower numbers of farmers and elevate the unemployment among men. On the</p>
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	<p>other hand, rural women (who tend to be engaged in agriculture) and their families are among the poorest segment of populations. Women in the agricultural industry earn lower wages than men and in many cases are heads of household, single parents and main providers for their families. This suggests a ripple effect of climate change where female farmers are concerned. (pg. 62)</p> <p>Health Women and men are exposed in different ways to the effects of climate change in health. Women play a key role in health issues related to climate change. They are the primary caregivers of those affected by the diseases produced by climate change. It takes time away that they could use in other activities as going to the school, working or participating in the public life. (pg. 64)</p> <p>d. Anticipated sub-components and Activities Sub-component: Agriculture for climate risk reduction and resilience d. Collection and utilization of information for sensitization of stakeholders (review, collect and analyze information, regional w/shop, development of strategies and plans). Wherever possible, this would include gender data. (pg. 64)</p> <p>Sub-component: Promoting water augmentation and harvesting for resilience f. Dissemination of lessons learned, including a gender module. (pg. 65)</p> <p>Sub-component: Establishing early warning system to reduce climate change related health risks d. Dissemination of lessons learned, including gender model. (pg. 66)</p> <p>Sub-component: Advocacy and dissemination a. Documentation of lessons learned on adaptation in agriculture, marine and</p>
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		<p>aquaculture, water and health sectors and disseminate to non-PPCR countries. Documentation of lessons learned should include information on vulnerable groups and gender. (pg. 66)</p> <p>4. The SPCR Results Framework INDICATOR: Number of persons trained in climate modeling, GIS and application of climate data and tools TARGET: At least 12 new resource persons, of which at least 4 are females (pg. 69)</p> <p>Annex 1: Select Ongoing and Pipeline Climate Related Initiatives in the Caribbean Brief Description: Caribbean governments (12 with DFID funding) will be provided with an economic assessment of the impacts of climate change looking at key vulnerable sectors with different socioeconomic development scenarios and emission trajectories. This includes costs and benefits of inaction (known as business as usual or baseline) versus adaptation to reduce vulnerability, and transition towards sustainable low carbon economy. It will include analysis of poverty, equity and gender where possible. The programme also includes training of professionals across the region in modeling the economic impacts of climate change and adaptation to boost technical capacity in this area. (pg. 83)</p> <p>Annex 4: Regional and National Track SPCR Linkages Dominica's SPCR Component 2 ii. Establish micro-finance and micro-insurance for farmers, fisherfolk and vulnerable communities, in particular the Kalinago people and women (40% of funding to be reserved for women, 10% for Kalinago, and 10% for organic farmers). viii. Design and delivery of training modules on successful adaptation activities and approaches, including gender and vulnerable groups. (pg. 104)</p>
Grenada	Grenada	Part 1.

	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) March, 2011</p>	<p>Introduction and Background In line with country specific development plans and the CIF guidelines, this country specific SPCR for Grenada has been developed as a broad-based strategy for achieving climate resilience at the national level in the medium and long-term. It was designed through an inclusive and participatory process involving relevant stakeholders with particular reference to the beneficiaries, especially women and communities located in the vulnerable coastal areas. (pg. 10)</p> <p>Section 1: Country Context and Regional Perspective Stock-Taking of Climate Change and Climate Data Activities The opportunity to ensure gender disaggregated data is compiled and utilized for improving project design and delivery, should be taken where ever data collection is planned or occurring. This method of data collection is critical to all effective gender sensitive planning and design of policies, facilities, projects and community programs. Capacity building initiatives for data management should be planned to include specialist gender disaggregated data collection where necessary. (pg. 16)</p> <p>The Grenada-Specific Context and Climate Risks Climate Change Impacts and Gender. According to a CIDA study, climate change is expected to have differentiated impacts on men versus women because of their traditional and expected gender roles. For various reasons, women are more vulnerable to the harsher aspects of climate change. According to the IPCC, crop yields will decrease in the tropics, where women are responsible for 45 percent of food production, despite unequal land access. Diminishing water and the increased threat of tropical diseases (e.g. dengue) will cause the primary caregiver, the woman, to be called into action more often. In societal contexts like the Caribbean, women will have a lot more work to do because of climate change, with even less resources. In Grenada, the gender inequality level is fairly high. This inequality is reflected in the differentiation in impacts and recovery from climate variability and change. For example, an assessment done on gender inequality concluded that the country needs to consider the extreme vulnerability of female-headed households to major disasters like</p>
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	<p>hurricanes. This was the group most affected by such storms as Ivan (2004) and Emily (2005) as these women and their families are low-income earners. Other groups that were affected were the elderly and the disabled, whose primary care-givers were women. The impacts on these groups were emphasized by inadequacies both prior to and following the natural disasters.</p> <p>The GoG recognizes the need to more amply incorporate gender sensitivity into climate change programming in Grenada. In light of the above situation, several areas required specific attention, which are: gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender aspect; women's capacity to adapt with climate induced natural disasters and extreme events; gender and decision-making on climate change; and gender-specific role in adaptation and mitigation. The interventions being proposed for PPCR support has considered this gender dimension to the fullest extent. For instance, in the community infrastructural improvements component the main beneficiaries will be poor families, many of whom are female-headed households. The water supply component will be particularly helpful for women since they are the main collectors of water, particularly when it becomes scarce. The retrofitting of the old-age homes will also be of special importance for women since most of the residents of these homes are women. The forestry project will be significant for women in terms of employment creation and livelihoods. With the possible extension of the Social Survey into the early stages of Phase Two implementation the following information will provide a good baseline upon which specific vulnerabilities can be measured and monitored to gather net benefit information over the course of the programme:</p> <p>Household information in vulnerable communities Livelihood patterns Natural resource analyses Institutional structures Community/sectoral support structures Overall development concerns and priorities Hazard, vulnerability and capacity analyses Community coping mechanisms Gender, security and safety issues and concerns</p>
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		<p>The above elements will be included in priority activities to be undertaken during project implementation. It is important to note that the findings of these baseline investigations will provide guidance on both the investment projects and the technical assistance projects. It has been recognized that by making climate and disaster risk management gender sensitive, we can build resilience and ability to cope with the many hazards facing communities in Grenada.</p> <p>Thankfully we can now recognize women's value and capacity in disaster preparedness and climate adaptation, and to reject the view of women as helpless victims and liabilities. Specific components of the Investment Programme therefore will need to ensure that women are provided with the necessary information and skills to reduce risk and vulnerability.</p> <p>To this end, and in order to be comprehensive (including the development of specific and measurable indicators) it has been proposed that as a shared part of all four Technical assistance projects, an overall strategy be prepared to guide the inclusion of gender concerns, where appropriate, in all aspects of the SPCR implementation. This work will culminate in the small publication outlining gender dimensions in climate risk management for communities and businesses (a simpler title might be for example; "Gender and Climate Change in Grenada" to appeal to the general populace). For the two investment projects, the following will be required for each project:</p> <p>To include women in all stages of disaster vulnerability and climate risk reduction projects.</p> <p>To understand specific gender concerns in project planning and design measures to implement them.</p> <p>To pay attention to extremely vulnerable groups (particularly women with: low incomes, elderly, with physical disabilities, who are household heads, migrants, homeless, living alone, chronically ill, indigenous etc.). These conditions of vulnerability obviously may also apply to men and children.</p> <p>Establish inclusive processes (include all persons including those most vulnerable) for M+E, especially for women's groups representatives.</p> <p>For the four technical assistance projects, gender-based vulnerabilities and capacities need to be identified and recognized, and where applicable, gender disaggregated</p>
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		<p>needs identified in incorporated into the TA implementation. (pg. 25 - 27)</p> <p>Section 4: Rationale for PPCR Support Investments made through PPCR support would also contribute significantly to poverty alleviation through employment creation and promotion of sustainable livelihoods. The financial expenditures made under the projects to be financed from PPCR resources represent a significant proportion of the GoG's annual capital outlays. A large number of local jobs will be created simply to construct the various items of civil works being financed. Sustainable livelihoods will be promoted through seedling farms, forest plantations and forest regeneration, particularly for women. Improvements in water supply will benefit and sustain the tourism sector which is a large employer. Improvements in roads and small bridges in the coastal areas will improve living conditions for people in those areas, most of whom are poor or low income. (pg. 31)</p> <p>Key Issues Identified for the PPCR Tourism Sector. Other considerations that will remain key issues for all the investment projects and technical assistance projects will include gender mainstreaming where opportunities exist, building capacity and awareness of communities, government personnel and business persons, sensitizing Grenadians to the needs and benefits of building a climate resilient society as an example to all countries in the Caribbean. (pg. 36)</p> <p>Institutional Priorities for the PPCR Role of the Private Sector In agriculture, as in other sectors of the economy, the role of the private sector is becoming ever more important. The private sector provides most of the income-generating activities and job creation opportunities in Grenada, and is increasingly becoming the driving force for economic growth and poverty reduction. Added together, the small farmers, woman-headed households, rural micro entrepreneurs and small agricultural traders represent a large part of the private sector in Grenada. (pg. 42)</p>
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		<p>Section 7: Outline of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience</p> <p>The GoG has benefited greatly from the on-going consultative process it has followed to discuss the various aspects of climate change with a large number of stakeholders. The process has ensured that priority needs of the people are being met, with particular attention to the most vulnerable sections of society i.e. the old, children and women and also contribute to poverty alleviation by providing and sustaining livelihoods for the low-income segments of the population. The result of this process and widespread consultation with line Ministries/Agencies involved in climate change related activities, development partners, a broad set of NGOs, CSOs, technical experts and academics is captured in this SPCR. (pg. 48 of pdf. /pg. 42 doc)</p> <p>Part 2.</p> <p>Proposed Program Components for PPCR Finance</p> <p>The Project Components being proposed to be financed under the PPCR consist of: (i) Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project and (ii) a Forestry Rehabilitation Project; (iii) a Technical Assistance Project to prepare a Grenada Water Resources Assessment and Management Study; (iv) a Technical Assistance Project for the Preparation of a Roadmap for Coastal Zone Management in Grenada; (v) a Technical Assistance Project for Improving the Use of Data and GIS for Climate Change Adaptation in Grenada; and (vi) a Technical Assistance Project for the Preparation of a Project for Rehabilitation of the Bathway Sandstone Reef. As required under the PPCR guidelines, detailed project descriptions / concepts for the two Investment Projects as well as the TORs for the four Technical Assistance Proposals are presented below. For the four technical assistance projects, gender-based vulnerabilities and capacities need to be identified and recognized, and where applicable, gender disaggregated needs identified in incorporated into the TA implementation. (pg. 48)</p> <p>Project Development Objectives</p> <p>Most of the technical assistance and capacity-building activities related to hazard monitoring, climate risk identification, improved policy, and planning will enable the</p>
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	<p>targeted public entities and civil servants to better serve the general population through investment decisions that take climate risk into account, and improved physical planning. Gender sensitive planning and management will need to be mainstreamed into all of these activities to ensure women and other vulnerable groups are given due consideration in all development processes, particularly with capacity-building. (pg. 50)</p> <p>Component 1 - Prevention and Adaptation Investments Sub-Component 1.2 – Climate Proofing and Design of Public Buildings 1.2.2 Reducing Vulnerabilities of Public Accommodation for the Elderly. Three homes for the elderly (particularly single women) have been identified for climate proofing activities to improve their resilience to the adverse effects of climate change – including hurricane events. These facilities were chosen because they house a particularly vulnerable population and improving these structures would increase their resistance to damage from climate related disaster and provide improved protection to a particularly vulnerable population segment. (pg. 54)</p> <p>Investment Project 2: Forest Rehabilitation Project Anticipated Benefits In the short term this project will provide livelihood activities for both men and women in rural areas. However, it will be particularly significant for women in terms of employment creation and livelihoods. The operations of the nursery will provide employment for mainly women while the replanting of the seedlings will provide employment for both men and women. In the longer term the project will provide livelihood for women who use the forest products for making craft items. (pg. 59)</p> <p>Technical Assistance 3: Improving the Use of Data and GIS for Climate Change Adaptation in Grenada Summary of Issues in GIS The issues raised indicate a need for establishing a framework for institutionalizing GIS and developing plans for systematic data acquisition and management. Gender disaggregated data collection will also assist in shaping this framework. Consultant</p>
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		<p>assistance is being requested to assist the Government in these tasks. (pg. 73)</p> <p>Table 5: Governmental Agencies and Selected Non-Governmental Organizations with Interest in Watershed Management</p> <p>Relevant Agency: Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA)</p> <p>Main Activities Concerning Watershed Management: Mobilising small farmers, women and young people around rural development initiatives with a sustainable development focus (pg. 88)</p>
Jamaica	<p>Jamaica (SPCR) Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience October, 2011</p>	<p>JNPGE Jamaica National Policy for Gender Equity (pg. x)</p> <p>Background and Rationale</p> <p>1.0 COUNTRY CIRCUMSTANCES</p> <p>1.1 Location</p> <p>Jamaica is a small island developing state in the Caribbean Sea located at latitude 18° 15' North and longitude 77° 30' West (Figure 1). The island has an area of 11 000 km² and territorial waters of 16 000 km². Jamaica's population was estimated at approximately 2.7 million in 2010, with women accounting for 50.7%. Some 52% of the population reside in urban centers and an estimated 24.7% reside in and around the Kingston Metropolitan Region. The working age population (age 15-64) is 64.1% of the total population, 50.9% of whom are female. (pg. 1)</p> <p>1.2 Socio-economic Context</p> <p>Performance of socio-economic indicators has been mixed (Table 1). In 2009, an estimated 16.5% of the population was living below the poverty line. Most (61.0%) of the poor live in rural areas, are dependent on the agricultural sector, and are therefore disproportionately at risk to climate change impacts. Women accounted for 47.6% of the poor; 45.5% of households are female headed, about 30% of which have consumption expenditure below the poverty line. The country's total labor force is 1.25 million (2010). Women account for about 43% of the employed labor force, 20% of the</p>

