
Engagement of Women and Gender-related Groups in the Climate Investment Funds: An Assessment



Table of Contents

4	Acknowledgments
4	Disclaimer
5	Acronyms
7	Executive Summary
10	KEY FINDINGS: ELEMENTS FOR ENGAGEMENT OF WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED GROUPS IN THE CIF
10	Enabling Conditions for Engagement in the CIF
12	Engagement in CIF governance, CIF Administrative Unit, and Multilateral Development Banks
13	Engagement in CIF Programs and Learning on Impacts
15	Challenges
15	Recommendations
18	Moving Forward
19	1. Introduction
20	1.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND CLIMATE FINANCE
21	1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE CIF
22	1.3 GENDER AND THE CIF
23	1.4 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY
24	1.5 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT
29	2. Assessment Findings
29	2.1 EXPLORING ENGAGEMENT IN THE CIF
30	2.2 ENGAGEMENT IN CIF GOVERNANCE AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES
31	2.3 ENGAGEMENT OF CIF ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

35	2.4	ENGAGEMENT IN CIF INVESTMENT PLAN AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
36	2.5	KEY ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGEMENT OF WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED GROUPS
38	2.5.1	National gender policies and strategies
39	2.5.2	Gender machinery and related entities
47	2.5.3	National climate change entities, policies and processes
48	2.5.4	National planning processes under international mechanisms
51	2.5.5	Interaction among enabling conditions
53	2.6	ENGAGEMENT IN CIF PROGRAMS
53	2.6.1	Monitoring and Reporting
54	2.6.2	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
57	2.6.3	Forest Investment Program (FIP)
61	2.6.4	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
66	2.6.5	Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP)
71	2.7	CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS TO ENGAGEMENT IN CIF
74	3	Recommendations
77	3.1	MOVING FORWARD
78	4	Annexes
79	ANNEX 1	THEORY OF CHANGE DIAGRAM
80	ANNEX 2	COUNTRY SELECTION MATRIX
81	ANNEX 3	IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATION SUMMARIZED KEY LEARNING REPORTS, AND PARTICIPANT LISTS
81		Key Learning from Bangladesh Workshop (PPCR, SREP, CTF)
85		Bangladesh Workshop participant list
86		Key Learning from Jamaica Workshop (PPCR)
89		Jamaica Workshop participant list
91	ANNEX 4	ASSESSMENT OF ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSION OF GENDER LANGUAGE IN CIF PROGRAM IPS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTS IN ASSESSMENT COUNTRIES

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GEF	Global Environment Facility
BGA	Bureau of Gender Affairs (Jamaica)	GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	GOJ	Government of Jamaica
CIF	Climate Investment Funds	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
CIF AU	CIF Administrative Unit	IFC	International Finance Corporation
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission (Mexico)	INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
CSO	Civil Society Organization	INIM	Nicaraguan Women's Institute
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women	INMUJERES	National Women's Institute (Mexico)
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	IP	Investment Plan
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	LWU	Lao Women's Union
E&L	Evaluation and Learning	M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
FIP	Forest Investment Program	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
GCF	Green Climate Fund		

NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers ("Foundation of Netherlands Volunteers")
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries

SWAGEN	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
TC	Transformational Change
TCLP	Transformational Change Learning Partnership
TFC	Trust Fund Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UWI	University of West Indies
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WROC	Women's Resource & Outreach Centre (Jamaica)

Executive Summary

E1. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were founded with the mandate to serve as a learning laboratory for scaled-up climate finance. The CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative is helping to fulfill this mandate through a range of strategic and demand-driven assessments. They cover some of the most important and pressing challenges facing climate finance funders and practitioners. This report—Engagement of Women and Gender-Related Groups in the Climate Investment Funds: An Assessment—was commissioned by the CIF E&L Initiative and undertaken by the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO). It assesses **elements of the enabling environment as instruments that contribute to the effective and inclusive engagement of women and gender-related stakeholders in the CIF.**

E2. Over several decades, strong linkages have been made between advancing gender equality and progressing toward sustainable development and environmental management.¹² These links are anchored in **global frameworks that promote women’s rights, empowerment, and gender equality within the context of sustainable development, environmental management, and climate change.**³ In addition to the increasing evidence base of the

¹ GGCA. 2016. Gender and climate change: a closer look at existing evidence. <https://wedo.org/gender-and-climate-change-a-closer-look-at-existing-evidence-ggca/>

² Hawken, P. ed., 2017. Drawdown: The most comprehensive plan ever proposed to reverse global warming. Penguin.

³ Aguilar, L., Granat, M., Owren, C. 2015. Roots for the future: the landscape and way forward on gender and climate change. IUCN.

differentiated climate impacts faced by women and men, recognizing gender-based roles, knowledge, and responses is imperative in identifying and contributing to sustainable climate-resilient pathways.⁴ **This requires engagement of diverse stakeholders for solutions, which gender-responsive policy approaches and implementation practices encourage to provide differentiated perspectives and priorities. This includes engaging women’s organizations, women and gender-related groups, and national gender machineries⁵ throughout the investment processes.**

E3. This report assessing the engagement of women and gender-related groups is embedded within a landscape of global climate finance that increasingly recognizes the role of women and diverse stakeholders in providing differentiated perspectives that contribute to more effective program design thereby helping to ensure project sustainability. Evidence suggests that the **inclusion of women in climate processes improves the effectiveness and efficiency of technical assistance and development funding,⁶ enhances social justice,⁷ ^{8 9} alleviates poverty and increases global sustainability,^{10 11} and improves impact of disbursed climate finance.^{12 13}**

E4. Based on this evidence, the study aimed to assess the **engagement of women and gender-related groups (including gender machinery)¹⁴ in the CIF—in governance, and in the design and implementation of CIF investments—toward creating greater transformational change, and identifying certain conditions that provided an enabling environment for this engagement.** The assessment also documented some key learning on the impacts of this engagement across CIF programs.

E5. This assessment intends to support CIF-wide goals on gender mainstreaming, while also providing important transferrable learning to other climate finance mechanisms. The learning generated from this study can support country decision-makers, including CIF focal

⁴ GGCA. 2016. Gender and climate change: a closer look at existing evidence. <https://wedo.org/gender-and-climate-change-a-closer-look-at-existing-evidence-ggca/>

⁵ Gender machineries refers to formal government structures assigned to promote gender equality and/or improve the status and rights of women. They are institutional mechanisms with national coordinating abilities, ranging from a Ministry of Gender/ Social or Women’s Affairs, to a taskforce on gender within or across ministries, to focal points or individuals within government tasked with gender mainstreaming to advance gender equality. From: McBride, Dorothy and Mazur, Amy. 2012. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development—Gender Machineries Worldwide. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1322671773271/McBride-Mazur-Background-Paper-Final.pdf>

⁶ Adams, Zusman, Sorkin, & Harms. 2014. Making climate finance work for women.

⁷ Okereke, C. and Coventry, P. 2016. Climate justice and the international regime: before, during and after Paris. <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/65620/>

⁸ Bond, P., 2012. Politics of climate justice. Paralysis above, movement below. University of Kwa Zulu Natal Press, Cape Town. <http://ccs.ukzn.ac.za/files/climate%20justice%20%2027%20May%202011.pdf>

⁹ Kronsell, A., 2013. Gender and transition in climate governance. Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions, 7, pp.1-15. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210422412000731>

¹⁰ Alston, M., 2013. Introducing gender and climate change: research, policy and action. In Research, action and policy: Addressing the gendered impacts of climate change (pp. 3-14). Springer, Dordrecht.