		<p>agriculture work force and about 26% of the production of domestic and export crops. They are however, the primary vendors of crops and are most likely to be directly impacted by food security issues. The majority of fisherfolk – about 70% – are men who are mainly involved in actual fishing. Women are primarily responsible for fish vending and the management of operations, including vending sites. Whilst only 6% of registered fisherfolk are women, they are often boat owners and active in fishing cooperatives. Women dominate employment in the tourism industry, accounting for 58% of jobs in the Hotels and Restaurant sub sector. (pg. 1 – 2)</p> <p>Box 1: Poverty and Employment</p> <p>Some 12.7% of the employed labor force is below the poverty line and 41.7% of the poor are employed. The distribution of the poor by sex mirrors that of the general population with males accounting for 49.5% and females 50.5%. Despite this, 59.5% of the employed poor are men and 40.5% women. This underlines the fact that unemployment is higher among the female poor; only 33.4% are employed compared with 50.1% of their male counterparts. Distribution of the employed poor by occupational group shows that the largest share, 36.5% are employed as agricultural and fisheries workers, followed by elementary occupations (19.2%). One in every five poor female is engaged in agricultural work and one in every four is employed in elementary occupations. Female engagement in these low wage occupations emphasizes their vulnerability and compounds the effect of poverty in female-headed households. (pg. 2)</p> <p>Table 1: Selected Socio-economic Indicators</p> <p>Population (million) Total 2.692 2.698 2.705</p> <p>Male 49.3 49.3 49.3</p> <p>Female 50.7 50.7 50.7</p> <p>Life Expectancy 74.13 74.13 74.13</p> <p>Female 77.1 77.1 77.1</p> <p>Infant Mortality/000 live births 16.7 16.7 16.7</p> <p>Unemployment Rate 10.6 11.4 12.4</p>
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		<p>Male 7.3 8.6 9.2 Female 14.6 14.8 16.8 (pg. 3)</p> <p>Background and Rationale 1.0 COUNTRY CIRCUMSTANCES 1.5 Gender Context</p> <p>Since the mid-1970s, the GOJ has made great efforts to establish a gender policy and reduce the inequalities experienced by women and men in this country. In fact, the GOJ introduced legislative reform to reduce workplace discrimination against women, established a Bureau of Women's Affairs in 1975, and enacted a raft of legislation to remove social and institutional discrimination against women. More recently, stronger emphasis is being placed on understanding and addressing the differentiated gender imperatives of women and men. Notwithstanding these efforts, women in the Jamaican society continue to experience inequality in some areas. Climate-related disasters and climate change impacts produce part of these inequalities as poor women are among the hardest hit by their effects. Data from the National Report of Jamaica on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2009, highlight the limited involvement and under representation of women in the public and private decision-making spheres of the country. Jamaica has made an international commitment by way of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to increase the percentage of female parliamentarians to at least 30% by 2015; the figure currently stands at 14% in the Senate; 16% in Local Government and 13% in Parliament. This situation is further emphasized by the findings of a 2008 study which indicated that women constituted 16% of places on the boards of publicly listed companies and that 42.3% of these women reported being on multiple boards. Women have made significant strides in education. ESSJ 2010 shows that although the current enrolment rate of women (43.7%) in tertiary institutions is roughly twice that of men (21.3%), females out-perform males at all levels of the educational system and the job seeking rate of women (9.8%) is greater than that of men (6.0%)—the female unemployment rate stands at 16.8 compared with the male unemployment rate of 9.2%. Healthwise, maternal mortality rates have failed to significantly improve; women and girls have higher rates of</p>
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		<p>depression and women and girls between ages 10 and 29 years are more likely than their male counterparts to contract HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>There are no gender-related institutional barriers to accessing education, and male and female enrolment rates are roughly similar up to first cycle secondary education (Grade 9), after which male enrolment declines. A number of sociological reasons are posited to explain this phenomenon. One such is that many boys in poor female-headed households are required to share the economic burden of the household at an early age and so opt for work rather than school. The expectation is that this will change within the next couple of years as educational reform has mandated that students complete five years of secondary education. The majority of people in conflict with the justice system in Jamaica are male; in 2010, 98.4% of the persons arrested and charged for major crimes and 91.3% of the persons admitted to adult correctional institutions were male. Meanwhile, 59.0% of the reported victims of major crimes and the majority of missing adults (63.2%) were male, and 85.7% of suicides were committed by men. In addition, males accounted for 82.9% of admissions to juvenile correctional centers. There are other vulnerabilities associated with males and their lifestyles. Men fail to report sickness and illness at an early stage and are more susceptible overall to HIV/AIDS, are more likely to be involved in traffic accidents, and in having a lower life expectancy than females. The data indicate that while the male is generally seen as experiencing more advantages in their socio-economic circumstances, there are areas in which disproportionate levels of risk, mortality and social disadvantage are faced by men and boys on a daily basis.</p> <p>In 2011, the GOJ approved the Jamaica National Policy for Gender Equality that seeks to “reduce all forms of gender discrimination and promote greater gender equality and social justice”. This policy is aligned to Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan which reiterates the national commitment to redress long-term systemic discrimination against women, identifying and overcoming the limitations to the empowerment of women and men, and ultimately creating a society that values gender balance, equality and equity. (pg. 4 – 5)</p> <p>1.6 Disability Context</p>
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		<p>According to the 2001 Population Census, approximately 163 000 or 6.3% of the Jamaican population have some form of disability. The numbers which were based on self-reporting comprise 50.9% female. In percentage terms, the local population of Persons With Disabilities (PWDS) is well below World Health Organization (WHO) estimates of 10% or UNESCO's 17%-20%, accounting for learning disabilities. A large percentage (29.5%) of the population of PWDs falls in the category elderly (60 and over) which increases their vulnerability, while 12.6% are in the working age group. There is no precise breakdown of disabilities by type. However, among those reporting their disability type, visual impairment at 35.9% is the most common type of disability; this is highest among the elderly and women. Some 5% of PWDs reportedly have multiple disabilities. (pg. 5 – 6)</p> <p>3.1 Water Resources</p> <p>The distinct roles of women and men bring with them different demands for water. Women manage water resources not only for productive uses but also for domestic purposes. At the household level, they are responsible for sanitation and hygiene. Women are highly sensitive to drought and floods. In these cases, women and children have to walk to fetch drinking water which may expose them to health hazards. The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions has indicated that there is a greater likelihood of poor rural women walking to collect water from springs, rivers etc. as their "main source of drinking water" than their urban counterpart, thus increasing their exposure to unsafe water and associated health issues. This also increases personal and social stress for women. (pg. 21)</p> <p>3.2 Agriculture</p> <p>Jamaica's agriculture sector uses over 320 000 hectares and comprises large scale plantation production and small-scale mixed cropping. The former is often used for cultivating food for the export market — sugar cane, banana and coffee are the main products. The latter produces food items for the domestic market; these include yams, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. There are over 200 000 farmers (30% of whom are women) and 20 000 registered fishers. (pg. 23)</p>
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		<p>3.3 Human Health</p> <p>Women and men are exposed in different ways to the effects of climate change in health. Women are the primary caregivers of those affected by the diseases or accidents produced by climate change. Caregiving generally restricts women's ability to pursue personal, professional and academic goals. Women and children are fourteen times more likely to die than men during a disaster (Neumayer and Plumper 2007). In Jamaica, while the incidence of death has remained relatively low, there is concern that with climate change, increasing urbanization and increasing poverty trends, the risk for poor women and children will increase. Poverty and poor access to health care exacerbate these risks. For men, a decline in food security and livelihood opportunities can cause considerable stress given the social expectation that they will provide economically for the household. Also, the involvement of men in elementary occupations, agriculture and fisheries, construction and installation, and occupations which expose them to the elements underlines some climate change risks for them. (pg. 26)</p> <p>3.4 Coastal and Marine Resources</p> <p>If climate change impacts the coastal and marine resources, reducing fish and marine species for local and national consumption, women and especially men, could lose their jobs and food security could be threatened. A similar scenario could be repeated in the tourism sector, which depends on beaches and coral reefs as recreational assets. The loss of jobs in the tourism sector would affect many more women than men as women dominate employment in the sector, accounting for 58% of employment. (pg. 27)</p> <p>Table 12: Core Functions of Organizations Involved in Climate Change Related Programmes and Projects</p> <p>Agency: Association of Development Partners.</p> <p>Function: Promote local community development with emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women and persons with disability (pg. 37)</p>
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		<p>6.5 SPCR General Strategies</p> <p>- Mainstreaming climate change in national, sectoral and spatial development planning and ensuring that impacts on vulnerable groups and women are prioritized in plans (pg. 42)</p> <p>6.6 SPCR Sectoral Strategies and Action Plan</p> <p>Agriculture and Food Security Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities via gender mapping and other gender sensitive tools to guarantee the effectiveness of the strategic actions. (pg. 45) <p>6.6 SPCR Sectoral Strategies and Action Plan</p> <p>Table 14 provides details of the priority actions for this sector. Over the period, short to medium term, special attention will be given to activities focused on mainstreaming climate change adaptation concerns into all the significant development plans and policies within the agricultural sector. Attention will also be given to equipping the organizations with responsibility for policy formulation and regulation, with the required institutional capacity to do so. Emphasis will be placed on the education of key stakeholders, including subsistence and commercial farmers, professionals and students in the sector regarding current adaptation technologies and strategies, and how they may effectively implement these strategies. Demonstration plots, demonstration projects, and the creative sharing of lessons learnt by farmers, fishers etc., will be utilized in the education and communication processes. Added emphasis will be placed on engaging females, in education and adaptation initiatives, given their important roles in the sector and in households. (pg. 46)</p> <p>Table 14: Strategic Actions for Agriculture and Food Security</p> <p>Strategic Action</p> <p>Develop and implement integrated, sustainable and coordinated public awareness and education programs relating to the impacts of CC on terrestrial resources including biodiversity and agriculture, for men & women (pg. 47)</p>
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		<p>Human Settlement and Coastal and Marine Resources Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and facilitate the implementation of interventions to increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable households, especially female headed households, to climate change. (pg. 48) <p>Table 21: Complementary Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Projects Objective/Summary Activities</p> <p>Support the establishment of disaster resilient communities, empowered to minimize the impact of natural and man-made disasters on men and women on a sustainable basis, through effective Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) (pg. 60)</p> <p>6.7 SPCR Priority Areas for Investment</p> <p>Demonstrating climate change adaptation strategies appropriate for individuals, communities, women, farmers, fishers, businesses and other organizations, as well as at the sectoral level (pg. 61)</p> <p>Table 23: Investment Project 2</p> <p>Agricultural risk Management–Climate change risk management strategies for the agricultural and agro-processing sectors in the project area will be adapted. Emphasis will be placed on addressing challenges faced by women, youth and persons with disabilities (pg. 67)</p> <p>Table 26: SPCR Results Framework</p> <p>IP 1: Improving Climate Data & Information Management – responding to climate information needs</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of comprehensive risk and Vulnerability assessments, completed based on quality data and high resolution national and sectoral climate change ; number, relevance and quality of knowledge assets created; number of persons trained, by gender and age group. Evidence of a comprehensive set of climate change risk and</p>
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		<p>other information</p> <p>Output: Vulnerability assessments; information on the climate change risks & Vulnerabilities faced by women, youth and persons with disabilities; Manuals and Guidance documents; training courses conducted</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Increased capacity to interpret high resolution climate change scenarios and apply them in the planning process; greater availability of information on the risks and vulnerabilities faced by the general population , especially women, youth and persons with disabilities;. (pg. 73)</p> <p>7.5 Participatory Processes followed to prepare the SPCR – These workshops involved representatives from: community based organizations including women's organizations; environmental and other NGOs, private sector organizations; local government organizations; agricultural and fishing organizations; academic institutions; indigenous local groups; and public sector organizations. A summary of the groups that participated in each of the four workshops is shown in Table 27. (pg. 79)</p> <p>Table 25: Organizations that Participated in Workshops NGOs Combined Disability Association, Association of Development Agencies, PANOS Caribbean; Women Resources & Outreach Centre; Construction Resource & Development Centre; Peoples Action for Community Transformation; Jamaica Agricultural Society; Caribbean Christian Centre for the Deaf (pg. 79)</p> <p>Indigenous Groups Moore Town Maroon Council; Maroon Indigenous Women Circle (pg. 80)</p> <p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p>
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	<p>2. Enable effective planning and design of gender sensitive adaptation initiatives, through access to climate change scenarios specific to Jamaica, including scenarios for priority sectors. (pg. 84)</p> <p>Table 29: Results Framework for IP 1: Improving Climate Data & Information Management - Responding to Climate Information Needs</p> <p>Indicator: number of persons trained, by gender and age group</p> <p>Output: Vulnerability assessments; information on the climate change risks & Vulnerabilities faced by women, youth and persons With disabilities; Manuals and Guidance documents; Training Courses Conducted</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Increased capacity to interpret high Resolution climate change scenarios and apply them in the planning process; Greater availability of information on the risks and Vulnerabilities faces by the General population , Especially women, youth and persons with disabilities;. (pg. 90)</p> <p>Table 34: Results Framework for IP 3: Mechanisms for the Sustained Financing of Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives</p> <p>Indicator: Number of vulnerable communities and groups benefiting from grant funding; dollar amount of financing leveraged annually from other sources by PPCR funding; change in the real cost of climate change related losses or damage suffered by beneficiaries of the projects financed. (especially female headed households) (pg. 112)</p> <p>ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME LOG FRAME</p> <p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</p> <p>- Number of policies and national plans incorporating climate change considerations and with emphasis on vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with</p>
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		<p>disability (pg. 116)</p> <p>- Number of persons (male and female) aware of climate change impacts (pg. 117)</p> <p>ANNEX 3 – Lists of participants consulted during the development of Jamaica's SPCR</p> <p>Harrison, Claudette – Women's Resource & Outreach Centre (pg. 122)</p> <p>Simms, Gloria - Maroon Indigenous Woman Circle (pg. 127)</p> <p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & COASTAL RESOURCES</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Support the establishment of disaster resilient communities, empowered to minimize the impact of natural and man-made disasters on men and women on a sustainable basis, through effective Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs). (pg 131 – 132)</p> <p>IP 1: Improving Climate Data & Information Management - responding to climate information needs</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of persons (males and females) trained</p> <p>Component:</p> <p>Establish mechanisms for access to, and for dissemination of climate information; and implement a comprehensive public awareness and education programme targeting all social groups including men, women the sight and hearing Impaired</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Percentage of the population (male and female) that is more aware of climate change impacts and adaptation options</p> <p>Baseline data/status:</p> <p>Knowledge Attitudes and Practice Survey (disaggregated by gender, location, social and economic vulnerability, disability etc.) (pg. 143)</p>
Kingdom of Tonga	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the	<p>(c) Expected Outcomes from the Implementation of the SPCR</p> <p>3. legal establishment and effective operation of Tonga's Climate Change Trust Fund,</p>

	Kingdom of Tonga	<p>and prospective establishment of a climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance program for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities, in particular women (p. vi)</p> <p>Table success indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of development plans that integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (including gender dimension) and include measures that reduce and/or improve the management of climate change related risks. a) Coverage (comprehensiveness) of climate change risk analysis and vulnerability assessments of vulnerable sectors and communities disaggregated by sector, geographical area, sex, communities, and locations.). b) Launch of climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance programs for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities, in particular women. (p. vii-viii) <p>Ministries of Planning and Finance, national climate change focal points, national sector agencies, vulnerable communities (including women), civil society (including private sector). (p. ix)</p> <p>37. A five-step process was followed to identify systematically the priority areas for PPCR support. These steps and their outcomes are described below.</p> <p>Step 3: Assessment of Capacity for Adaptation, focusing on vulnerable sectors and communities. This involved three elements: a household survey, an assessment of capacity for adaptation (sectoral, community, gender, civil society, household) and a community consultation, civil society, and gender issues study (Annex 6).</p> <p>Insights from the adaptive capacity assessment and the community consultation, civil society, and gender issues study served as the rationale to include in Tonga's SPCR capacity building and community-based investments component activities that target women, civil society, the private sector, and other vulnerable segments of society. (p.</p>
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8)

Figure 2 framework for SPCR preparation

PPCR Technical Working Groups (TWGs) consists of members representing government agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society and academia. Each TWG, as a minimum, included experts representing a range of stakeholders, including **women**. (p. 10)

2.3 Component 2: Sustainable Climate Change Financing

Outcomes

prospectively, a climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro insurance program launched for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities and groups, in particular **women**.