¹¹ Salehi, S., Nejad, Z.P., Mahmoudi, H. and Knierim, A., 2015, May. Gender, responsible citizenship and global climate change. In Women’s Studies International Forum (Vol. 50, pp. 30-36). Pergamon. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S027539515000436>

¹² Schalatek & Nakhoda. 2014. Gender and Climate Finance. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9321.pdf>

¹³ Wong. 2016. Can climate finance contribute to gender equity in developing countries? <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jid.3212>

¹⁴ Gender machineries refers to formal government structures assigned to promote gender equality and/or improve the status and rights of women. They are institutional mechanisms with national coordinating functions ranging from a Ministry of Gender/Social or Women’s Affairs, to a taskforce on gender within or across ministries, to focal points or individuals within government tasked with gender mainstreaming to advance gender equality. Source: McBride, Dorothy and Mazur, Amy. 2012. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development—Gender Machineries Worldwide.

points and engaged actors, with evidence to better design CIF-funded projects at national and local levels, to be more inclusive of women and gender-related groups for enhancing effective engagement, and results. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and the CIF Administrative Unit (AU) will further benefit by learning from the experiences of local women and gender-related groups, to inform implementation strategies, and if applicable, to develop new investments.¹⁵

E6. Data was collected across the CIF, including more detailed review of CIF programs in 15 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Turkey, Ukraine, Vanuatu, and Vietnam (see map insert). Study instruments included: (1) remote research, and interviews with 18 key informant CIF stakeholders;¹⁶ and (2) visits to conduct in-country consultations in two countries (Bangladesh and Jamaica) (see Annex 3 for Country Consultation Results Reports and participant lists).

E7. The CIF business model relies on different channels for active collaboration and engagement among stakeholders in CIF governance processes, IP preparation, and project design and implementation. Within the CIF business model there are different pathways for engagement of women, women's organizations, and gender-related groups (including national machineries) across the various processes and levels as found in this assessment.

E8. Although this study does not include a comprehensive evaluation of the quality of engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF, the authors have identified examples in the CIF that are working towards meaningful engagement for knowledge sharing and capacity building.

E9. In working to identify enabling conditions which could enhance stakeholder engagement—moving beyond one-way engagement towards meaningful engagement—the authors recognized the spectrum of what engagement could look like. They framed the premise of stakeholder engagement in the following way: from one-directional engagement (i.e. sharing of information) towards more meaningful engagement (i.e. consultation, consent, integration of feedback, decision-making roles and leadership).^{17 18}

¹⁵ Beyond the CIF, these findings have applicability to women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) to be able to use the learning generated to advocate for policies and programs centered on inclusion; to improve their ownership of projects and ensure sustainable implementation.

¹⁶ Informant interviews included MDB representatives from ADB, EBRD, IDB, IFC, World Bank, and CIF AU); government representatives from Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Tajikistan; development partners/implementers from Bangladesh; and CSO representatives.

¹⁷ CIF. 2015. CIF Review of National Stakeholder Engagement.

¹⁸ ADB. 2013. Stakeholder engagement in preparing investment plans for the climate investment funds: case studies from Asia—second edition. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

Key Findings: Elements for Engagement of Women and Gender-related Groups in the CIF

E10. An assessment of approaches, enabling conditions, and barriers for women and gender-related groups' engagement in CIF processes, precipitated varied results. Engagement pathways for women and gender-related groups are contextual and influenced by multiple and diverse factors. However, key elements for engagement found in this assessment included:

- Institutional developments¹⁹ and enabling conditions by national climate change entities with national gender machinery. This included increasing recognition of the gender-climate nexus at a national level, as well as gender-positive policies, and/or action plans.
- CIF governance and interventions that are designed with elements/actions to engage women and gender-related groups in design. These tend to pursue continued engagement of women and gender-related groups in implementing activities.
- Strengthened guidance for CIF program monitoring and reporting, in complement with MDB gender mandates and activities that increase gender considerations. Where this exists, there is more consistent engagement of women and gender-related groups, than in situations where guidance and mandates on gender mainstreaming approaches aren't as robust.

Enabling Conditions for Engagement in the CIF

E11. Certain **broader institutional developments and enabling conditions** at the nexus of climate change and gender equality, particularly at the national level, were found to have facilitated women and gender-related groups' engagement in the CIF. While this assessment does not offer definitive answers, it provides initial assessment of key elements (institutional/national policies, laws, expertise, advocacy, etc.) across the selected 15 countries that may support, or have triggered, engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes directly or indirectly. These include:

- **National gender policies** that allow women and gender-related groups to engage broadly across sectors in policy, planning, and programs. Gender policies have influenced these groups' engagement in CIF processes, particularly in Investment Plan (IP) and project development. National Gender Policies, as well as other inclusionary policies, hold governments

¹⁹ Institutional developments include increasing awareness, capacity, active response, and/or a policy, strategy, action plan for a sector, theme or issue such as gender equality and gender mainstreaming approaches as a means toward reaching equality.

accountable to stakeholder engagement practices that encourage women and gender-related groups, as well as gender machinery to be engaged.

- **Gender machineries** have been critical in fostering capacity building on gender and climate change at all levels and across sectors and institutions. However, gender machineries, existing in all of the countries selected for this study, generally have limited input to the environment and climate sectors, although knowledge and capacity on the gender-climate nexus is increasing. This has included facilitating additional structural elements which enable engagement, such as gender focal point systems, which has led to additional engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF. MDBs have also fostered engagement of gender machineries in CIF IP processes in some of this study's select countries.
- **Women's groups and networks** play a significant role in driving and advancing women's rights and gender equality. CIF stakeholders surveyed for this assessment believe there is limited engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF investments. However, this may be due to a lack of familiarity with the networks of women's organizations, women and gender-related groups that are already engaged in CIF interventions.

Of the 15 select countries in this study, those with evidence of women's groups and/or networks engaged in CIF processes, were found to encourage greater attention to gender in IP and project design, in collaboration with other enabling conditions (such as the national gender machinery engagement), albeit limited. Where women's groups and networks were involved in CIF project implementation, evidence was found that their engagement initiated and contributed to activities in sub-national climate change awareness-raising and capacity building. This awareness and capacity building focused around the role of women, men, and youth in climate action, as well as engaging and mobilizing women and other gender-related groups on a broader scale, for action at the sub-national level.

- **Gender-related provisions in national climate change entities and policies** were highlighted as another critical enabling element, mutually reinforcing increased engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF IP and project planning. The presence of gender language in national climate policies and related frameworks, such as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and processes, is a foundational entry point linked with increasing engagement and capacity of women and gender-related groups with CIF processes.

Engagement in CIF governance, CIF Administrative Unit, and Multilateral Development Banks

E12. **CIF governance** structures provide entry points for women and gender-related groups to participate as CIF observers, with “gender representatives” to be engaged in future. These observer organizations focused on gender and climate change, have made policy recommendations from the floor toward the inclusion of gender language in reporting, and program and project criteria, and built the knowledge and awareness of other CIF observers on gender issues.

E13. **The CIF Administrative Unit (AU)** brings attention to gender issues and pioneered gender systems within the MDBs, encouraging gender mainstreaming and the engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF. Guidance for gender mainstreaming via the Programmatic Approach, Results Frameworks, Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Toolkits, and the CIF Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan has been key to this work. However, survey respondents with diverse CIF affiliations were not well aware of key documents, including the CIF Gender Policy and the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 for 2017-2020.

E14. **The CIF Gender Team** contributes to increasing engagement through their knowledge-sharing and recommended recruitment of gender consultants within project scoping missions conducted by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and continued engagement of MDB gender specialists during IP and project design.

E15. Although MDBs have policy primacy on CIF project procedures, the CIF AU’s implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 and the CIF Gender Policy has contributed to **MDBs gender specialists** supporting and working to facilitate engagement with women and gender-related groups at the national and sub-national level. The establishment of the CIF Gender Working Group of MDB representatives in 2014 also facilitated more collaboration and support on gender across CIF and MDBs engagement of these groups.