Activities

Additionally, the fund could provide support establishment of a climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance program for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities, in particular **women** (50% of funding to be reserved for **women and women's organizations**). (p. 17)

Annex 4 participatory processes and consultation with stakeholders

47. Examples of relevant NGOs in environment, climate change and community.

Alou'a Ma'a Tonga was established in Tonga in 1995. The basic aim of the association is to work with grassroots **women** to improve the quality of their lives. development are described below:

Langa fonua 'a e Fefine (meaning nation building by **women**), now the National Council of **Women**, was originally established as an NGO by the late Queen Salote in 1953. It is Tonga's oldest national **women's** organization and was mainly concerned with raising community living standards and self-sufficiency by encouraging

	<p>women's productive and leadership skills, and income-generating potential The focus remains on mat weaving, <i>tapa</i> making, and other traditional craft skills, together with home gardening and home improvements. Reconstituted a few years ago as the National Council of Women, it officially functions as a coordinating NGO body or umbrella organization. It currently receives no direct funding and relies on proceeds from handicraft sales and rental income for operations. Langaфонua has carried out some disaster preparedness awareness for women in Tongatapu only.</p> <p>This is in the form of the —72 hours bucket —when a natural disaster occurs, women have access to a bucket and different items (water, batteries, food, flashlight, transistor radio, clothes for children) that will get them through the first 72 hours. Women are trained to know what to get ready for an emergency when the warning comes. Langaфонua also has a program to encourage younger women to maintain their houses, and in 2012 the recommendations for household improvements may include rainwater tank maintenance. It operates a very small loan program for women to get capital for handicraft production (p. 65)</p> <p><i>Tonga Community Development Trust</i> was established in the 1990s and currently has 8 staff (five in Tongatapu and one extension officer in each of Vava'u, Ha'apai and ʻEua. Its strategic areas include environment, disaster; governance, democratic rights; water, health and sanitation; and women in development.</p> <p>The community development plans focus particularly on the needs of women and youth, and frequently involve an infrastructure component such as new jetties and water supply (p. 66)</p> <p>Box 1: Good Media Relations – with the Police</p> <p>A good example of a successful partnership on media awareness is the violence against women campaign with the Police Department. The Police used feedback from the media on how to improve the relationship. Now we include awareness on violence against women in a weekly TV program. (p. 71)</p>
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		<p>Gender Issues in Climate Change</p> <p>General Situation</p> <p>67. Tonga ranks 90th in terms of Human Development in 2011—ahead of every other Pacific islands country, including Samoa (99th) and Fiji (100th). While Tonga is not ranked in the 2011 Gender Inequality Index, the major MDG indicators show that men and women are basically equal in education attainment and health indicators. However, cultural attitudes remain a major constraint to women's equality as reflected in women's rights to land resources and their sexual and reproductive freedoms. Women are expected to be the primary care giver at home, and the organizer of food and catering at public events, such as church functions. Women who work have a double labor and time burden from obligations in the workplace and at home.</p> <p>68. While women have similar high levels of literacy and education attainment as men, they have not achieved the same levels of decision making as men. This is quite striking by the domination of men in parliament and in positions of Town and District Officers. In 2007/2008 there were two women in the one-party Parliament, but as of 2008 there were no elected women representatives, only a King-appointed female minister holding the Justice portfolio. Currently there is only one woman in parliament, the Minister for Education. Only men can be nobles, as women cannot inherit the title. While women have traditionally held high social status, women as leaders are not part of Tongan tradition, and a commonly held view is that women should not engage in politics. It is a challenge for any woman to break from this constraint, including lack of support from other women.</p> <p>69. Unlike other Pacific Islands, Tongan women's status is not derived simply from marriage and motherhood. Through their role as sisters and paternal aunts, women enjoy status, access to goods and services, and self-worth independent of their husbands. Traditionally younger brothers and maternal uncles had cultural obligations to provide food and other materials to their elder sister or niece. This status is acquired at birth, and is operational both before and after a woman enters marriage. Today, however, women's status as wives takes increasing precedence over their cultural status as sisters. The adoption of Christian values has created a more patriarchal society and reduced the status of women, relegating them to a more domestic role.</p>
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	<p>Respect for women in the household has diminished, and in most cases the man is the decision maker for important family matters. The overall effect of this for women has been negative.</p> <p>70. While most Tongans, including women, do not regard gender issues as a problem in the country, Tongan women are inhibited by lack of laws that protect their rights, such as protection from domestic violence and rape in marriage, and inheritance of land. Lack of land laws also prevents women from obtaining loans as they cannot use land as collateral for loans, unlike men. Women have to get a male relative to endorse a loan application.</p> <p>71. In 2009, Tonga failed to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), although it is signatory to other international gender equality conventions. It was felt that ratifying CEDAW would undermine the cultural and social heritage of Tonga, and would also have required amendment to the land ownership system, allowing women to have land rights.</p> <p>72. A cabinet decision established the Gender and Development Division housed within the Ministry of Education, Women's Affairs and Culture, now called Women's Affairs Division. The Women's Affairs Division has four staff. Its objective is the development of women in Tonga, by promoting universal and free participation, and partnership of women and men in all spheres of life. The Women's Affairs Division is not able to function sufficiently due to the lack of human and financial resources. There is a National Policy on Gender and Development, established in 2001 and revised in 2005; however, implementation has been weak. Gender is not specifically mentioned in the National Strategic Planning Framework. There is a low level of political will and accountability for gender equality and equity. The budget process does not include gender considerations and not all statistics are gender disaggregated. Given the current political and legal system and strong current cultural practices and attitudes, this lack of gender accountability is unlikely to change soon. (p. 72)</p> <p>Rural conditions</p> <p>74. Despite a perception that men are/were responsible for hard physical labor in</p>
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	<p>agriculture, while women take/took on lighter labor, such as home gardening for vegetables and craft making, the reality is that women take active roles in the core parts of subsistence agriculture. For example, in staple root crop production (e.g., taro, yam) women go to the bush and work with the men, performing heavy agricultural work like planting, weeding, and harvesting. If they have surplus produce after securing their household needs, either a man or woman goes to the local market to sell it. Some women prefer going to the market by themselves because of fears that men would spend the money earned on alcohol. Few women engage in paid agricultural work and opportunities for women in commercial agriculture are scarce.</p> <p>75. In principle, women manage and control the cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees, and a wide range of medicinal, cultural and ornamental/fragrant (often multipurpose) trees/plants in the immediate vicinity of the household. In addition, they are responsible for the cultural and income-generating handicraft species like the paper mulberry and pandanus, which usually grow in the male bush garden area. Often sales from handicrafts made from these plants form a majority of a household's, and even a community's, income. Women also feed the pigs and raise the chickens. Men are responsible for trees and crop species (with the exception of handicraft plants), including staple root crops and multipurpose trees like coconut, mango, and breadfruit.</p> <p>76. In 2008, a division of Food, Women and Youth in Community Development was created in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forests and Fisheries (MoAFF).</p> <p>77. In the outer islands, some NGOs have been working to support village women's organizations and providing information on growing vegetables and how to cook crops, as well as health related information.</p> <p>78. Deep sea fishing in boats is considered a man's job, while women do coastal gleaning, including catching small fish and collecting sea slugs, jelly fish, and shell fish. Even the language used to describe fishing suggests a gender hierarchy; the word <i>toutai</i> (meaning fishing) is used only to refer to men's activities and the word <i>fangota</i></p>
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(meaning collecting or gathering) is used to describe **women's** fishing activities. Most of **women's** produce is consumed at home as an important source of family protein, with surplus sold at the local market (p. 73)

Situation of Women/Gender in Disaster Management and Environment

79. According to a recent analysis by JICA, **gender** issues are not specifically incorporated into either disaster management policy or environment policy. **Gender** is to some degree considered in disaster management through NEMO. Although men and **women** are treated the same during a disaster, their different needs are recognized, for example to restore livelihoods men would be provided with fishing nets, while weaving huts for craft making would be built for **women**.

80. The Government of Tonga's Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2010–2015 does not undertake any **gender** analysis on the impact of climate change and natural disasters, nor make any distinction in needs between men and **women**, despite consulting with **women's** groups and NGOs. (p. 74)

81. From experience of the tsunami that hit Niua Toputapu in 2009, there was no evidence that women were more vulnerable than men, although the number of **women** that died was slightly higher than men. (p. 75)

Women and climate change

82. Focus group discussions in Kolo'a, Vava'u, in November 2011, highlight some important differences in **gender** perspectives of climate risks. For example, increased numbers and strength of tropical cyclones was seen to have an external impact for men— affecting agricultural production and food security, and requiring rebuilding effort; while **women** were more concerned about food, family, living conditions and livelihood.

	<p>83. The risk for women is that many of the informal agricultural and income-generating activities they engage in are not recorded or noted and may be overlooked in climate change resilience building as they may be seen as unimportant or trivial. However, such activities of women as inshore fishing, agriculture, and handicrafts do contribute significantly to household income and nutrition, and these activities are also the most climate sensitive. (p. 75)</p> <p>Household Survey Results</p> <p>85. Respondents to the survey were 59% male and 38% female, with 3% unknown.</p> <p>86. Females outnumber males in the 5–15 year range.</p> <p>110. The importance of the church in people's lives is reflected in the high number of households with a social connection to a church organization. Women's groups and youth groups also have high membership levels. (p. 84)</p> <p>Membership of Social Organizations chart Type of organizations: Women's groups (p. 85)</p> <p>Vulnerable Areas, Community Coping Strategies, and Help Needed</p> <p>113. The most vulnerable groups are poor and remote, and frequently women. After a disaster, such as a cyclone, people are in shock, and do not know what to do. The most seriously affected are poor and vulnerable families especially those without a man to do physical work of rebuilding—women and small children, elderly ... Other vulnerabilities occur because of institutional weakness during climate change and natural disasters, for example, an inactive Town Officer or poor coordination between community groups, such as women and youth, can affect response and recovery. (p. 86)</p> <p>Needs and Solutions</p> <p>116. Steps for this to happen are: Training Town Officers and community groups (women, youth, church) to understand</p>
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	<p>and integrate adaptive behaviors into their daily lives. For example, this might include training younger women and men in traditional and modern food preservation techniques. (p. 87)</p> <p>Gender Focus Groups Participants October 2011. Koloa Village, Vava'u (p. 95)</p> <p>Health Sector Risk Assessment List additional reports/documents 2. Women Affairs & Culture (M.O.E) National Policy on Gender and Development Developing Policy & Legislation on Violence against women Write proposal for women's group – Langa fonua a Fefine Tonga. To conduct gender analysis on need assessment, activities and outcomes. (p. 116)</p> <p>Energy Sector Risk Assessment National Policy on Gender and Development (p. 134)</p> <p>Annex 6 Assessment of Capacity for Adaptation (Sector, Community, Gender, Civil Society, Household) (p. 150)</p> <p>Chart iv. Establish capacity building measures to support risk management and adaptation planning measures within vulnerable population groups, including vulnerable communities, farmers, women, youth, elderly. (p. 154)</p> <p>Annex 8 Component 2. Sustainable Climate Change Financing</p> <p>Outcomes ii) climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance program for</p>
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	<p>farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities, in particular women. (p. 161)</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>(ii) support the establishment of a <i>climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance program</i> for farmers, fishers and vulnerable communities, in particular women (50% of funding to be reserved for women and women's organizations). (p. 163)</p> <p>Investment Costing - Component 2 Budget</p> <p>Budget item : ii) support for climate change and disaster risk microfinance and microinsurance program - for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities and groups, in particular women. (p. 164)</p> <p>Annex 10 Results framework</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>Result 1</p> <p>c) Percent of people classified as poor (women and men) and food insecure (women and men) in most affected regions</p> <p>d) Number of lives lost/injuries from extreme climatic events (women/men) (p. 172)</p> <p>Result 3.</p> <p>d. Extent to which Tonga's Development decision making is made based on country-specific information and knowledge products based on climate science, local climate knowledge (regional and ecoregional level), and (gender-sensitive) vulnerability studies</p> <p>PPCR outputs and outcomes</p> <p>a) Number of development plans that integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (including gender dimension) and include measures that reduce and/o improve the management of climate change related risks</p>
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		<p>a) Coverage (comprehensiveness) of climate change risk analysis and vulnerability assessments of vulnerable sectors and communities disaggregated by sector, geographical area, sex, communities, and locations.) (p. 176)</p> <p>b. Launch of climate change and disaster risk microfinance and micro-insurance programs for farmers, fishers, and vulnerable communities, in particular women. (p. 178)</p> <p>Component 2 – Sustainable Climate Change Financing</p> <p>(f). Additionally, the Climate Change Trust Fund could provide support to establish a climate change and disaster risk microfinance and microinsurance program for farmers, fishers and vulnerable communities, in particular women (50% of funding to be reserved for women and women's organizations). (p. 181)</p> <p>Annex 11 project preparation grant request</p> <p>The project preparation grant is needed for conducting technical, economic, financial and social due diligence, and to prepare Tonga's Technical Assistance (TA) for ADB Board approval. The major activities of the preparation grant are as follows:</p> <p>conducting poverty reduction, gender and social impact assessment; and safeguards assessments (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples) (p. 182)</p> <p>Consulting list required Environmental and Gender Analysis Specialists (1.5 each) (p. 184)</p> <p>Reviewer's comments on draft SPCR Tonga Part II Compliance with general criteria</p> <p>g) adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender; These</p>
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		have been adequately addressed
Saint Lucia	Strategic Program For Climate Resilience	<p>Part One Background and Rationale Summary of SPCR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender disaggregated information source on specific aspects of vulnerable groups (p. 2) <p>11. Key National Stakeholder Groups involved in SPCR design Ministry of Health, Wellness, Family Affairs, National Mobilization and Gender Relations (p. 4)</p> <p>1.1.3.3. Poverty and Unemployment The incidence of poverty is slightly higher among men than among women, 29% and 25% respectively. The incidence of poverty among female headed households (21.2%) is about the same as among male headed households (22%).</p> <p>1.1.3.4. Gender, Youth and Children Gender, youth, and children are addressed in various national policy and legislative instruments. While a strong nexus has not been forged between these issues and the climate change phenomenon, there is clear recognition of the need to ensure that these issues are infused in a meaningful way, into the national climate change response</p> <p>Box 2: Gender Sensitivity and Climate Change To date, climate change initiatives undertaken in Saint Lucia have been both gender-inclusive and gender equitable. Nevertheless, as measures to address climate change continue to be planned and implemented, there will be a need to ensure that all sectors of society are considered, both in terms of how they are affected by climate change and in terms of how they can participate meaningfully in designing and implementing the necessary response measures. In this context, every effort must be made to ensure that both genders can participate equitably"</p> <p>The 2005/2006 Survey of Living Conditions 27 points to the vulnerability of some</p>