E16. **The CIF Gender Policy** enhances accountability of the programs to monitor and report on gender. However, data on women’s and gender-related groups’ engagement across CIF programs is still limited. This affects the ability to analyze and learn from the impact of gender mainstreaming and the engagement of women and gender-related groups.

Engagement in CIF Programs and Learning on Impacts

E17. The findings for each CIF program indicate a trend toward developing enhanced modalities for both engaging and monitoring engagement of women and gender-related groups in program IP development, and project planning and implementation. Select findings for the four CIF programs include:

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

- Some Clean Technology Fund (CTF) projects have demonstrated women and gender-related groups have a role being engaged as beneficiaries, often in employment or in the co-benefits of adopting clean technologies. Women's benefits are not usually tracked and reported by MDBs or countries in CTF projects with qualitative detail, or the impact of benefits.²⁰
- There seems to have been less specific guidance in CTF monitoring and reporting (M&R) of projects (compared with other program guidance) for tracking engagement of women and gender-related groups. There is little evidence that women and gender-related groups have been engaged in CTF interventions beyond their role as beneficiaries.²¹

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

- The recently Revised Forest Investment Program (FIP) M&R Toolkit (as with previous FIP Toolkits) provides guidance that stakeholder representatives should include both women and men in IP and project level processes (specifically engaging women's groups) and should be reported. Additionally, for the FIP annual stakeholder workshops facilitated by CIF country focal points on reporting results, women's organizations can be identified as a representative of the civil society group to participate.²²
- Across the FIP program and project design, women and gender-related groups are engaged significantly as beneficiaries and increasingly as stakeholders consulted. This has been particularly evident in conjunction with FIP's linkage with indigenous peoples and local knowledge, and complementary to REDD+ inclusionary principles. FIP recognizes women, not only as project beneficiaries, but as crucial contributors to the success of project design and development, while gaining employment, skills, and income in implementation.²³

²⁰ CIF. 2017. CTF Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ctf_20_4_rev1_ctf_results_report_1_0.pdf

²¹ CIF. 2014. CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6_0.pdf

²² CIF. 2018. FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/fip_toolkit_web_june11_0.pdf

²³ ICF. 2018. Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic Approach.

- FIP investments have implemented gender-responsive actions, including additional support to engage women and gender-related groups as stakeholders throughout a project's cycle. Gender specialists are also building the capacity of CIF project implementation teams on gender and climate change. This diverse engagement of women and gender-related groups has precipitated results demonstrating enhanced gender mainstreaming in forest policy and programs at national levels.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) M&R Toolkit contains elements of gender mainstreaming with specific guidance for reporting on coordination with the national gender mechanisms, such as the Ministry of Women Affairs or other women's organizations. Guidance improves accountability for collecting this data, enabling additional engagement of diverse women and gender-related groups, who were found to be increasingly consulted in PPCR planning processes.²⁴

- Where women and gender-related groups were found to be consulted, this proved to be foundational for including gender considerations in IP and project documents. This has led to "mainstreaming" of gender issues, with increased awareness by national-level CIF stakeholders on the need to address gender issues, thus engaging women and gender-related groups.

- PPCR projects that engaged women and gender-related groups as beneficiaries, have had a direct beneficial impact on women's economic empowerment. This helps provide more safety and security for women in climate distressed (and non-distressed) times, as well as increasing access to education, with impacts on the enhanced well-being of women and girls. PPCR projects are strengthening women's climate resilience as beneficiaries. Engagement of women and gender-related groups potentially makes PPCR projects more sustainable.^{25 26}

SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM

- The recently updated Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) M&R Toolkit strengthened guidance to include diverse stakeholders, specifically women's organizations, in consultations and in reporting results of stakeholder meetings. It also advises that it is important to strive for gender balance among stakeholders.²⁷

- SREP countries have a focus on projects that directly benefit women, often through improved access to energy and/or employment opportunities. The adoption and dissemination of clean energy practices by women and gender-related groups engaged in SREP projects enhances demand and strengthens the supply of clean energy technologies.²⁸

²⁴ CIF. 2018. PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ppcr_mr_toolkit_july_2018.pdf

²⁵ CIF. 2017. PPCR Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_21_3_orr_1_0.pdf

²⁶ CIF. 2016. PPCR Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_19_3_orr_final_pdf

²⁷ CIF. 2018. SREP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/srep_toolkit_web_2018_0.pdf

- Some SREP projects have engaged gender specialists (see examples in full report), hiring them to design gender strategies, implement gender action plans, or train women for project-related employment and gender awareness. The role of gender specialists and engagement of women's organizations/networks in these SREP projects' activity design have served as accountability mechanisms. This has enabled more sustained engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes—in contrast to SREP projects that don't engage gender specialists.

Challenges

E18. The following are key challenges identified from the assessment findings, that are perceived to influence CIF's engagement of women and gender-related groups across all levels of processes and programs:

- Limited number of women and gender-related groups in-country, or weak infrastructure for connections among these groups and MDBs and governments;
- Lack of strong national leadership and frameworks for accountability, for making progress on gender equality;
- Pervasive structural, social, and cultural barriers;
- Limited knowledge across all stakeholders on the methods for engagement at all levels, and on gender mainstreaming approaches; and
- Lack of financial allocation and specific budgeting for engagement, including for non-state actors.

Recommendations

E19. Based on findings of the enabling environments for engagement of women and gender-related groups, lessons learned on potential impact, and key barriers for engagement, the following are practical recommendations for enhancing engagement.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CIF AU

- Encourage dedicated funding to build capacity in CIF countries on the gender-climate nexus, and engage gender specialists in projects, especially when considering new CIF programs.

²⁸ CIF. 2017. SREP Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/srep_18_3_orr_1_0.pdf

- Conduct analyses on gender issues and gaps in the 2019 newly-proposed CIF programs now under discussion in the CIF Governance structure (Large-Scale Integration of Renewable Energy Program; Climate-Smart Urbanization Program; Accelerating Low-Carbon Transition in Industry program; and Sustainable Landscape Management Program), and ensure gender is integrated as program proposals are taken up at the national level.
- Ensure new program proposals, investment plans (IPs), or CIF projects have guidance and accountability in monitoring and reporting (M&R) for engaging diverse groups and stakeholders, including women and gender-related groups, in planning processes as stakeholders, beneficiaries, and agents of change.
- Continue to raise awareness among MDBs and recipient countries on the existence and roles of women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) in CIF processes, potentially through the CIF Gender Working Group.
- Work with CIF Observers and stakeholders to map women's groups they have previously engaged, and introduce them to Country Focal Points.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CIF GOVERNING BODIES

- Encourage dedicated funding and support for capacity building on collection and analysis of the sex-disaggregated data on gender and climate change.
- Scale up dedicated funding for CIF programs to enhance gender equality measures, particularly for engagement of gender specialists in project design, and women and gender-related groups as stakeholders.
- Encourage reporting mechanisms on engagement of women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including gender machineries) in the CIF at the country level, from national to local, in governance structures, and decision-making processes.
- Prioritize the stocktaking of good practices on engagement of women and gender-related groups in climate finance interventions across sectors (in line with different characteristics of the CIF programs, particularly the new proposed CIF programs); then integrate these good practices into the CIF business model.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MDBS

- Ensure MDB gender policies and principles are effectively applied across CIF programs, and that women and gender-related groups are engaged in CIF-related processes, in line with good practices on consultations.

- Support national governments to identify relevant women and gender-related groups, and build the groups' capacity to effectively engage in CIF projects, from national to sub-national processes.
- Enhance data collection and monitoring (both quantitative sex and gender-disaggregated data, but also qualitative analysis) on the engagement of women and gender-related groups, through more robust reporting systems and standards.
- Encourage allocation of specific resources in CIF projects for initial and sustained engagement of women and gender-related groups at national and sub-national levels.
- Support/encourage engagement of national gender machinery in CIF planning, coordination, decision-making, and outreach to women and women's organizations at national and sub-national levels.
- Conduct behavioral studies to better understand how women perform differently, inform activities, and better understand key psychological, cultural, and social barriers to women's participation in program-related activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO NATIONAL CIF COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS, AND/WITH NATIONAL GENDER MACHINERY

- Identify and map existing gender-related policies, processes, and practices, as well as women and gender-related groups, gender machinery, and specialists to engage.
- Dedicate funding to engage women and gender-related groups in CIF project planning and implementation.
- Facilitate and/or recruit engagement of gender and climate change specialists, specifically to support capacity building at the intersection of gender and climate change.
- Facilitate national gender and climate change training, including capacity building for women and gender-related groups (including gender machineries), and climate change institutions. The aim is to more actively and effectively engage them in CIF processes from early stages (such as developing curriculum or skills training), at the national and sub-national level (including national results workshops convened by the CIF focal point).
- Ensure invitations for engagement of women's groups in government-led climate and CIF processes, including training on climate change and, participation in the national CIF results workshops.
- Engage women and gender-related groups in national climate processes, such as upcoming NDC review and revision, to facilitate coordination across climate plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED GROUPS IN CIF PILOT COUNTRIES

- Connect with CIF country focal point and gender machinery to build partnerships and knowledge on CIF processes and on the gender-climate nexus.
- Explore opportunities for engagement in CIF project implementation beyond engagement in consultations. If gender specialists are available, with expertise on gender and new sectors of CIF Program Proposal sectors, be sure to engage them in CIF project planning and design with technical expertise.
- Seek out, engage, and build networks with CSOs working in and across women's rights and gender equality, as well as in environment, climate change, and specific sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, etc.

Moving Forward

E20. As the CIF continues to implement existing projects, and the new proposed programs, the roles different actors have to potentially influence positive change will need to be continually assessed and addressed. Nevertheless, given the findings of this study, immediate and comprehensive uptake of the recommendations, across actors, is critical to increase and enhance the engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF.

E21. Climate finance must grow in the coming years, and as it does, the findings and recommendations from this assessment based on the CIF experiences will be applicable across other climate finance mechanisms. These findings should provide impetus and momentum, for all climate financing mechanisms to design and implement gender-responsive programs and projects with meaningful engagement of women and gender-related groups.

E22. All CIF actors have the potential, within their capacity, to play a role in addressing the gaps for engagement by influencing actions, other stakeholders, and enabling elements necessary to ensure efficient and effective engagement of women and gender-related groups, as a supportive element toward positive, sustainable climate outcomes.

1.

Introduction

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1. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were founded with the mandate to serve as a learning laboratory for scaled-up climate finance. The CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative is helping to fulfill this mandate through a range of strategic and demand-driven evaluations, covering some of the most important and pressing challenges facing climate finance funders and practitioners. This report was commissioned by the CIF E&L Initiative, and undertaken by the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), to evaluate elements of the enabling environment that contribute significantly to the effective and inclusive engagement of women and gender-related stakeholders.
 2. The assessment was based on the assumption that effective engagement of women and gender-related groups at all levels of program, plan and project design and implementation is essential to creating transformational climate action. That understanding is supported by the 2019 Transformational Change (TC) evaluation, showing that “CIF has improved its mainstreaming of gender considerations and is advancing women’s voice, skills, and livelihoods in ways that are starting to bring about systemic change.” “[W]ith the strongest results in Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) programs,” the study shows that “there are interim signals of systemic change regarding

gender-responsive design and institutional changes, as well as market-related outcomes, which might lead to scaling up.” The assessment does note that more evidence is needed on how gender-responsive programming enhances transformational change.

3. This assessment intends to support CIF-wide goals on gender mainstreaming and provides important transferrable learning to other climate finance mechanisms. The learning generated from this study can support country decision-makers, including CIF focal points and engaged actors, with evidence to better design CIF-funded projects at national and local levels to be more inclusive of women and gender-related groups, for enhanced implementation and results. MDBs and the CIF AU will further benefit by learning from the experiences of local women and gender-related groups, to inform implementation strategies, and if applicable, to develop new investments.²⁹

1.1 Gender Equality and Climate Finance

4. Over several decades, strong linkages have been made between advancing gender equality and progressing toward sustainable development and environmental management.^{30 31} These links are anchored in global frameworks that promote women’s rights, empowerment, and gender equality within the context of sustainable development, environmental management, and now climate change.³² In addition to the increasing evidence base of the differentiated climate impacts faced by women and men, recognizing gender-based roles, knowledge, and responses is imperative in identifying and contributing to sustainable solutions for low-carbon, climate-resilient pathways.³³
5. Evidence suggests that the inclusion of women in climate processes improves the effectiveness and efficiency of technical assistance and development funding,³⁴ enhances social justice,^{35 36 37} alleviates poverty and increases global sustainability,^{38 39} and improves impact of disbursed climate finance.^{40 41}

²⁹ Beyond the CIF, these findings have applicability to women’s organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) to be able to use the learning generated to advocate for policies and programs centered on inclusion, to improve their ownership of projects, and ensure sustainable implementation.

³⁰ GGCA. 2016. Gender and climate change: a closer look at existing evidence. <https://wedo.org/gender-and-climate-change-a-closer-look-at-existing-evidence-ggca/>

³¹ Hawken, P. ed., 2017. Drawdown: The most comprehensive plan ever proposed to reverse global warming. Penguin.

³² Aguilar, L., Granat, M., Owren, C. 2015. Roots for the future: the landscape and way forward on gender and climate change. IUCN.

³³ GGCA. 2016. Gender and climate change: a closer look at existing evidence. <https://wedo.org/gender-and-climate-change-a-closer-look-at-existing-evidence-ggca/>

³⁴ Adams, Zusman, Sorkin, & Harms. 2014. Making climate finance work for women.

³⁵ Okereke, C. and Coventry, P. 2016. Climate justice and the international regime: before, during and after Paris. <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/65620/>

³⁶ Bond, P., 2012. Politics of climate justice. Paralysis above, movement below. University of Kwa Zulu Natal Press, Cape Town. <http://ccs.ukzn.ac.za/files/climate%20justice%20%2027%20May%202011.pdf>

³⁷ Kronsell, A., 2013. Gender and transition in climate governance. Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions, 7, pp.1-15. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210422412000731>

³⁸ Alston, M., 2013. Introducing gender and climate change: research, policy and action. In Research, action and policy: Addressing the gendered impacts of climate change (pp. 3-14). Springer, Dordrecht.