	<p>specific groups including, female headed households, children under the age of 14 years and the elderly). However, within the gender rubric in Saint Lucia, a more startling emerging trend is that of a diminishing role of young males in society, compared to females of the same age group. (p. 24)</p> <p>1.2.2.5 Vulnerable Groups Due cognizance has been given to the importance of economic and social vulnerability⁴⁹ and of considerations for gender, youth children and other vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of adaptation responses.... In addition, most of the national climate change initiatives undertaken at the community level, have integrated gender sensitivity and vulnerable groups, but not in terms of concrete adaptation interventions. (p. 41)</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Other Complementary Projects and Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-cutting challenges including gender, public outreach, disaster risk reduction, information/knowledge management, private sector mobilization, human capacity building and financing. (p. 46) <p>1.6.3 The Role of Civil Society and Community Groups Community development groups have also displayed the capacity to provide specific focus on such concerns as gender and vulnerable groups in the delivery of social services.</p> <p>The PPCR will build on the existing strengths of these mechanisms at the community level to deliver more targeting programming that are inclusive of gender and vulnerable groups (p. 58)</p> <p>1.7.1 The strategy Modalities that are gender inclusive, target the public sector, private sector and civil society including vulnerable groups, communities and households. (p. 62)</p>
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	<p>Part two: Proposed Investment Programme Components for PPCR funding</p> <p>Box 2: Component 1.2 in Table 4: Components of Saint Lucia's Investment Plan under the Grant PPCR-Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups – children, single women/mothers, marginalized males, elderly, farmers/fishers, the poor (p. 20) <p>The Public Education Strategic Plan will define the target audiences (including, <i>inter alia</i>, women, marginalized young males⁷, community-based organizations, the private sector, farmers, fishermen and the poor) (p. 21)</p> <p>Box 5: Component 2.1 in Table 4: Components of Saint Lucia's Investment Plan under the PPCR-Grant Funding</p> <p>2.1.1 Retrofitting of public and key community buildings for climate change resilience and for demonstration/replication of climate-appropriate design re – rain water harvesting, hurricane resilience, renewable energy, including those used by/housing vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, women at risk, children at risk, sick) (p. 29)</p> <p><i>2.4.1.3.5 Assessment and Analysis of Vulnerable Groups to Inform Interventions for Building Climate Resilience.</i></p> <p>While the spatial dimensions of some hazards have been mapped (flooding, drought, landslides) and the GOSL 2005/2006 Survey of Living Conditions 10 points to locations of various vulnerable groups (female-headed households, children under the age of 14 years and the elderly), mapping the social dimensions of these vulnerable groups will reinforce better decision making and more targeted programming. Risk mapping of vulnerable groups will help to profile each of these groups within the context</p> <p>The maps will be complemented by gender- and age-disaggregated information collected through participatory approaches in order to understand the key challenges faced by these vulnerable groups.</p>
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		<p>The purpose of this assessment and mapping exercise is to build a gender-disaggregated information source on specific aspects of vulnerability of groups most economically and socially at risk to climate change and to analyze how these specific vulnerability contexts can be addressed with planned adaptation measures</p> <p>Various vulnerability and adaptation assessment tools will be used to generate gender disaggregated data on the profile of the specifically identified vulnerable groups. (p. 27)</p> <p>The composition of both the NCCC and CRSC is purposed to engender equitable participation of the various sectors and societal groups in the climate change dialogue and thereby facilitating more effective mainstreaming of climate change issues at the sectoral level. More so, it provides a platform to facilitate knowledge management and, with the option to co-opt other members, further extends the reach of knowledge sharing. Such members to be co-opted on the CRSC include the Ministry of Education²³, for information transfer and integration into the education system; the Ministry of Health, Wellness and Gender Relations²⁴, in relation to the issues on gender and the Ministry of Social Transformation, Youth and Sports (p. 40-41)</p> <p>Table 4: Components of Saint Lucia's Investment Plan under the PPCR-Grant Funding</p> <p>1.2.1 Vulnerable groups –children, single women/mothers, marginalized males, elderly, farmers/fishers, the poor</p> <p>2.1.1 Retrofitting of public and key community buildings for climate change resilience and for demonstration/replication of climate-appropriate design re – Rain Water Harvesting , Hurricane resilience, Renewable Energy, including those used by/housing vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly; women at risk, children at risk, sick) (p. 51-54)</p> <p>Part Three: Project Programme Preparation Grant Request</p> <p>Appendix 6: List of Potential Adaptation Strategies for Vulnerable Sectors in Saint Lucia</p> <p>Identified sectors Vulnerable Groups, gender (p. 11-12)</p>
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		<p>Result A. Framework for Improved Human Welfare and Development Established. Chart</p> <p>Retrofitting of public and key community buildings for climate change resilience and for demonstration/replication of climate-appropriate design re – Rain Water Harvesting , Hurricane resilience, Renewable Energy, including those used by/housing vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly; women at risk, children at risk, sick) (p. 25)</p> <p>Result Area B: Application of Integrated Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Development</p> <p>B.2.3 Introduce environmental best practice in the sustainable land management approach to engender the adoption of conjoined environment/land/water management approaches (p. 32)</p> <p>PPCR Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey¹⁸ (2011) on Climate Change- Public Education and Awareness Consultant Participatory Process Respondents by gender (p. 75)</p>
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<p>15. Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR results framework):</p> <p>Results</p> <p>Gender sensitive disaster risk management designed and implemented (p. 4)</p>
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Phase one Part Two Proposed Investment	<p>Page 5</p> <p>2. Background</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>Key challenges in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) are ensuring food and water security, managing disaster risk, effective management of the coastal zone and addressing overall environmental degradation. These problems are further compounded by constantly changing climate, uncertainty in the determination of potential impacts</p>

	<p>Program Components for PPCR Funding. March 2011</p>	<p>and their spatial contribution. For a vulnerable country like SVG, adaptation to climate change is a fundamental development challenge.</p> <p>Page 6 Component 1 contains fundamental aspects of the PPCR. It covers three Pilot project sites: Union Island, Arnos Vale Watershed and the Georgetown Watershed. Through these pilot sites, we (SVG) will be able to collect a range of data relative to other components as well as addressing gender and also poverty issues within the pilot sites. Another major aspect of Component 1 is the assessment of climate change on marine ecosystem and commercial fisheries as well as the preparation of a Coastal Zone Management Policy and Plan.</p> <p>Component 4.....A capacity building program that encompasses raising the awareness of decision makers in the public and the private sector, develops and disseminates knowledge that not only aid the process of awareness raising but help bring relief to vulnerable communities would be a step in the right direction....</p> <p>Page 12 3. Development Objectives Approach of the SPCR:..... The key to the approach adopted in the SPCR and Investment Programme is the development of three site-specific vulnerable areas (two watersheds and one island) that will pilot the interventions recommended. The three pilot areas will then implement and test a broad spectrum of ideas and interventions to build resilience in these three vulnerable areas....</p> <p>Key development challenges (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability: Extreme concentrations of population and critical infrastructure along vulnerable coastlines on St. Vincent and all the Grenadines. Coastal residents and businesses are vulnerable to significant loss or damage from extreme weather events, rising sea levels and storm surge.</p>
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	<p>4. Key Indicators and Baseline Page 13 Table Program Results</p> <p>2. Increased Socio-economic stability Vulnerable communities more knowledgeable of climate resilience, diversified livelihoods and livelihood protection. Baseline Vulnerable communities are not knowledgeable of climate resilience, livelihoods have not diversified for generations and livelihoods not well protected from hazard impacts. Communities incur losses, businesses are unprepared, visitors are not well informed (marine and land-based tourists), environmental conservation is not common to legislative controls, and enforcement achieves a minimal level of success.</p> <p>5. Comprehensive hazard maps available to Government and communities GIS mapping of social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change is up scaled to a National level, with hazard and vulnerability maps available to all vulnerable communities and community leaders (incl. shelters)</p> <p>6. Gender sensitive disaster risk management designed and implemented Considerations of gender and age must be disaggregated to understand that vulnerable communities and individuals suffer disproportionately higher losses, injuries and damages from both natural and anthropogenic hazards. Baseline Shelter management does not include any special considerations for privacy, health and personal needs of women and the elderly; no gender-specific publications are available to provide guidance to women and men on disaster preparedness, or basic gender-specific guidelines for response to climate impacts or tools for a speedy recovery.</p> <p>Outcomes indicators Gender-sensitive Shelter Management Policy is operational, implemented and a</p>
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		<p>number of shelters refurbished; publications on gender-specific concerns for preparedness and response to the impacts of climate hazards; gender issues incorporated into guidelines and legislation.</p> <p>5. Components and Activities: including Learning and Knowledge Management activities</p> <p>Following the activities proposed in the Phase One Proposal (November 2010), the following four components describe the main themes of proposed interventions for Phase Two. The vulnerable sectors identified include Water, Health, Environment (coastal), Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Infrastructure. A multi-sectoral approach is embodied in the following four main areas of intervention:...</p> <p>Page 22. SPCR Results and Performance Logical Framework table National Outcomes include: i) reduced vulnerability to climate variability and future climate change for businesses and communities, and less vulnerable better protected coastal areas and watersheds ii) increased protection of families and communities against the adverse impacts of climate change for those most vulnerable (incl. women, children and the elderly ... v) a transformed legislation and national development planning system that is climate and gender sensitive, constructive and comprehensively enforced</p> <p>Investment programme outcomes Component 1 Less vulnerable communities, risks reduced, preparedness strengthened, ability to cope strengthened.</p> <p>Knowledge that builds resilience is delivered to every Vincentian with special attention to those most vulnerable.</p>
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		<p>Investment Programme outputs</p> <p>Guidelines and information packages available to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Page 60</p> <p>Project Name: Coastal inundation analysis and modeling. Table</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>...This project seeks to increase that awareness, not only among vulnerable coastal residents, but also among decision makers and technical agencies.</p> <p>Page 74</p> <p>Project Name: Institutional Strengthening of NEMO. Table.</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>...There is however the need for a nationally recognized and respected organization to implement this national sustainable programme that will provide targeted information on climate resilience building to specially identified groups of vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Page 75</p> <p>Project Name: National three-year public education programme to build community based climate risk and resilience. Table.</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>There is limited capacity in St Vincent and the Grenadines for the establishment and deliver of a fully integrated public education programme that delivers specific and sustain messages/information packages to vulnerable group and the population as a whole in the area of building resilience to climate variability and change.</p> <p>Project Name: Awareness and education program for farmers and communities in the pilot areas, on the use of agrochemicals that leads to surface freshwater contamination. Table</p> <p>Page 91</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>This is because farmers will take their livestock lower downstream of the same rivers to</p>
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		<p>drink water and even bathe and wash clothes. Women and children are usually most affected because they will use the rivers more than the men.</p>
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	<p>Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Phase Two Proposal Narrative. March 2011</p>	<p>Page 9</p> <p>(c) Expected Outcomes from the Implementation of the SPCR</p> <p>Less Vulnerable Communities</p> <p>A comprehensive program for climate resilience that includes key sectors and identified vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly, particularly those living along the coast, and especially those in the Red Zone (<5m or 16 feet above sea level). All residents and businesses in the Red Zone will receive basic hurricane awareness training, risk knowledge building, and receive essential vulnerability knowledge relevant to their communities. The assessment of gender sensitive social impacts and resulting action plans will be prepared for all constituencies including each of the Grenadines. Communities will be less vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>Page 10</p> <p>Legislation and Enforcement enhanced (mainstreaming)</p> <p>The newly improved legislation (both Acts of Parliament and Guidance documents prepared by Statutory Authorities) will be inclusive of climate change concerns, resilience building activities, and the individual Sectoral Plans that are based on the National Economic and Social Development Plan will include both guidance and incentive measures for voluntary adherence and compliance to recommended climate-related actions. Relevant Strategic Objectives (4.2 to 4.5) of the NESDP will be followed, implemented, and enforced to a new level of compliance. Subsequent Sectoral Plans will be climate and gender sensitive.</p> <p>Legislation is strengthened and is climate sensitive. A wide range of policies and plans are finalized (in consultation with key Ministries and agencies) and ready for implementation. These include the Coastal Zone Management Policy and Plan, the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, the Disaster Management Plan, the Integrated</p>