³⁹ Salehi, S., Nejad, Z.P., Mahmoudi, H. and Knierim, A., 2015, May. Gender, responsible citizenship and global climate change. In Women’s Studies International Forum (Vol. 50, pp. 30-36). Pergamon. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277539515000436>

⁴⁰ Schalatek & Nakhoda. 2014. Gender and Climate Finance. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9321.pdf>

⁴¹ Wong. 2016. Can climate finance contribute to gender equity in developing countries? <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jid.3212>

6. Gender-responsive policy approaches and implementation practices encourage increased participation of diverse stakeholders by providing differentiated perspectives and priorities. This includes engaging women’s organizations, women and gender-related groups, and national gender machineries throughout the process. Such recognition and inclusion of diverse groups advances climate policy and practice with more effective, sustainable, and innovative solutions. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is one climate finance entity that has continued to work to embed this understanding and approach in its operations and ways of working.
7. Beyond this, implementing gender-responsive climate finance, including through the effective engagement of women and gender-related groups, is in line with a range of human rights covenants and climate agreements, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and mandates under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),⁴² and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁴³

1.2 Overview of the CIF

8. Founded in 2008, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are a multilateral trust fund mechanism with a business model that provides finance and technical support to low and middle-income developing countries to mainstream low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The business model for the CIF is based on the creation of nationally-led investment plans (IPs) coordinated among country government leaders, multilateral development banks, and stakeholders from multiple sectors, including the private sector, civil society, and indigenous and local community women and men. The IPs are thematic in nature and supported by a financing envelope that is predictable, flexible, and operating at scale. This thematic, or program-led, approach allows for projects and sectors to be brought together in a collective, more-comprehensive climate investment package. It is aimed at robust and policy-embedded results, in contrast to investments made on a ‘project by project’ basis.
9. CIF’s goal is to support transformational change toward low-carbon, climate-resilient

⁴² Burns, B. and Patouris, J. 2014. UNFCCC decisions and conclusions: existing mandates and entry points for gender equality. Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA).

⁴³ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved and adopted by countries, gives a prominent position to gender and climate change, both as cross-cutting issues, and each explicitly with Goal 5: Gender Equality, and Goal 13: Climate Action. The SDGs highlight women’s critical role across all goals, with many targets specifically recognizing gender equality and empowerment as both the objective and part of the solution. Climate change cuts across the SDGs in its stress on natural resources, biodiversity, livelihoods, population pressures, displacement and security, and financing—all of which will threaten achievement of the SDGs. This interconnectedness, though, also creates potential for synergistic and positive processes and results in transformative change across the sustainable development agenda.

development in the areas of mitigation, resilience, and forests. It does this through four programs: The Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP).

1.3 Gender and the CIF

10. Within the business model for the CIF, there have been specific proactive steps to increase understanding, evidence, knowledge sharing, and accountability systems on gender equality. Despite no initial mandate to integrate gender from its inception in 2008, over the 10-year history of the CIF, gender has been increasingly considered in governance, policy, programs, and reporting. That has culminated most recently in the 2014 CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1 and the 2016 Gender Action Plan – Phase 2, followed by the 2018 CIF Gender Policy.
11. Preparation leading to these influential milestones consisted of a series of analyses, namely the 2011 Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment, and the 2013 CIF Gender Review. Both studies concluded that gender was a driver for transformational change in climate planning and programs, and that gender mainstreaming was central to the effective and efficient implementation of CIF investments. The CIF Trust Fund Committee (TFC) of contributor and recipient countries received the CIF Gender Review and mandated that CIF begin a Gender program and hire a Senior Gender Specialist.
12. Thus, the CIF AU recruited a Senior Gender Specialist in 2014, who spearheaded development of the initial CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1 that same year. In December 2016, the CIF adopted the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 for FY17-20 to advance the likelihood of transformative gender outcomes, moving beyond gender mainstreaming processes. This Phase 2 Plan stressed “women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments,” reframing the understanding of gender results and impacts.^{44 45}
13. The CIF Gender Policy, adopted in 2018, serves as the governance framework for gender mainstreaming across CIF operational modalities, governance structures, investments, program design and implementation. The Policy states that “CIF’s goal of catalyzing transformational change toward climate-resilient, low-carbon development in developing

⁴⁴ CIF. 2016. CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised_1.pdf

⁴⁵ The Phase 2 Plan included provision for recruitment of a second Gender Specialist, which was effected in May 2019.

countries cannot be achieved in a sustainable manner without due attention to the participation, contribution, and equitable outcomes for both women and men.”⁴⁶ The Policy includes “the use of transformative approaches focused on increasing women’s voice and agency (e.g., through support to women’s improved resource governance; access to and ownership of assets; and public participation)” as a key element of gender integration and progress toward gender mainstreaming.⁴⁷

14. Beginning in 2017 with the establishment of the Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) by the CIF E&L Initiative and followed by the Evaluation of Transformational Change in the Climate Investment Funds report, there was increasing focus to understand transformational low-carbon and climate-resilient change across sectors, countries, and programs. This included the role of gender inclusive planning and programming to support transformational change for achieving these goals. The TC Evaluation found that the CIF has demonstrated increasing attention to gender over its 10 years of operation with the adoption of the aforementioned operationalization, and in design and monitoring of IPs and projects. However, it also concluded, evidence demonstrating gender mainstreaming contributes to transformation at scale is not yet available, as in many CIF pilot countries, it is too early for efforts to lead to long-term systemic changes, particularly due to limited financial resources available to support work on gender, and deeply entrenched cultural biases in regard to social contexts.⁴⁸

1.4 Approach and Methodology

15. This assessment on the engagement of women and gender-related groups utilized a grounded methodology to generate evidence-based learning from diverse sources,⁴⁹ on how the practice of the CIF investment cycle engages women and gender-related groups, what the enabling conditions of this engagement are, and what learning can be documented on the impacts of this engagement.

16. The assessment applies the following definitions to the understanding of ‘women and gender-related groups’⁵⁰ as referenced throughout this report:

⁴⁶ CIF. 2018. CIF Gender Policy. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/joint_ctf-scf_17_4_rev.1_cif_gender_policy_rev1_2_final.pdf

⁴⁷ CIF. 2018. CIF Gender Policy. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/joint_ctf-scf_17_4_rev.1_cif_gender_policy_rev1_2_final.pdf

⁴⁸ Itad. 2019. Evaluation of Transformational Change in the CIF. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/evaluation_of_transformational_change_in_the_cif_final2.pdf

⁴⁹ Primary data came from participatory research methods and were the main components of this evaluation. This evidence was triangulated with secondary data including: CIF Country IPs, documentation for CIF-supported projects, reports from other E&L Initiatives such as local stakeholder engagement and Programmatic Approach, CIF and MDB Gender policies, M&R reports, CIF Project Information System (PIS) database information, CIF Results Reports and semi-annual CIF Portfolio Reports, selected gender knowledge products and reports available from the CIF and partner MDBs.

⁵⁰ This study investigated the engagement of “women’s organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries).” The succinct term used more in the report to encompass these stakeholder entities is “women and gender-related groups”.

- **Women's Groups/Organizations:** Formalized or semi-formalized groups, networks or associations that exist primarily as a space for women's organizing and leadership around various issues. This can include registered civil society organizations as well as, for example, non-formal associations or women's cooperatives that self-organize, as long as they maintain some structure of association.
- **Women-led direct beneficiary groups and other direct women beneficiaries:** Associations or groups, including community groups and/or private entities like solar-rooftop entities etc., that are predominately women-led and are direct beneficiaries/ stakeholders of the project.
- **Gender machineries:** Formal government structures assigned to promote gender equality and/or improve the status and rights of women. They are institutional mechanisms with national coordinating functions ranging from a Ministry of Gender/Social or Women's Affairs, to a taskforce on gender within or across ministries, to focal points or individuals within government tasked with gender mainstreaming to advance gender equality.⁵¹
- **Gender experts/specialists and gender expert groups:** Individual gender experts and/or organizations with expertise and experience in gender issues, dynamics, and gender mainstreaming.

17. The research involved assessing the existence of engagement in CIF interventions using a theory-based approach. The theory in this case was the assumption that the engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF would create greater transformational change, and that there were certain conditions that provided an enabling environment for this engagement.

18. Although this study does not include a comprehensive assessment of the quality of engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF, the authors have tried to identify examples in the CIF that are working towards meaningful engagement for knowledge sharing and capacity building.

19. In attempting to identify enabling conditions which could enhance stakeholder engagement—moving beyond one-way engagement towards meaningful engagement—the authors recognized the spectrum of what engagement can look like, framing the premise of stakeholder engagement in the following way: from one-directional engagement (i.e. sharing of information) towards more meaningful engagement (i.e. consultation, consent, integration of feedback, decision-making roles and leadership).^{52 53}

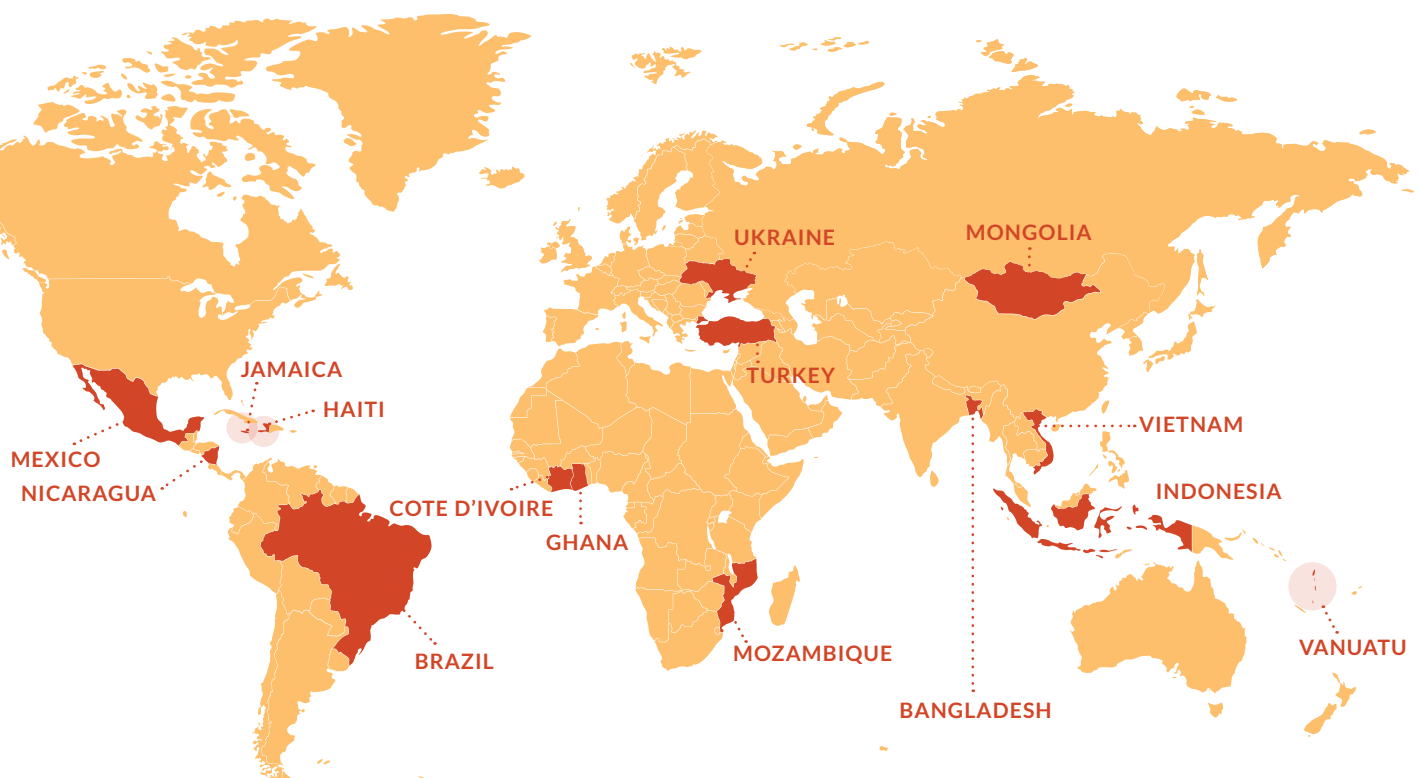
⁵¹ McBride, Dorothy and Mazur, Amy. 2012. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development—Gender Machineries Worldwide.

⁵² CIF. 2015. CIF Review of National Stakeholder Engagement.

⁵³ ADB. 2013. Stakeholder engagement in preparing investment plans for the Climate Investment Funds: case studies from Asia—second edition. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

One-way engagement	Providing information to stakeholder groups without channels for feedback—a tick-the-box practice
Consultative engagement	Creating space for providing feedback, ideas, concerns into the design and/or implementation of a project/plan and some method of accountability to ensure integration of this feedback
Meaningful engagement	Includes consultation, listening, and integration of feedback with stakeholders' participation effecting initial design, and decision-making, in addition to ensuring consistent communication and partnership across the lifespan of a project

20. Data was collected across the CIF, including a more detailed review of CIF programs in 15 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Turkey, Ukraine, Vanuatu, and Vietnam (see map insert). Study instruments included: (1) remote research, and interviews with 18 key informant CIF stakeholders; and (2) visits to conduct in-country consultations in two countries (Bangladesh and Jamaica) (see Annex 3 for Country Consultation Results Reports and participant lists).



21. The 15 countries were selected using specific criteria based on consultation with the CIF AU, the Local Stakeholder Engagement Evaluation team, and the Programmatic Approach Evaluation team, with a view to maximize diversity in country-led CIF processes and projects engaging women and gender-related groups (see Annex 2 for full selection matrix). The 15 countries selected represented the four CIF programs. They are countries known to have good experience with gender integration, and countries where WEDO had existing connections to both the government and MDBs, as well as with local women and gender-related groups. That was important to help bolster the in-depth outreach and feedback processes envisioned under the study, particularly in the two country workshops. A total of 144 CIF projects from across different thematic programs and diverse geographical regions were reviewed within these 15 countries.

SPECIFIC STUDY INSTRUMENTS

- **Desk review** of 15 select CIF pilot countries⁵⁴ (i.e., review of secondary resources including all available CIF country project documentation, and related elements of an enabling environment: national gender policy, international gender commitments, presence of gender machinery and women and gender-related groups, and inclusion of gender in national climate plans). Three additional countries (Tajikistan, Tonga, and Yemen) pointed to cases for further research and were included in the desk review. Follow-up interviews were conducted with representatives from two of these additional countries, to support complementary findings.
- **Online perception survey** targeting MDBs, CIF country focal points, CIF observers and other country-level CIF stakeholders (e.g., government representatives, PMU staff, and academia), CIF AU, and women’s organizations and gender-related groups. Online survey invitations issued to 390 individuals, yielded 57 responses, largely from among MDBs (14 responses), country government representatives (13 responses), and civil society representatives (self-identified as “engaged in/ knowledgeable of CIF but not in official capacity”) (12 responses).
- **Two in-country workshop consultations** (with recipient countries Bangladesh and Jamaica) conducted using participatory listening and learning approaches, as well as focus group discussions to explore how political, social, and economic context affects initial and sustained inclusion of women and gender-

⁵⁴ Additional information in Annex 2 includes a matrix of country selection criteria.

related groups in CIF investments (see Annex 3 for country consultation reports, including participant lists).

- **Key informant interviews** conducted with 18 stakeholders on the engagement of women and gender-related groups as relevant to CIF processes. Informant

interviews included MDB representatives from ADB, EBRD, IDB, IFC, World Bank, and CIF AU); government representatives from Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Tajikistan; development partners/implementers from Bangladesh; and CSO representatives.

22. The chosen approach and methodology had its limitations, including generalizing findings from a small sample of cases; lack of sex-disaggregated data in qualitative assessments; limited reporting protocols for tracking the inclusion of women and gender-related groups throughout the investment process; and limited responses to online perception survey, with responses weighing heavily from Jamaica. These limitations required that the scope of the assessment be more narrowly focused on the assessment of engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF programs and processes, rather than a full evaluation of the transformational impacts of this engagement, which had also been of initial interest to the researchers. Where select evidence of impacts from engagement findings was available, these have been documented as learning of the potential for impact, but not included as part of the overall analysis. In addition, the authors added remote and light touch cases outside of the initial 15 countries selected, to add further examples of engagement to ensure a robust learning product.