		<p>Water Resources Management Plan and the National Economic and Social Development Plan. These plans and policies once finalized would be ready for submission for the approval of Cabinet. Once approved, climate change resilience would formally be mainstreamed into the framework of government. Where appropriate, gender sensitivities should also be added where it is currently missing.</p> <p>Page 12</p> <p>8. Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Strategy (consistent with PPCR Results Framework): Table</p> <p>Result</p> <p>2. Increased Socio-economic stability. Vulnerable communities more knowledgeable of climate resilience, diversified livelihoods and livelihood protection.</p> <p>5. Comprehensive hazard maps available to Government and communities GIS mapping of social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change is upscale to a National level, with hazard and vulnerability maps available to all vulnerable communities and community leaders.</p> <p>Success Indicator(s)</p> <p>A range of hazard maps prepared, including Red Zone maps, and made available to affected and vulnerable communities. Increased capacity of Government in the use of GIS as a policy and education tool is measureable. NEMO is able to generate a range of Hazard and Vulnerability Maps, with in-house expertise also available to MoFEP, MoHE and Physical Planning Unit.</p> <p>6. Gender sensitive disaster risk management designed and implemented Considerations of gender and age must be disaggregated to understand that vulnerable communities and individuals suffer disproportionately higher losses, injuries and damages from both natural and anthropogenic hazards.</p>
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		<p>Success Indicator(s)</p> <p>Shelter Management plans include special considerations for privacy, health and personal needs of women and the elderly; gender-specific publications provide guidance to women and men on disaster preparedness, tools to adapt to a changing climate, and basic gender-specific guidelines for response to climate impacts and tools for a speedy recovery.</p> <p>Measures: Gender-sensitive Shelter Management Policy is operational, implemented and a number of shelters refurbished; publications on gender-specific concerns for preparedness and response to the impacts of climate hazards; gender issues incorporated into guidelines and legislation.</p> <p>Page 15 Part 1: Background and Rationale</p> <p>The comprehensive nature of the PPCR will ensure its value goes well beyond the immediate needs to request CIF support; it will be utilized to further assist with garnering bilateral and multilateral support to sustain efforts to build resilience, expand knowledge and awareness in the country and to provide a firm basis for transforming policy and National development planning to be risk-, climate- and gender sensitive.</p> <p>Page 16 The Red Zone</p> <p>... The designation and delineation of this Red Zone is used as a planning tool throughout the Phase Two implementation, giving special emphasis to the vulnerable families and communities living and working in this vulnerable coastal area...</p> <p>Page 17 Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) Sex ratio (men per 100 women) Life expectancy at birth (women and men, years) Fertility rate, total (live births per woman)</p>
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		<p>Page 21 1.6 Population and Demographics The average life expectancy is 67.7 years for males and 74.0 years for females.</p> <p>Page 31 ii) Contingency planning Developing preparedness strategies (safe storage of adequate fresh water, medical supplies, food, essential items), possible evacuation routes, means of transport, contingency plans for community needs, attention to the needs of women, children and the elderly, strengthening environmental standards for impact assessments of future developments;</p> <p>Page 34 2.1 Vulnerability Context (climatic change and vulnerable sectors) .. Likewise, wetlands, including reefs, cays and mangroves are among those ecosystems considered to be most vulnerable to climate change because of their limited adaptive capacity.. As a result, several sectors are vulnerable. The vulnerable sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water; • Tourism; • Health; • Agriculture; • Coastal Zone; • Fisheries; • Energy; and • Critical Infrastructure. <p>Page 38 It should be noted that the Phase One investigations found a number of opportunities where gender-specific considerations needed to be included in the detailed</p>
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		<p>descriptions of investment initiatives (see Investment Programme – detailed Investment Project activities).</p> <p>Page 40 Table Resilience/adaptation strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and information available to tourists during hurricane season (most vulnerable persons of all) <p>Climate Change Impacts Potential dangers to elderly and home-bound women from heat exhaustion from increased temperatures</p> <p>Page 42 Vulnerable Coastal Areas</p> <p>Page 49 2.5 Gender and the impacts of climate change According to the Millennium Development Goals Report by ECLAC (2009) 68% of female heads of households have never been married, and 18% of them are previously married or separated. Coupled with higher unemployment rates among women, these households are most vulnerable to climate change. These suffer the most during any kind of natural disaster, particularly in cases of lack of access to resources and lack of adequate finances to procure food, medical attention and water (CIDA, 2005).</p> <p>Climate change does not affect men and women in the same way and is likely to have a differentiated impact also in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Therefore, all aspects related to climate change need the inclusion of gender perspective. Gender-specific implications of climate change outcomes on human, food, biomass energy and livelihood security, are well documented. Due to climate induced events like food,</p>
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		<p>drought, hurricane, volcanic activities, heat wave, etc. women and children will suffer earliest and most. It is also believed that increase in climate induced natural disasters is likely to affect women more than men. In addition, there are some specific gender attributes, which increase women's vulnerability in some respects.</p> <p>Women tend to be disproportionately affected during post disaster period. This includes food and drought induced food insecurity, collection of safe drinking water, sanitation problem, energy insecurity, reproductive and maternal health problems, mental and physical trauma, sexual harassment, etc. Moreover, there is need to more amply incorporate gender sensitivity into climate change programming in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In light of the above situation, several areas required specific attention, which are: gender-specific effects of climate change; climate vulnerability related to gender aspect; women's capacity to adapt with climate induced natural disasters and extreme events; gender and decision-making on climate change; and gender-specific role in adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Page 50 The Country Poverty Assessment 2008 indicated the following: <input type="checkbox"/> An additional 18 percent, though not poor were vulnerable (defined as being at risk of falling into poverty in face of economic shock, or other disaster): altogether 48.2 percent of the population was under the vulnerability line.</p> <p>Page 51 .. This includes the development of awareness, knowledge and understanding amongst businesses, families and communities living and working in vulnerable areas...</p> <p>Page 55 ..The PPCR builds on the vulnerability and adaptation assessments and identifies areas within the different sectors where possible concrete adaptation measures can be undertaken....</p>
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	<p>Page 59</p> <p>3.4 National Economic and Social Development Plan</p> <p>Critical areas such as comprehensive coastal zone management, community based disaster risk management, gender sensitive approaches to disaster management, the protection of the marine environment, the control of sand mining and its impacts, the dire need for water in the Grenadines are not addressed in the NESDP.</p>
	<p>Page 60</p> <p>3.6 National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>It also provides a good basis for the discussions on the sectors that are vulnerable and the interventions that can be made to reduce vulnerability.....</p>
	<p>Page 73.</p> <p>5.2 Institutional Structure for Managing Climate Change Adaptation and Disasters.</p> <p>Table</p> <p>Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, The Family, Gender Affairs, Persons with Disabilities, Youth, Sports and Culture</p> <p>Work on the unprivileged sector of the society. Implement programs for disadvantages and vulnerable communities.</p>
	<p>Page 77</p> <p>6.2 Guiding Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being sensitive to the special needs of women and the elderly;
	<p>Page 81</p> <p>7. Participatory Process</p> <p>7.1 Priorities – Family and Communities</p> <p>Persons most affected by climate hazards are also those most vulnerable; women,</p>

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	<p>children and the elderly and infirmed are especially vulnerable. Primary research in the social assessment was able to identify and confirm earlier investigations on social vulnerabilities. Gender sensitivities and a gender balance has been incorporated wherever possible in the SPCR.</p> <p>7.3 Comprehensive Consultation – the Social Assessment in 2011 Climate Change, Communities and Poverty As history has shown us in the Caribbean and indeed around the world, a disproportionate number of women suffer the adverse impacts of weather-related disasters.....</p> <p>...We know that women, the elderly, children and the infirmed often suffer more than others from disaster impacts; this includes climate and weather-related hazards.....</p> <p>Page 81 7. Participatory Process 7.1 Priorities – Families and Communities .. ii) those most vulnerable to adverse climate impacts, and</p> <p>Persons most affected by climate hazards are also those most vulnerable; women, children and the elderly and infirmed are especially vulnerable. Primary research in the social assessment was able to identify and confirm earlier investigations on social vulnerabilities. Gender sensitivities and a gender balance has been incorporated wherever possible in the SPCR.</p> <p>7.3 Comprehensive Consultation – the Social Assessment in 2011 ... The social impact assessment of the proposed projects listed in the DVRP was combined with the socio-economic and vulnerability assessment (for the SPCR) of families and communities in vulnerable locations, mostly coastal....</p>
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		<p>Page 82</p> <p>We know that women, the elderly, children and the infirmed often suffer more than others from disaster impacts; this includes climate and weather-related hazards. The proposed implementation of Phase Two is designed to recognize and respond to those vulnerabilities wherever possible. The opportunities for gender-sensitive design and planning have been identified in the Social Assessment process, undertaken as part of the PPCR investigations in collaboration with the Social Impacts assessment carried out for the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project in January and February this year</p> <p>Preliminary findings for the PPCR – Social Vulnerability Assessment</p> <p>5. The gender distinction - what were the differential impacts of the natural disasters on women and men (overall)</p> <p>6. The perception of social problems in communities – gender distinction (overall)</p> <p>8. Levels of preparedness relative to vulnerability.</p> <p>Although the complete analysis of the results and findings of the survey was not available at the time of writing, the preliminary findings revealed the following three main points:</p> <p>1. That the communities that are socially vulnerable are equally vulnerable to adverse impacts from changing climatic conditions.</p> <p>2. The impact level of natural disasters on socially vulnerable communities is much higher when compared to other communities</p> <p>3. There are higher levels of frequency of social problems in the lower income vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Page 87</p> <p>Part 3: Request for Project Preparation Funding Table</p> <p>10 Outputs</p> <p>Deliverable</p>
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		<p>(j) Prepare TORs and implementation strategy for Planning and development of an all hazards early warning system in SVG, including special needs of women and children and the elderly.</p> <p>Page 91 Component 4: Design and implementation of a Public Education and Capacity Building Programme Prepare TORs and implementation strategy for Planning and development of an all hazards early warning system in SVG, including special needs of women and children and the elderly.</p>
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LATIN AMERICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
		Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
Bolivia	Strategic program for climate resilience for Bolivia	<p>Situation of the country and development context</p> <p>Economy. Bolivia is a lower middle-income country with a per capita income for 2010 of US\$ 1,790. While oil and mining play an important role in the economy(38.04% and 12.21% of GDP, respectively), more than 30% of the economically active population works in the agricultural sector, which implies a high dependency of the population on the climate, especially considering that only 10% of the cultivated area is irrigated. An important part of agricultural labor is done by women. INE estimates that 38% of women depend on the agricultural sector, compared to 33% of men. This emphasizes the importance of a gender approach in climate change adaptation in rural areas.</p>

		<p><i>2.4 Vulnerability of the country to climate change</i></p> <p>The effects of climate change hit vulnerable groups more directly: the elderly, rural women and children who do not have the ability to migrate in search of employment in the cities, farmers who depend on the rain or the snow to secure their food supply, as well as indigenous peoples who depend on hunting and gathering or the stability of certain eco-systemic functions</p> <p><i>Social and gender aspects</i></p> <p>Climate change is not gender neutral. It has differentiated impacts as well as responses among men and women (Otzelberger 2011). In most cases, women have higher levels of vulnerability, in particular, women leading their households alone face more difficulties to cope and recover from disasters and climate extreme events (World Bank 2010). Therefore, it is important to know the inequalities in access to and control of resources, rights, capabilities and expertise of both groups. Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters varies according to the level of exposure to them but also to the ability to deal with and recover from extreme events, which in turn depend on the strategies, knowledge and resources that are available.</p> <p>To analyze the particular vulnerability of women to climate change in the country, there is one study that stands out among the few investigations done on the matter. This is a study by CEPAL that makes a quantitative analysis of the effects of <i>La Niña</i> in Bolivia in 2008 with a gender perspective (CEPAL 2008). As shown in Annex 4, the percentage of affected women is slightly higher than men in 7 of the 9 departments. However, although there seem to be no great differences, due to the many productive and reproductive activities of women, the impact has had a multiplier effect. Another important aspect concerns the changing roles and increased time on reproductive activities that women have had in disaster situations, taking charge of numerous tasks ranging from rescuing the wounded, the provision of food, family care and attending to the sick, as well as land reclamation works (CEPAL 2008).</p>
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	<p>3. Policies, strategies and programs related to climate change adaptation</p> <p>It is appropriate to mention how the regulatory framework impacts on gender. The national regulatory framework, including international commitments and the State Constitution⁵, is favorable to the implementation of a gender approach. There are efforts towards achieving equality of opportunity in the context of adaptation to climate change and there is some progress in the sectors of water and environment. However, there are some constraints to be considered: (i) regulation is generally little known by the sectors identified in the MNACC; (ii) there are limited human and financial resources to address the issue in the sectors prioritized by the PPCR; and (iii) the state institutions responsible for ensuring the implementation of gender policies are very weak.</p> <p>4.3 participation of civil society and the private sector</p> <p>In the case of women's participation, preliminary investigations of the sectors that will receive support from the SPCR indicate that they have a limited representation in decision-making. There is some gender indicators developed in the National Watersheds Plan, but these indicators have not yet materialized in actual investments. There is also progress in the management of disasters linked to extreme weather events, for which a working group between the Vice Ministry of Equality and the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense has been established</p> <p><i>The proposed SPCR recognizes the need to involve the different stakeholders interested in its implementation, including women. This is particularly the case for the formulation and implementation of integrated river basin plans, and of the prioritization, design, operation and maintenance of a good part of the structural measures aimed at increasing climate resilience of vulnerable systems on a pilot basis. An effort will be made to involve women in formulating management plans and identifying structural and nonstructural measures.</i></p> <p>Regional consultation (June - September 2001)</p>
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	<p>(iii) the participation of both women and men would need to be secured, as well as the dissemination of results to both genders</p> <p><i>Gender Approach Consultations (March 2010-September 2011)</i> Climate change is not affecting women and men equally in Bolivia. Therefore, several consultations were implemented with a to complement the general consultation processes.</p> <p>Many gaps in the implementation of a gender approach were identified, as well as the need to empower civil society so it can take sustainable actions that benefit both women and men. Also, the gender approach should be considered and implemented at departmental and municipal government levels. Furthermore, the need to introduce the gender approach in management through a concrete action plan with verifiable indicators and resources specifically assigned for gender work, was also highlighted</p> <p><i>Component 2: Climate resilience program for the water and sanitation system of the metropolitan areas of La Paz and El Alto</i></p> <p>(iv) to start the preparation and implementation of a pilot Integrated River basin Plan that is multipurpose, participatory, sustainable, resilient and addresses gender issues;</p> <p>8. Budget, financing and timeframe When budgets are developed, they will include specific funds to promote gender issues and the dissemination of lessons in investments, both during preparation and during implementation.</p> <p>9. Arrangements for the implementation of the Program</p> <p>Spaces for consultation and agreement.</p> <p>An added benefit will be the inclusion of women in the process, most importantly those</p>
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	<p>women that are usually left out of community decision-making, with specific consultation events that could be organized for their participation</p> <p>The instruments will be developed and disseminated through various activities: This activity also includes the development of gender training modules and dissemination of good practices in incorporating a gender perspective in river basin management (see also Annex 4).</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1: Increased water supply to El Alto and La Paz</i> Additionally, the project includes addressing the needs of water use in the catchment sub-basin, improvements in the efficiency and reliability of these activities, protection and conservation of ecosystems, and attention to highly vulnerable population to changes generated by the project, such as women, youth, children and seniors.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 3: Program coordination and knowledge management (Total cost: US\$ 1.67 million, PPCR US\$ 1.5 million)</i> li Support the creation/use of tools for the integration of M&E systems in the various components of the Program, which explicitly will include the gender dimension as a crosscutting issue.</p> <p><i>B. Preparation, general purpose and specific objectives of the investment project</i> The overall objective of the Program is to increase the resilience of the entire water supply system of La Paz and El Alto. The specific objectives are: (iv) to start the preparation and implementation of a pilot project of an IRBM plan that is multipurpose, participatory, sustainable, resilient and includes the gender dimension;</p> <p>Overall program performance indicators <input type="checkbox"/> Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, household and vulnerability groups).</p>
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		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of beneficiaries moving from intermittent water service to continuous water provision (disaggregated by gender, household and vulnerability groups).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of beneficiaries with improved provision of wastewater disposal services (disaggregated by gender, household and vulnerability groups).</p> <p><i>Sub-component 2: Implementation of an integral river basin management (IRBM) program that includes protection and conservation of ecosystems and water provisioning for multiple uses</i></p> <p>The selected approach will be comprehensive, territorial and multi-sectoral, with special attention to the gender dimension (with the understanding that women in the region play a pivotal role in the management and protection of the micro-basins (see Annex 4).</p> <p><i>Sub-component 3: Social program for the protection of vulnerable groups affected by the “Multipurpose water resources project” and for populations affected by climate change in the intervention area (Total cost: US\$ 1.5 million).</i></p> <p>Based on the studies and social analysis undertaken during the design stage of the Investment Project for El Alto and La Paz, the population affected by the planned works will be identified and the vulnerable population will be profiled. Social mitigation activities will consider vulnerability differentiated by gender, giving priority to those most vulnerable, including considerations of climate change.</p> <p>the Program will increase their wellbeing), a special program will be designed to protect and benefit the most vulnerable, particularly women, children, the elderly and the disabled</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of created and/or strengthened water user organizations that have been trained to integrate basic aspects of sustainability in the water systems they manage, as well as climate change and variability in their actions, disaggregating
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		<p>trainees by gender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, with a farming system that is more resilient to climate change. • Area and number of persons, by sex, protected against flooding. <p>Part Three</p> <p>9. Description of Activities Covered by the grant preparation:</p> <p>The preparation grant will be used to prepare detailed infrastructure designs for the project taking into consideration climate change impacts on the area's hydrology balance. It will be based on a first study of alternatives already in course. The group of specific activities that will be covered by the grant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive project engineering (includes all project components) <input type="checkbox"/> Social assessments with emphasis on climate change impacts ogender issues <p>Preparation of instruments for environmental and social safeguards triggered by the Project (social study, including analysis and mapping of stakeholders in the two pilot sub-basins for the development of integrated river basin management plans; environmental study; and socio environmental framework) according to the national legislation and WB safeguards, including the women's perspective.</p> <p>ANNEX 4: Gender Approach for the SPCR</p>
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Annex 6 SREP-Word Search

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

Word Search – Document Review

Introduction

This document review matrix identifies the inclusion or mention of key terms in the Climate Investment Fund documents. It is not a summary or abstract of the content of each document.