1.5 Structure of the Report

23. This report relays the findings of the E&L initiative research to inform the CIF and other climate financiers in their ongoing operations. It opens with background information on the global finance mechanisms and the progress made on integrating gender, particularly in the CIF business model, and how gender policies and guidance have been woven into action since its inception. The report follows with an overview of the multi-modal participatory research approach and methodology used to collect primary and secondary data on the existence of engagement, as well as the inherent limitations of these methods.

24. Next, the details of results found across the multiple assessment instruments on the engagement of women and gender-related groups begins. The findings begin with the framing of the existence of engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF as a precursor to how engagement is occurring throughout the business model—from CIF governance, to the CIF Administrative Unit (AU), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and IP and program development. Next there is a section on the role of enabling conditions and broader institutional developments. This includes for example national gender policies, gender machinery, gender focal points, gender-related groups and networks, and national climate change entities and policies that support engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF, and vice versa. All of this is in relation to the advancement of women and gender-related groups' engagement in the climate agenda, and more broadly.
25. The report then provides details on findings from the desk review and other research instruments on the engagement of women and gender-related groups in each of the four CIF programs. This includes the programs' guidance provided for stakeholder engagement, and the realized implementation of this via national projects. Challenges and barriers to initial engagement, as well as potentially different levels of engagement, are presented as key elements from analyzing findings of this study. The report concludes with succinct recommendations to relevant CIF stakeholders to address challenges and increase engagement of women and gender-related groups.

2.

Findings

2.1 Exploring engagement in the CIF

26. The CIF business model relies on different channels for active collaboration and engagement among stakeholders in CIF governance processes, IP preparation, and project design and implementation. Within the CIF business model there are different pathways for engagement of women, women’s organizations, and gender-related groups (including national machineries) across the various processes and levels as found in this assessment.

27. The CIF governance structures provide entry points for women and gender-related groups to participate in CIF planning and operations. This includes roles as representatives of CIF observer organizations. It also includes future provision for “gender representatives” status among select formal CIF observer organizations, providing space for these groups as stakeholders.⁵⁵ Individuals or organizations with gender expertise can engage in CIF program support (e.g., MDB gender consultants, and the CIF Gender Team), providing specialized expertise through high-level support and guidance, or in project planning,

⁵⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

design and/or implementation (e.g. gender analysis contributors or a hired project gender focal point).

28. Across CIF program IPs and in projects, this study found different concepts of pathways for engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF pilot countries. Most often in CIF projects, this engagement is found to be as beneficiaries of improved low carbon and climate resilient policies and/or practices, implying women and gender-related groups benefit directly or indirectly from the scope of projects. Alternatively—and found in this assessment to be increasingly the case during stakeholder interviews—is engagement wherein women and gender-related groups are considered stakeholders who are consulted and participate actively in project planning, decision-making, and/or implementation of activities. As previously stated, this report understands there are differing levels regarding quality of engagement, but this assessment set out to identify only the existence of some level of engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes or initiatives, not the type and/or quality of engagement.

2.2 Engagement in CIF governance and decision-making processes

29. The CIF governance structure includes the role of CIF ‘observers’⁵⁶ across each of the CIF programs. Observers hold a seat on the TFCs alongside donor and recipient governments. The structure aims to ensure each CIF committee has a diverse representation of stakeholders from civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector, from both developed and developing countries.

30. In 2011, following the first term of CIF observers, the election process for new observers specified that special effort be made to recruit and select observer organizations that were represented by women, and/or that focus on women’s involvement in addressing the challenges of climate change. This encouraged a few organizations/entities to apply for observer status that had a specific focus and interest on gender equality in climate change, including the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), and in subsequent years: Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN), Lao Women’s Union (LWU), and WEDO.⁵⁷

31. Through key stakeholder interviews, this study learned that although these observer organizations did not have a formal role as ‘gender observers,’ their presence was

⁵⁶ CIF. 2009. Guidelines for inviting representatives of civil society to observe meetings of the CIF Trust Fund Committees. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Guidelines%20for%20Inviting%20Reps%20of%20Civil%20Society.pdf>

⁵⁷ Stakeholder interview. 10.29.2018.

nonetheless impactful in integrating gender concerns into the TFC proceedings. These observers have made policy recommendations from the floor toward the inclusion of gender language in reporting and program and project criteria. They also built the knowledge and awareness of other CIF observers on gender issues—particularly during joint stakeholder preparatory meetings.⁵⁸

32. In 2018, the CIF Gender Policy introduced a new category of CIF observer, “gender representatives”, to the CIF for all Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees. These representatives are to be selected from among existing sets of CIF observers, which creates an additional opportunity for improved and sustained engagement of women and gender-related groups and gender experts in CIF governance. This new category has potential to aid continued promotion of gender-responsive action on climate investments, and for capacity building across all current CIF observers on gender issues—as well as CIF donor and recipient countries.

2.3 Engagement of CIF Administrative Unit and Multilateral Development Banks

33. A number of CIF stakeholders reached during the assessment process reported that the CIF’s engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes has been rather limited. However, at another level, information gathered across the participatory assessment methods, stemming largely from feedback of MDB specialists, did confirm that the CIF AU played a role in bringing attention to gender issues and pioneering gender systems within the MDBs.^{59 60} This was found to have increasingly encouraged gender mainstreaming, and hence engagement of women and gender-related groups.^{61 62} The study found that the CIF’s programmatic approaches, results frameworks, Gender Policy, and Gender Action Plans have been important levers, influencing engagement of women and gender-related groups in complement with MDB gender mainstreaming policies, within IP design and project support.^{63 64}

34. The survey sought to learn about CIF stakeholders’ level of awareness of the CIF Gender

⁵⁶ CIF. 2009. Guidelines for inviting representatives of civil society to observe meetings of the CIF Trust Fund Committees. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Guidelines%20for%20Inviting%20Reps%20of%20Civil%20Society...pdf>

⁵⁷ Stakeholder interview. 10.29.2018.

⁵⁹ Stakeholder interview. 11.07.2018.

⁶⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁶¹ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁶² Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁶³ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁶⁴ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

Policy and Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. The 57 responses to the online perception survey were received from CIF-affiliated stakeholders across seven categories, all self-identified by respondents.⁶⁵ The survey results indicated a low awareness of the gender policy and action plan. About 42 percent of respondents to this question who are affiliated with the CIF are aware of the CIF Gender Policy (adopted January 2018) and 35 percent of respondents indicated they were aware of the Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 for 2017-2020. Note that these two questions had responses from about two-thirds of the total 57 responses, garnering a collective 40 responses. Table 1 provides a summary of the

Table 1. Survey responses on awareness of CIF Gender Policy and Action Plan - Phase 2

Primary affiliation to the CIF	2018 CIF Gender Policy	CIF Gender Action Plan –Phase 2 for 2017-20
CIF Administrative Unit	0 (of 1)	1 (of 1)
CIF Country Focal Point	1 (of 1)	0 (of 1)
CIF Observer	2 (of 3)	1 (of 3)
Civil society (engaged in/knowledgeable of CIF but not in official capacity)	4 (of 11)	4 (of 11)
Government Representative (engaged in/ knowledgeable of CIF but not in official capacity)	3 (of 10)	2 (of 10)
MDB specialist	6 (of 6)	5 (of 6)
Affiliated with CIF in institutional or program support and/or implementation	1 (of 8)	1 (of 8)

⁶⁵ Survey respondents self-identified their primary affiliation to the Climate Investment Funds with the following options to choose from: Multilateral Development Bank Specialist; CIF Country Focal Point; CIF Observer; Government Representative (engaged in/ knowledgeable of CIF but not in official capacity); Civil society (engaged in / knowledgeable of CIF but not in official capacity); CIF Administrative Unit; DGM Steering Committee; None of these, please tell us how you are affiliated with the CIF.

respondents' awareness of the CIF Gender Policy and Action Plan – Phase 2 by category of respondents. Nevertheless, through data triangulation, this study found that there is continuing potential for the CIF Gender Policy and Action Plan – Phase 2 to provide impetus as a tool for increasing gender issues across the CIF business model, and thus, strengthen the engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF.