Methodology

- Language search of Climate Investment Fund documents.
 - o Key terms: gender, sex, women, woman, female, men, male, equity and equality.
 - **: Key terms are to be highlighted in **bold**.
 - *: Include the page number of the content identified as relevant. The page number must be the page number of the document not the page number of the PDF.
- Each matrix relates to a particular region, countries are listed in alphabetical order.

AFRICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Ethiopia	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program	Proposal summary 3. Potential SREP investments have thus been prioritized vis-à-vis their contribution to assisting the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in meeting the overall demand for energy and improve access to energy at

	<p>Investment Plan for Ethiopia February, 2012</p>	<p>international standards as per the GTP, while adhering to the low-carbon mission statement of the CRGE and addressing the GoE's broader structural concerns regarding energy access and productive energy use, particularly for rural communities focusing on women and girls.</p> <p>5. ... Furthermore, in many cases, the time that is usually used in the collection of firewood will be spent for economic activities (for women), and better attendance to school (for girls).</p> <p>PROGRAM CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, FINANCING MATRIX AND CHANNELING OF FUNDS</p> <p>ii. Gender Equality Promotion;</p> <p>Gender Inequality (p. 13) The GoE and the SREP are keen in promoting gender equality by reducing the work overburden of women and girls through the provision of access to modern forms of renewable energies. (p. 15)</p> <p>44. Gender and HIV/AIDS related issues will be mainstreamed in energy sector activities.</p> <p>65. The study will involve collaboration between the federal government, regional states, private sector and other stakeholders. Application of improved alternative energy technologies will help minimize deforestation, reduce indoor air pollution that results in health problems and save the time women and children spend searching, collecting and transporting fuel wood. (p. 20)</p> <p>79. Also, inadequate supplies of fuel-wood and inefficient use directly impact on rural women's health and workload. (p. 24)</p> <p>89. All the projects indicated above meet the SREP investment criteria. Therefore, in the context of SREP, it is important to prioritize the projects as there are limited funds available under the program. The prioritization is based on the following major criteria: (i) Strategic relevance to the country's development; (ii) Gender development (p. 27)</p> <p>Gender development table (p. 29)</p>
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		<p>Results</p> <p>Increase access to energy by women and men</p> <p>Results</p> <p>a) % change in number of project beneficiaries with access to energy services from RE (women/men)</p> <p>b) # of jobs (women/men) in RE services created (project level)</p> <p>a) % change of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men) (p. 40)</p> <p>Transformative impact</p> <p>Energy supply and use by poor women and men in low income countries, to low carbon development pathways</p> <p>a) % of population (rural/urban) consuming energy services from RE sources (Country level) (women/men) (p. 41)</p> <p>- Number of jobs created during steam exploration, construction and operations (men/women); (p. 51)</p> <p>2...Also, inadequate supplies of fuel-wood and inefficient use directly impact on rural women's health and workload (p. 61)</p> <p>Results Indicators</p> <p>[% share] of SMEs headed by women (p. 64)</p> <p>The importance of ensuring that the criteria include the gender aspect as well. (p. 75)</p> <p>9. Improved stoves dissemination in Ethiopia in the past already showed to involved over 25,000 individuals mostly women, creating jobs and business opportunities for both urban and rural poor, boosting involvement of the local supply chain.</p> <p>11. The SREP supported programs are expected to involve over 20,000 unemployed youth of which over</p>
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		<p>75% are expected to be women.</p> <p>12. Gender Equality. Women are both producers and procreators and they are also active participants in the social, political, and cultural activities of their communities. Economic development in Ethiopia is unthinkable without the participation of women. In some economic sectors women even constitute a proportionally larger group of the labor force than men.</p> <p>13. It is estimated that over 15 million households rely on traditional biomass for cooking in Ethiopia. In both rural and urban communities, it is women and girls who cook and spend time near the fire. Providing clean energy for cooking through the use of RETs will significantly reduce the disproportionate health burden of indoor air pollution on women. RETs dissemination through the SREP supported programs could significantly reduce women's burden and kitchen drudgery.</p> <p>14. In rural societies of Ethiopia, women shoulder all the household activities and take care for the family. Some activities, such as firewood collection, water fetching as well as grinding grains are extremely time and energy consuming for women.</p> <p>15. Projects within the SREP supported programs are seen as a means towards development rather than an end by themselves, which will be successful provided other complementary projects are enhanced. The dissemination of 9 million improved stoves improves kitchen air pollution and the health of women and children. Small/micro hydro power could allow the establishment of grinding mills, dissemination of solar lanterns could replace some 3 million kerosene lanterns, and these are just some points. The availability of electric power will facilitate and enhance the effectiveness of health initiatives in the proposed mostly rural areas and in general the programs will contribute to the wellbeing of the entire community through the improvements of women's life. In addition the programs will be screened to insure that gender-sensitive strategies and indicators are developed. Monitoring and evaluation will be gender sensitive. Gender strategies for the programs include raising the awareness of both women and men on the issues of improved stoves and the Ethiopian cooking issues and empowering women both technically and economically</p> <p>16. In this regard, the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) through its Women and Youth directorate will</p>
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		<p>monitor the performance of the SREP supported programs as regards to its gender issues. (p. 81)</p> <p>ANNEX 5: INVESTMENT PLAN REVIEW</p> <p>g) Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender.</p> <p>In the cases of small hydro and geothermal there are few social and environmental issues that are discussed other than downstream distribution of the electricity. Social and environmental issues are addressed in both the distribution of modern energy and in improving the efficiency improvements in biomass usage for thermal services. In the latter, reduction in further deforestation in existing depleted situations highlights the environmental impacts. A recurring theme is the gathering of biomass and the effects of pollutants from cooking which is highlighted particularly for women and girls. The increase of employment opportunities are expected to be around 20 000 and is expected to consist of 75% women. The GoE maintain that in regard to impacts, "each project will develop detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and any possible Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that will be carried out at design/implementation phase and in accordance with MDB's safeguards." This process of appraisal needs to be explained in the IP. (p. 85)</p> <p>XIX.</p> <p>XX. c) Increase energy access:The GoE has an ambitious Universal Electricity Access Program, which addresses both affordability and equity issues in the country so as to electrify all towns and rural villages (p. 86)</p>
Kenya	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan for Kenya September, 2011	<p>Country and Sector Context</p> <p>5. Although Kenya's current contribution to global change is relatively small, its greenhouse gas emissions are expected to increase rapidly. Moreover, inadequate access to affordable energy is limiting social opportunities for the poor, women and children in particular. Gender disparities in access to energy are drawing back social development of families and communities. (pg. 4)</p> <p>6. Nonetheless, Kenya now has a unique opportunity to propel its future socio-economic development by following a low-carbon path. As one measure of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the Government has developed the National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2010 that integrates climate change dimension into national policies and programs. The low-carbon development can be facilitated by a dynamic private sector in the country that is active also in renewable energy development. Exploitation of renewable energy has a great potential to contribute to this goal and to promote gender equity and access</p>

to energy services in Kenya. (pg. 4)

Table E2: Results Framework for Kenya SREP Investment Plan

<i>Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (year 2010)</i>	<i>Targets</i>
Project Outputs and Outcomes			
1. Increase in number of women and men supplied with electricity	Number of customers connected to Main grid	1,441,139	2,200,000 (by 2015)
	Number of customers connected to Mini- grid	22,500	33,500 (by 2015)
(pg. 9)			
<i>Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (year 2010)</i>	<i>Targets</i>

	Transformed energy supply and use by poor women and men in Kenya, to low carbon development pathways	a) Number of new households connected to electricity in the rural areas.	TBC	TBC
	b) Population (rural) consuming energy services from new hybrid RE systems	TBC	TBC	
	c) Change in the energy development index - EDI (per capita electricity consumption)	TBC	TBC	
	(pg. 10)			
	<p>I. Introduction</p> <p>2. This document is Kenya's Investment Plan (IP), which is a country-level and outcome-focused programmatic approach to scaling up renewable energy. This IP is prepared under the leadership of the Government of Kenya and is in line with national renewable energy development strategy as stipulated in: the Kenya Vision 2030 (the National Economic Development Blueprint); the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2004 (The Energy Policy Document); the Energy Act of 2006; the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP); Rural Electrification Master Plan; the Feed-in Tariff (FiT) Policy, the Kenya National Climate Change Response Strategy; and Gender Audit of Energy Policies and Programmes in Kenya June 2007. This IP brings together into a single cohesive document various power sector, renewable energy and climate change policies, programs and initiatives. (pg. 12)</p>			

	<p>II. Country and Sector Context</p> <p>9. Moreover, inadequate access to affordable energy is limiting social opportunities for the poor, women and children in particular. It is estimated that in Kenya, 77 percent people do not have electricity connections. Over 85 percent of the population rely on traditional fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung, and agricultural residues for cooking and heating. Many urban and rural poor are not reached by grid-based electrical power nor is there adequate distribution of gas or other cooking and heating fuels: Firewood remains the predominant fuel for cooking, mainly in rural areas, followed by charcoal and kerosene, which are creating indoor pollution and health problems; and for lighting, over 79 percent of households use kerosene-based lamps. The lack of access to affordable energy has a number of implications for poor households, and for women in particular including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women and children disproportionately suffer from health problems related to gathering and using traditional fuel and cooking in poorly ventilated indoor conditions. These include respiratory infections, cancer, and eye diseases; b. High opportunity costs related to time spent gathering fuel and water which limits their ability to engage in educational and income-generating activities resulting in dramatically different literacy rates and school enrolment levels between men and women; and c. Lack of electricity in rural areas is an added hindrance to women's access to useful media information such as market for their produce, health information and civic education. <p>10. Gender disparities in access to energy are drawing back social development of families and communities. There are disparities in energy use between female- and male-headed households: About 15 percent of male-headed households, compared to 11 percent of the female-headed ones, use electricity for lighting; a larger proportion of female-headed households (81 percent) use kerosene lamps or other unspecified sources as compared to male-headed (78 percent); and female headed households rely more on the fuel wood than the male headed households. These disparities negatively affect inclusive socio-economic development in the country.</p> <p>(pg. 15)</p> <p>Program Description</p> <p>12. In accordance with the objectives and criteria of SREP as well as additional screening criteria that were prepared in consultation with stakeholders, three projects are proposed to be funded by SREP: 200 MW geothermal development, hybrid mini-grid systems, and solar water heating. These projects to be funded by</p>
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	<p>SREP are expected to bring transformative impacts on renewable energy development (pg.5)</p> <p>13. Exploitation of renewable energy has a great potential to contribute towards gender-equity and access to energy services in Kenya. Reduced drudgery for women and increased access to non-polluting power for lighting, cooking, and other household and productive purposes can have dramatic effects on women's levels of empowerment, education, literacy, nutrition, health, economic opportunities, and involvement in community activities. These improvements in women's lives can, in turn, have significant beneficial consequences for their families and communities through access to education; media and communications in schools and at home; and better medical facilities for maternal care, including refrigeration and sterilization. (pg. 16)</p> <p>Cost of Electricity and Pricing</p> <p>21. The cost of electricity in Kenya is high, placing a heavy burden on household and industrial consumers. The cost of household connection, paid up-front to KPLC, starts at approximately KES 35,000 (about USD 422). In addition, once connected, a modest amount of grid electricity (about 134 kWh per capita consumption) costs at about 15 US cents equivalent per kWh. The high cost of electricity service is a major obstacle to the expansion of electricity connection to low-income households, and in particular, female headed households. These electricity costs are high because of the substantial investments needed to build new generation, transmission and distribution facilities, as well as the high operating electricity supply cost. The consumer electricity tariff structure is such that there is cross-subsidy whereby the high electricity consumers subsidize the low consumers. The life-line consumers utilize less than 50 kWh/per month and pay the generation costs only. (pg. 20)</p> <p>III. Renewable Energy Sector Context</p> <p>Solar</p> <p>The Government is undertaking the following: a. Efforts to provide lighting and water pumping PV installations to public institutions in arid and semi-arid lands where there is no access to the grid. These institutions are mainly primary and secondary schools, dispensaries, health centers, police and administration units and public water wells. The programme has provided quality lighting for students; extended medical services including maternity and refrigerated medicines; relieved women from the burden of drawing water from the wells; and provided security, especially to women and children who are the most</p>
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vulnerable. (pg. 24)

Scaling Up Improved Biomass Cook Stoves in Institutions

44. *Background.* Use of traditional sources of energy coupled with the use of inefficient firewood and charcoal stoves pose the following threats: severe health risks especially to **women** and children, biomass depletion, deforestation, forest degradation and loss of biodiversity. Massive scale up of the cook stove technologies is needed to mitigate these risks. (pg. 34)

Risk Assessment

Table 9: Risk Assessment of the Program

RISK	DESCRIPTION / MITIGATION	RESIDUAL RISK
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		<p><i>Social Risks</i> (risks related to social issues)</p> <p>By providing affordable electricity to more people and improving the quality of supply the Project will promote greater economic growth and equity. Public consultations are mandatory part of Environmental Impact Assessments, which would also include social impact assessment, as per the Kenya Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999. The National Environmental Management Authority makes available all draft EAs and provides the public 40 days for feedback. The addressing of the feedback by the project proponent is generally included as a condition for approval of the EA. Appropriate social development measures will be incorporated into project design.</p> <p>Low</p>
		(pg. 48)

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

72. The following objectives and indicators have been used to develop the Results Framework:

a) Objectives:

- ☐ Increase in number of **women and men** supplied with electricity
- ☐ Additional resources leveraged for geothermal and **grid** systems investments
- ☐ Improved enabling environment for renewable energy production and use (pg. 50)

b) Indicators:

- ☐ Leverage factor of SREP funding; financing from other sources (contributions broken down by development partners (MDBs and Bilateral), Government of Kenya, CSOs, private sector) for geothermal and mini-grids using renewable energy sources
- ☐ Percentage (%) change in number of project beneficiaries with access to energy services from geothermal and mini-grids using renewable energy sources (**women/men**)
- ☐ Enactment of policies, laws and regulations for renewable energy (pg. 50 – 51)

Table 10: Results Framework of the Program

1. Increase in number of women and men supplied with electricity	Number of customers connected to Main grid	1,441,139	2,200,000 (by 2015)	KPLC	Project M&E
Number of customers connected to Mini- grid	22,500	33,500 (by 2015)	KPLC	Project M&E	

		3. Increased economic viability of renewable energy sector	a) Percentage (%) of private sector RE investments of total new energy investments	TBC	TBC	MoE
			b) Change in percentage (%) of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men)	TBC	TBC	MoE
		Transformed energy supply and use by poor women and men in Kenya, to low carbon development pathways	c) Number of new households connected to electricity in the rural areas.	TBC	TBC	REA
		(pg. 51 – 52)				
		Annex 5: Investment Concept Briefs 1. Hybrid Mini Grids Systems Proposed Contribution to Initiating Transformation 4. The program will transform and positively impact livelihoods and bring co-benefits to local communities. It				

		<p>will lead to higher access to energy and low GHG emissions and less indoor air pollution in homes that previously used kerosene for lighting. The overall cost of electricity will be reduced since fuel costs are shared by all electricity consumers. Increased connectivity would further eliminate health risks to women and children arising from use of kerosene and wood fuel. Experience has shown that established mini-grids have attracted development of other related infrastructure that include clean water, quality health care, job creation, information and communication technology among others. These have impacted positively on the rural women and youth who can easily access relevant information. (pg. 64)</p> <p>3. Development of 200 MW of Geothermal in Kenya Proposed Contribution to Initiating Transformation</p> <p>13. Most of the geothermal resources are located in under-developed areas. Through the development of this resource, various co-benefits will be available for local communities: electricity generation; opening up of the areas through infrastructure development such as roads and water; opportunity for direct utilization of geothermal heat and condensate for industrial and agricultural based activities leading to employment creation and income generation; increased security in the areas as a result of the economic activities and social amenities. These activities transform the life of women (e.g. water supply from geothermal development will lift the burden of searching for water from long distances, improve farming activities through irrigation leading to food security thereby boosting overall psychological and physical health for women). Moreover, by world average, geothermal development is estimated to require 1 MW/employee and one support staff at a power plant. This means that geothermal development would directly create employment by two employees per MW. (pg. 74)</p>
Kenya	Project: Menengai Geothermal Development Project Project Appraisal Report	<p>Project Summary</p> <p>In a country where the electrification rate is only 15%, this project will enable substantial increase in the provision of additional reliable, clean and affordable power generation capacity to Kenyan households, businesses and industries, with an increase equivalent to 26% of the current total installed generation capacity in the country. The steam field development will enable electricity generation equivalent to the consumption needs of up to around 500,000 households of which 70,000 in rural areas, 300,000 small businesses, as well as 1,000 GWh of energy to businesses and industries. The project will also help avoid close to 2 million tons of CO₂ per annum. Access to modern energy will help improve health and education</p>

	November, 2011	<p>opportunities, particularly for women and girls. The project will also ensure an employment ratio of 30% women which will be high for small town standards in Kenya. The transfer of the potable water facility to the community/municipality will have a direct effect in the empowerment of women who normally collect water for domestic purposes. (pg. 5 pdf.)</p> <p>Results-Based Logical Framework</p> <p><i>Output:</i> Consultancy services</p> <p><i>Performance Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of studies - Number of trainees on drilling technologies, geoscience and donor procurement and finance (disaggregated by gender) - Laboratory and field equipment <p><i>Target:</i> By end 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 feasibility study - 60 trainees on drilling technologies, 6 on geoscience and 10 on donor procurement and finance (30% of all trainees will be women) - 1 functional laboratory <p>(pg. 8 pdf.)</p> <p>2 Project Description</p> <p>2.6.1 Lack of access to productive electricity is increasingly acknowledged as a key obstacle to social and economic development. Kenya has currently a very low overall electricity access rate of 15%. The project will add an additional installed generation capacity equivalent to 26% of the current total installed generation capacity in the country. Kenyan consumers will benefit most directly from the increase in installed generation capacity and related electricity supply, as it will promote greater economic growth and equity. The project will provide opportunities for the development of small businesses; expand Kenyans' access to modern energy, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) such as radio, and the Internet; and increase employment opportunities and incomes, thereby helping to improve overall quality of life. Women and girls tend to have increased opportunities for good health and education when the community has access to</p>
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	<p>modern forms of energy, which allows for more efficient health centers and lighting. Kenya as a country will also reap the benefits of a diversified energy mix and enhanced energy security, since geothermal is an indigenous resource. (pg. 8)</p> <p>2.6.2 The local communities surrounding the Menengai field will benefit from local job creation (GDC will employ and train local workers for construction, operation, security and other positions) as well as business and other tertiary opportunities; in fact, the project is expected to create 912 skilled and about 300 unskilled jobs in the area. Women will particularly benefit from the project, as the employment ratio of women will be at least 30% (above the current national women employment ratio in the country). Considering the fact that the potable water facilities to be developed by the project for the drilling activities will be transferred to the community/municipality at the end of the project implementation, this will have a direct effect on the empowerment of women and girls who normally collect water for domestic purposes. (pg. 8)</p> <p>2.6.3 Furthermore, GDC intends to utilize geothermal resources to promote socioeconomic initiatives in surrounding communities, such as fish farming, improvements to pasture land, milk processing, and grain storage. Given women's prominence in some of these activities, the project will contribute to economically empowering women by strengthening their capacities to undertake such activities. (pg. 9)</p> <p>2.8.7 The main lesson learned so far is that the private sector's has limited appetite for relatively risky drilling activities, especially on greenfields. In fact, on the Greenfield concessions of Suswa and Longonot, it has proven to be very difficult to mobilize the required financing from traditional sources to undertake the initial development activities (drilling and infrastructure). Therefore the developers have to mobilize significant equity financing to undertake those initial activities and they expect extremely high returns as well, which may limit the economic and financial viability of the project. (pg. 10 – 11)</p> <p>3 Project Feasibility</p> <p>3.1 Financial and Economic Performance</p> <p>3.1.4 It is important to note that while Geothermal Development Company (GDC), as a state owned enterprise, as well as its development partners are satisfied with a FIRR of 8.3%, this return would not be acceptable for a private investor in the drilling stage of geothermal development. Drilling, being an</p>
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	<p>exploration type of activity would have to be essentially funded by equity if undertaken by a private investor. As such, it is typically seen that private investors would expect returns ranging between 25 and 35 percent return on equity for sub-Saharan African exploration risk. This is why private sector participation is only considered for the second phase of the project, namely the steam-to-power generation investment. (pg. 12)</p> <p>3.2 Environmental and Social Impact</p> <p>3.2.1 Notably, the project does not have significant impacts on socially and ecologically sensitive environments. However, due the importance of risk of accident, the project is classified as category 1.</p> <p>In line with the Bank's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures. The ESIA summary was posted on the Bank's website on 01 August 20114. A detailed environmental and social analysis is provided in: http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-SocialAssessments/Kenya-Menengai%20Geothermal%20Power%20Project-ESIA%20Summary.pdf</p> <p>3.2.6 Gender: Women and girls tend to have increased opportunities for good health and education when the community has access to modern forms of energy. When it comes to the direct employment by the project, males dominate the commercial, industrial, building stone quarrying, ballast crashing and sand harvesting sectors. However, this project will ensure an employment ratio of minimum 30% women which will be high for small town standards in Kenya. The 30% employment ratio is highlighted in the new Kenyan constitution. The employment ratio will serve to enhance women's participation in the traditionally male dominated fields, enabling them to acquire the required skill sets. The emergence of employment opportunities would translate into an increase in incomes/ revenues available to the households which women are part of and to the small and microenterprises that will be employed by and/or create by them. The transfer of the potable water facility to the local communities/municipalities will have a direct effect in the empowerment of women and the girl child who normally collect water for domestic purposes. (pg. 14)</p> <p>3.2.7 GDC intends to utilize geothermal resources to promote socio-economic initiatives in surrounding communities, such as fish farming, improved pasture land, milk processing, and grain storage. Given women's prominence in some of these activities, the project will contribute to economically empowering women by strengthening their capacities to undertake such activities. While men will benefit from the project, the project will serve to leverage greater opportunities to enhance the benefits to be shared by</p>
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		women. (pg. 14)
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Mali	<p>Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan for Mali October, 2011</p>	<p>5. From a social point of view, inadequate access to affordable energy is limiting social opportunities for the poor, women and the youth in particular; gender disparities in access to energy are drawing back social development of communities, in particular in rural areas. (p. vii)</p> <p><i>Environmental and Social achievements.</i> Environmental and social impacts of energy projects follow standard national review procedures under the Ministry of Environment; safeguard frameworks acceptable to MDB requirements are in place for rural energy projects. A <i>National Climate Change Strategy</i> has been finalized in September 2011. Considerable potential for gender specific activities in rural electrification, that are inherently linked to productive energy uses and the strengthening of the public private partnership between local energy service providers and national agencies, are been identified in a gender assessment financed by World Bank and will be further strengthened during IP implementation.</p> <p><i>Rural energy access expansion achievements:</i> The GoM launched an ambitious rural energy access program in the last decade to achieve the rural electrification goals set in the <i>National Energy Policy</i>. In rural areas, private local energy companies and local initiatives (communities, women associations), with support from AMADER, are the drivers of Mali's successful rural energy access agenda. (p. vii)</p> <p>9. Scaling-up key renewable energy technologies as part of the SREP-Mali Program. The proposed renewable energy technologies to be scaled up under the SREP program comprise solar PV, mini-hydro, and bio-fuel technologies, with a focus on electricity production and productive energy uses for women and men. (p. viii)</p> <p>13. The main expected results of the program are the following:</p>
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		<p>Jobs related to the adoption of renewable energy are created in targeted areas (for men and women). (p. x)</p> <p>18. Off-grid characteristics. In the rural areas, private local energy companies and local initiatives (communities, associations) (p. 6)</p> <p>Jobs related to the adoption of renewable energy are created in targeted areas (for men and women). (p. 21)</p> <p><i>Conducting of feasibility and impact/assessment studies</i> for the efficient preparation, control and technical monitoring of investments.</p> <p>From a <i>social perspective</i>, appropriate diagnostic studies will focus on the “energy-poverty” situation of some vulnerable population groups, the impact of proposed investments on the condition of women and gender equity, under a gender approach and local perception (including degree of satisfaction) in relation to the provision of energy services by public and private operators. (p. 26)</p> <p>Co-Benefits</p> <p>76. Lastly, with regard to gender equity, SREP will contribute to significantly improving the social and economic status of women since its initiatives will contribute to reducing the time and chores involved in collecting firewood (thereby freeing them for other tasks), improving their access to energy for income generating activities. Availability of modern energy services in rural communities will allow children to do their homework at night, women to be able to deliver babies in better conditions and to have a security of movement at night, etc. A whole range of income generating activities is emerging from local communities once electricity is provided, including the creation of jobs through businesses for ice making, food processing, small retail shops, restaurants. A 2011 gender</p>
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		<p>assessment targeted to rural electrification initiatives identified a considerable potential for gender specific activities to be scaled up under the SREP program (See Appendix 8 for more information). (p. 29)</p> <p>Project 2: Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems Implemented by: AMADER (with CNESOLER and ANADEB) Co-financing: WB</p> <p>... (ii) increase the number of jobs and productive energy uses in rural areas, with a focus on vulnerable groups (women, youth), (p. 32)</p> <p>Table 6: List of the three SREP Investment Projects and the Strategic Coordination Mechanism (p. 34)</p> <p>Project 3 : Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity Development TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT</p> <p>Reduced health risks (women and children)</p> <p>General socio-economic development in targeted localities with a focus on energy and gender aspects</p> <p>Section V: Contribution to the National Energy Sector Roadmap and Potential for Replication of Investments</p> <p>105....Increased connectivity will further eliminate health risks to women and children arising from use of kerosene and wood fuel. (p. 42)</p> <p>Table 8: Main risks and proposed mitigation measures Social risks (related to social issues)</p>
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		<p>...</p> <p>By providing affordable electricity to more people, the program will promote greater economic growth and equity, including targeted investment activities in rural areas.</p> <p>A focus on productive energy uses and employment creation is incorporated in the program design and will target vulnerable groups (women and youth) (p. 48)</p> <p>Section VIII: Monitoring and Evaluation table Core indicators Number of targeted households with access to energy services from RE (women/men)</p> <p>d) Number of jobs (women/men) created in RE sector</p> <p>b) Change in percentage (%) of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men)</p> <p>5.Improved respiratory health of women, men, girls, and boys (p. 49)</p> <p>Number of jobs created during (i) construction and (ii) operations (men/women) (p. 60)</p> <p>6...It will lead to higher access to energy, replace fossil fuel consumption in rural areas, and lower GHG emissions and less indoor air pollution in homes that previously used kerosene for lighting. Increased connectivity would further eliminate health risks to women and children arising from use of kerosene and wood fuel uses. ...These have impacted positively on the rural women and youth who can easily access relevant information. (p. 68)</p> <p>10. Capacity building, Technical Assistance, and Awareness Raising. ...(ii) training for rural population in targeted villages, particularly women, on the need for efficient use of energy to and potentials for more productive energy uses. (p. 70)</p>
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		<p>Results Indicators</p> <p>12. The proposed key results indicators include:</p> <p>Number of project beneficiaries with access to RET, by gender (p. 76)</p> <p>...Through isolated grids, rural electrification is also likely to further develop other infrastructures (water, health, education, etc.), which will improve the living conditions of rural communities (particularly for women and the young people).</p> <p>...</p> <p>.....This will enhance, in an integrated way, energy security, business start-ups, reduction of local pollution and improvement of the livelihoods and living conditions of the local communities (with special attention to vulnerable groups, including women and young people). (p 92)</p> <p>Annex V: Current / Planned Short Term Activities in the Area of Renewable Energies</p> <p>Table</p> <p>Project Promotion of New and Renewable Energies for Advancement of Women (PENRAF)</p> <p>Objective: The project aims to support communes and villages for access to RE; create in chosen communes attractive equipment for private stakeholders ; satisfy energy needs of selected communes ; integrate women's associations and promote women in distribution of RE equipment; increase productive incomes of beneficiaries</p> <p>Linkages with SREP: Promotion of RE at local level and distribution of RE equipment in selected localities ; environmental protection ; women's integration</p> <p>Project Promotion of Jatropha production and use as sustainable agro bio-fuel in Mali</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>The project aims to (i) promote access to renewable energies in decentralized areas; (ii)</p>
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		<p>produce supports needed for the formulation of appropriate regulatory framework for quality oil such as agro-fuel, fixing of prices in the area of jatropha products, access to land, certification of production process, (iii) promote gender equity and (iv) promote jatropha-based technologies, (v) conduct technical and economic analyses of production systems</p> <p>Linkages with SREP: Promotion of RE at local level and promotion of biofuel technologies, creation of incomes for women (p. 94)</p> <p>Objectives: The Project aims to: Introduce new energy sources and technologies capable of alleviating the chores of women in rural areas</p> <p>Develop and build the capacity to own and manage PRFM product by decentralized structures, private sector, cooperatives and women's groupings</p> <p>Linkages with SREP: Integration of women and contribution to development of industry (value chain) biofuel (p. 95)</p> <p>Annex VI: Independent Review and Feedback from the SREP National Commission SREP-Mali has addressed adequately the issues related to the promotion of lessons learned and their wider dissemination as well as those related to gender. (p. 99)</p> <p>SREP-MALI INVESTMENT PLAN: Questions and Comments Received and Responses MDB Review Process Reviewer: Naceur Hammami Adequately addresses gender issues SREP-Mali has addressed adequately the issues related to gender. (p. 106)</p>
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		<p>Gender</p> <p>SREP-Mali has addressed adequately the issues related to gender</p> <p>The program targets specific support to income generating activities that are more particularly adapted to women. Rural electrification projects will contribute to: (i) significantly improve the social and economic status of women in so far as its initiatives will contribute to reducing the time and chores involved in collecting firewood (thereby freeing them for other tasks, including children's education); and (ii) improve their access to energy for income generating activities. A 2011 gender assessment targeted to rural electrification initiatives identified a considerable potential for gender specific activities to be scaled up under the SREP program. Appendix 8 has been added to further provide information on gender issues in the energy sector. (p. 109)</p>
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ASIA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Nepal	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan for Nepal September, 2011	<p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <hr/> <p>Objectives This is Nepal's Investment Plan for funding under the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP). The objectives of SREP in Nepal are to: (i) leverage complementary credit, grant and private sector equity cofinancing, (ii) bring about transformational impacts through scaling up energy access using renewable energy technologies (RETs), poverty reduction, gender and social inclusiveness and climate change mitigation, and (iii) ensure sustainable operations through technical assistance and capacity building. (pg. 5)</p> <p>Expected Outcomes The main outcomes expected are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional financing leveraged with other development partners and private sector equity to achieve government's goal in scaling up energy access, both on-grid and off grid, through renewable energy sources; ▪ Mainstreaming of commercial lending through financial institutions for renewable energy projects; ▪ Rapid takeoff of small hydro power projects; ▪ Environmental, social and gender co-benefits such as reduction of GHG emissions, mitigation of damage to forest cover, productive end use of energy, extended hours for domestic work and children's education, improved access to information and empowerment of local communities, particularly women; ▪ Rationalized fund delivery for mini and micro energy projects through a single channel (the proposed Central Renewable Energy Fund) with different windows for disbursing credit, subsidies and technical assistance; and

- Transition of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre into Alternative Energy Promotion Board, which will serve as a one-stop shop for renewable energy development in the country for projects up to 10 MW in capacity. (pg. 5)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. Nepal is one of six countries identified for assistance under the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP). As one of three programs under the Strategic Climate Fund, SREP aims to demonstrate the social, economic and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector. In particular, the objectives of SREP in Nepal are to: (i) leverage complementary credit and grant cofinancing, (ii) bring about transformational impacts through scaling up energy access using renewable energy technologies (RETs), poverty reduction, **gender** and social inclusiveness and climate change mitigation, and (iii) ensure sustainable operations through technical assistance and capacity building. (pg. 6)

2.0 COUNTRY CONTEXT

6.0 Economy. Nepal is a landlocked Himalayan country with an area of 147,181 km² and population of 28.6 million⁸⁰. It is a Less Developed Country with a human development index (HDI) of 0.428⁸¹ and per capita nominal GDP of USD 642. The annual GDP growth rate estimated for the fiscal year 2010-11 is 3.47%⁸². More than one third of the GDP is derived from the agriculture sector. Remittance, which is over 23% of GDP, is the main source of cash income for a majority of households (HH).

⁸⁰ Estimate for 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics

⁸¹ Human Development Report 2010

⁸² GDP 2011, Texts and Tables, Central Bureau of Statistics

Income **inequality** and low pay for **women**, especially in the informal sector, are some of the characteristics of the economy.

7.0 Socio-political. Nepal has a multiethnic society, but social discrimination still persists in terms of **gender** and caste, especially in the remote and rural areas. The country is in the state of political transition and is in the process of transforming the unitary system of government into a federal one. Constitution making has been a very challenging task. Political instability and uncertainties, and the lack of elected representatives particularly at the local level are affecting the course of development.

Table 4.2: Selection Criteria and Shortlisting of Projects

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Small Hydro Power</i>	<i>Mini Hydro Power</i>	<i>Micro Hydro Power</i>	<i>Pico Hydro Power</i>	<i>Improved Water Mill</i>	<i>Solar PV</i>	<i>Biogas</i>
<i>Leverage</i>							
Additional credit funds	High	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
Additional grant funds	Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
<i>Transformational Impact</i>							
Potential for scaling up	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
Potential for innovation	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Poverty reduction	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Gender/social inclusiveness	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium

(pg. 27)

5.4 Co-Benefits

	<p>154. An estimated 140,000 domestic and another 10,000 institutional biogas plants are planned under SREP. Biogas provides a clean and convenient source of heat for cooking and saves the drudgery of gathering fuel wood, a task typically assigned to women. In addition, the environmental co-benefits include the mitigation of deforestation, and the productive use of the slurry, a by-product, as an organic fertilizer.</p> <p>156. Further, several economic, environmental, social and gender co-benefits are triggered on many fronts that are not always immediately quantifiable. They include aspects such as the impact of improved access to information and empowerment of local communities, particularly women; and the socio-economic development of the community through opportunities for entrepreneurship that are unleashed by access to modern energy services. (pg. 38)</p> <p>1. The discussion generated views on implementation aspects as well as administrative and process issues to be addressed when finalizing the SREP Investment Plan. The key suggestions from participants regarding mini and micro energy development are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There should be a focus on capacity building of the private sector ▪ The flow of funds to the end user/private sector should be streamlined through an effective mechanism ▪ The processes and procedures for funds flow and institutional arrangements to be clear and transparent, with an effective monitoring mechanism in place ▪ The SREP intervention should address transformation impacts such as gender and social inclusiveness, climate change, and socio-economic co-benefits ▪ An aspect of scaling up should include commercialization of new technologies such as biogas electrification ▪ For solar home system installations, the major constraint is the availability of working capital financing for the installer and consumer loans for the end user. (pg. 59)
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		<p>2. Proposed Contribution to Initiating Transformation</p> <p>Access to electricity eliminates health risks arising from kerosene fumes, and fire hazards caused by toppled wick lamps; women and children in the HH are those who are most affected. Further, the elimination of kerosene lamps contributes to the mitigation of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Experience shows that these community-based projects bring about improved social and gender inclusiveness and cohesion, as decisions are made in a consultative manner; many contribute 'sweat equity' during construction, and also later during operation and maintenance, thus establishing a stake in the venture; local youth get an opportunity to build technical competencies and leadership skills. In short, village reawakening through empowerment. (pg. 90)</p>
Nepal	Note on Proposed Revision to the Investment Plan for Nepal Climate Investment Funds SREP/SC.IS.2/Inf.3 February, 2012	No mention of gender, sex, female, male, men, women, woman, equity, equality.

LATIN AMERICA		LANGUAGE CONTENT** (page*)
COUNTRY	PROJECT	
Honduras	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan for Honduras	15. The use of firewood in traditional open stoves has negative effects on the health of the population, especially women and children. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the use of biomass fuels in open stoves causes the premature deaths of approximately 1.6 million people every year around the world due to

	October, 2011	<p>inhalation of pollutant gases², with the victims being mainly women and small children. In addition, the handling and transport of firewood leads to corresponding social problems, and is linked with child labor and more broadly to gender inequality issues. Finally, the demand for firewood from urban centers contributes to deforestation. (p. 11)</p> <p>21. Consequently, implementing the various activities financed by SREP will encourage the use of renewable energy sources, thus contributing to meeting the challenges of climate change mitigation, and securing various benefits for the country's development, such as energy security, reduced local air pollution, new economic opportunities for development—in terms of employment generation in productive sectors and poverty reduction—, better quality of life, and higher gender equality, particularly in rural areas (p. 12)</p> <p>28. The main objective of the ERUS component is.....By developing new business models and regulatory environment, ERUS will have a transformational effect, in particular by attracting private sector resources and expertise that will fuel the scaling-up of access to off-grid RE-based rural electrification and to clean and efficient cooking stoves. ERUS will build on existing social networks—especially NGOs—to ensure local appropriation, reduce the costs of intervention and maximize gender-related benefits. (p. 13)</p> <p>Transformation of supply and use of energy by poor women and men in low income developing countries, with low levels of low carbon emission</p> <p>e) Time dedicated to the collection of firewood for use in cook stoves by i) women, and ii) men (p. 16)</p> <p>Country Context Women make up 51% of the population, and are the heads of 26% of households. Forty percent of women are employed, as compared to 80% of the male population.</p>
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		<p>33. Over the past two decades, the Government of Honduras has made great efforts in promoting and protecting women's rights through the approval of legislation to ensure equal rights for men and women. However, living conditions for Honduran women are still complicated. Honduran legislation grants women the same ownership rights as men, yet women own only one-quarter of the land in the country because there still exist socio-cultural norms that recognize men as the landowners. Honduras has taken steps to strengthen the protection of women's physical integrity, but violence against them remains a common problem. (p. 17)</p> <p>57. The availability of energy services has a distinct impact on the lives of poor people and women, especially in rural areas, where women have the responsibility for firewood collection, household cooking and subsistence activities for the family. (p. 24)</p> <p>63. Firewood is also used in micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), mainly in the production of tortillas for sale by women, salt extraction, brick production, bakeries, production of <i>panela</i> (sweet brown sugar) and coffee processing plants. (p. 26)</p> <p>In terms of rural development, the component would create employment in rural areas, support the 'base of the pyramid'; and in particular facilitate access by women to employment and the benefits of clean energy. (p. 38)</p> <p>Component 3: Sustainable Rural Energization (ERUS) <i>Background</i></p> <p>118. Limited access to sustainable energy services in rural areas, especially in indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, affects the quality of life of the people and hinders a socioeconomic development in harmony with the environment. Moreover, the high level of inefficient and unsustainable firewood use to supply basic energy needs affects the health and economy primarily of women, and contributes to compromising the sustainability of forest resources (p. 39)</p>
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		<p>123. The strategy will be based on the following principles:</p> <p>133 Social participation from a gender perspective (p. 40)</p> <p>Health benefits, especially for women and children, by avoiding exposure to harmful gases from inefficient burning of firewood in traditional stoves.</p> <p>Reduced time spent on household chores such as firewood collection or food processing, so that women can use that time to work, attend school or participate more actively in the community.</p> <p>Increased women's health and safety, by reducing exposure to harmful fumes and gases, by reducing firewood carrying chores, and by providing lighting in the communities at night.</p> <p>Increased opportunities for young women to attend school and escape poverty more easily, due to the reduction of the time spent by their mothers on housework. (p. 41)</p> <p>Table 18: Risk Assessment of the SREP Investment Plan for Honduras</p> <p>Development of RE projects in many cases leads to social conflicts caused by misinformation, political ideologies, gender inequality, socialization processes, inadequate and occasionally lack of commitments offered by the project developers (p. 45)</p> <p>144. especially information disaggregated by gender, energy and poverty, quantification of investment and job creation, among others (p. 46)</p> <p>Transformation of supply and use of energy by poor women and men in low income developing countries, with low levels of low carbon emission</p>
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		<p>e) Time dedicated to the collection of firewood for use in cook stoves by i) women, and ii) men (p. 48)</p> <p>8. The mission contributed a better view of the barriers to developing sustainable renewable energy projects (especially financial and grid connection) and explored gender issues, the potential benefits of the use of efficient stoves for health and the local and global environment, and the challenges of bringing renewable energy-based electricity services to rural populations, among others. The discussion emphasized the most appropriate instruments to be used in the context of SREP.</p> <p>PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS</p> <p>10. The budget structure and Investment Plan were reviewed and discussed with key stakeholders at different stages. In a first stage, an initial draft of the IP was developed based on the identification of problems and barriers faced by RE. For the preparation of this situational analysis consultations with stakeholders with experience in the ER were carried out, and further consultations were conducted addressing the issue of gender. (p. 54)</p> <p>Reduction in the negative impacts of indoor air pollution on health (notably respiratory and eye diseases), especially among women and small children, as well as burns (p. 55)</p> <p>17... This will be achieved through stakeholders capacity building for supporting local consultation processes, educational activities, and training for communities including a gender-specific approach which will seek to maximize the potential involvement of the community with a gender perspective in RET projects and support their involvement in rural community decision making with respect to energy investments. (p. 62)</p> <p>Table 26: Expected, Indicative Eligibility Criteria for the ADERC Component</p> <p>Public benefits:</p>
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	<p>support from local communities and benefits conveyed to them, with emphasis on gender and ethnic equality (p. 63)</p> <p>The Consultant will also perform an Environmental and Social Study, examining the Social and Environmental aspects of ADERC needed to prepare a safeguards document, as well as studying social and gender impact issues in communities hosting RE projects, and assessing the technical assistance needs of those communities in order ensure their access to benefits of the projects. (p. 67)</p> <p>(e) Study on relevant gender aspects (p. 68)</p> <p>Annex 7: Component 3 – Sustainable Rural Energization (ERUS) PROBLEM STATEMENT</p> <p>1. Limited access to sustainable energy services in rural areas, especially in indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, affects the quality of life of the people and hinders a socioeconomic development in harmony with the environment. Moreover, the high level of inefficient and unsustainable firewood use to supply basic energy needs affects the health of women and children and the economy of the family. It also contributes to compromising the sustainability of forest resources. (p. 70)</p> <p>12. cultural barriers... Therefore in all electrification strategies with renewable energy, it is fundamental to provide training to the beneficiaries in the management, operation and maintenance of the systems and to raise awareness about their benefits. In this regard it is important to guarantee the participation of women in the training sessions so that they can take part in all the management and decision-making processes. (p. 71)</p> <p>...This analysis includes identifying possible benefits at multi-sectoral level (sustainable management of natural resources such as biomass and water; agricultural and livestock production; education and health), under a gender perspective and linking multi-</p>
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		<p>sectoral strategic partners identified for the development of projects.</p> <p>☐ Study on the impact of rural renewable energy projects with a gender perspective.</p> <p>☐ Training, communication and promotion with a gender perspective on RET issues. (p. 72)</p> <p>18. This component has a direct link to promoting the productive use of energy, which will have a positive impact on economic development in a framework of social and environmental sustainability. The component also considers gender issues, as it is intended to encourage women's participation in decision-making and management of the systems. Women are also the greatest beneficiaries from distribution of improved stoves, and from the opportunities offered by energy to empower small businesses with a gender perspective (corner stores or small grocery stores, bakeries, tortilla sellers, etc.). (p. 73)</p> <p>Study on gender aspects relevant to the program interventions. (p. 75)</p> <p><i>g. Addresses social and environmental issues, including gender?</i></p> <p>Although the IP mentions the importance of gender components, the issue is only linked to the monitoring of access to energy services by rural men/women; whereas there is ample experience in the energy-gender community that better and improve indicators need to be integrated into the plan.</p> <p>Response</p> <p>Agreed. Gender-related indicators have been incorporated (along with a gender study, to supplement other previously included activities). More indicators will be considered for inclusion during project preparation, when more detailed analysis can be done in regards to the feasibility of properly monitor and report of some of them. (p. 88-89)</p>
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