35. As revealed through key interviews with MDB representatives, the CIF Gender Team contributes to increasing the engagement and quality of engagement of women and gender-related groups while CIF projects are being scoped by MDBs.^{66 67 68} This is evident by the CIF Gender Team sharing its knowledge on existing women and gender-related groups, and recommending gender specialists for recruitment. For example, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) representatives interviewed during this study indicated that IDB supported gender-mainstreaming and the engagement of women and gender-related groups at the institutional level in light of guidance from the CIF.⁶⁹ This included IDB hiring a gender specialist consultant to support CIF IP development in IDB-supported countries and for the CIF projects that followed. This gender specialist contributed to increased levels of women's organizations and gender-related groups engagement in CIF investments, especially at the project level.⁷⁰ (Examples from Nicaragua and Jamaica on the impact that engagement of women and gender-related groups have in those countries are included later in this study.)
36. Surveying MDBs found that attention they paid to women and gender-related groups was not consistent across the board. Some MDBs shared experiences indicating integrating gender well, but others were not consistent in their level of effort to integrate gender.⁷¹ However, CIF has played a role encouraging increased engagement and efforts on integrating gender, particularly noted by MDBs via the CIF AU's dedicated focus in development and implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 and CIF Gender Policy.^{72 73 74} This has led to an increase of MDBs supporting and working to facilitate engagement with women and gender-related groups at the country and local level.
37. Even as motivated as MDBs and the CIF are with their guidance and efforts to make projects be inclusive, governments are still making the decisions regarding invitations for participation and engagement. It is up to the CIF to bring governments' attention to,

⁶⁶ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

⁶⁷ Stakeholder interview. 10.29.2018.

⁶⁸ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁶⁹ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁷⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁷¹ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁷² Stakeholder interview. 11.07.2018.

⁷³ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁷⁴ Stakeholder interview. 8.07.2018.

and support on facilitating engagement of women and gender-related groups. However, the assessment found this was not always a priority in CIF project planning.^{75 76 77}

38. MDB interviewees shared that the CIF AU has been a pioneer in increasing the discussion on gender to the project level across MDB regions. The key informant interviews with IDB and Asian Development Bank (ADB) elaborated that the CIF Gender Team facilitated discussions and encouraged engagement of women and gender-related groups in projects.^{78 79} However, on the ground (in project development), the MDB gender specialists (often consultants) were especially helpful in bringing information on contextual gender dynamics, and particularly national and local women and gender-related groups into the discussion. In particular, the MDB gender specialists provided steps and evidence-based recommendations to design project elements with gender considerations. The engagement of MDB gender specialists was found to be an important supportive element to continue recommending and advancing engagement of gender-related groups during project planning and implementation.^{80 81}

39. The CIF's MDB Gender Working Group, established by the CIF in 2014, consists of representatives from each MDB engaged in the CIF to facilitate more collaboration and support on gender-responsive investments. This is noted as an exemplar of the CIF's recognition of the importance of knowledge exchange among institutions disbursing climate finance, and the need for gender integration and knowledge sharing. The MDB representatives who comprise the MDB Gender Working Group were found through interviews to be knowledgeable of their own MDB's CIF portfolio and the associated project/sector gender issues, experiences, and successes disbursed across the projects.^{82 83 84 85 86} This model of knowledge exchange and decision making on gender issues by the MDB Gender Working Group is unique to the CIF. This type of platform could be adopted by leading climate finance mechanisms to support coordination on gender issues among and across institutions disbursing climate finance.

⁷⁵ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

⁷⁶ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁷⁷ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

⁷⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁷⁹ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁸⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁸¹ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁸² Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁸³ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁸⁴ Stakeholder interview. 11.07.2018.

⁸⁵ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁸⁶ Stakeholder interview. 8.07.2018.

2.4 Engagement in CIF Investment Plan and program development

40. The desk review revealed that stakeholder engagement in IP and project creation and implementation is mainly focused on individuals and groups who are either affected by an IP's footprint, may have a bearing on its outcomes, or perceive themselves to be included in either of these groups.⁸⁷ The CIF emphasizes the importance of local stakeholder engagement, noting that such engagement promotes a sense of ownership, strengthens sustainability, mitigates implementation risks, and increases accountability of CIF investments and operations. However, at the project level, this assessment found through multiple methods, that individuals or entities affected by projects are supported first and foremost through MDB safeguard policies, rather than local stakeholder engagement principles.^{88,89,90} However, the degree of recognition of women and gender-related groups as stakeholders engaged in program planning and development varies considerably, even by the MDB safeguard policies.
41. This study reviewed documents and previous evaluations of the CIF to provide a baseline for historical reference on guidance for, and results on, the engagement of women and gender-related groups. Findings revealed that the CIF recognizes that the inclusion of women's groups varies across programs due to sectoral considerations and evolutionary developments of CIF programs. The 2014 Independent Evaluation of the CIF noted that despite the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) program-level guidance being more inclusive than the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) guidance on stakeholder groups to be consulted, only the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Forest Investment Program (FIP) explicitly indicate women and women's groups as key stakeholders who should be consulted (engaged) for the preparation of IPs and project design.⁹¹ In terms of actual engagement though, the 2018 Programmatic Approach Evaluation reported that for the preparation of PPCR, FIP, and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) IPs, women groups were consulted in the development of 65 percent of IPs. In contrast, CTF IPs were developed without wider stakeholder consultation, with only 30 percent reportedly developed with the engagement of CSOs, but with no specificity to women or gender-related groups being engaged.⁹²

⁸⁷ CIF. 2018. How to implement stakeholder mapping into the programmatic approach of CIF. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/stakeholder_mapping_guideline_ok_spread.pdf

⁸⁸ CIF. Presentation on Proposed Measures to Strengthen National-Level Stakeholder Engagement in the Climate Investment Funds.

⁸⁹ Stakeholder interview. 8.06.2018.

⁹⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁹¹ ICF International. 2014. Independent Evaluation of the Climate Investment Funds. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁹² ICF. 2018. Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic Approach. Accessed https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/evaluation_of_the_cif_programmatic_approach_final_report_and_management_response.pdf

42. However, this study found the variability in recognizing women and gender-related groups in IPs and projects as key stakeholders is at least partially due to the nature of multiple actors (e.g., national governments, MDBs, and local entities) who may facilitate engagement of women and gender-related groups in different processes. Engagement was also found to be varied due to these actors' awareness of the need for, and benefits of, engaging women and gender-related groups, including national gender machineries, in climate and CIF processes.

2.5 Key enabling conditions for engagement of women and gender-related groups

43. Through the multi-modal assessment process, this study found that engagement—though varied in scope and context as discussed above—is enhanced through certain institutional developments and enabling conditions. These were found to be particularly focused at the national level in regard to climate change, gender equality, and at their nexus, as outlined in the following sections.

44. The role of enabling conditions for supporting the inclusion of women, and gender-related groups in climate finance is a complex cross-cutting topic that requires attention. While this assessment does not offer definitive answers, it provides some initial evaluation of key elements across the selected 15 countries (see Table 2 for selected countries) that may support, or have triggered, engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes directly or indirectly. This study researched these various elements of potentially enabling conditions to support engagement of women and gender-related groups. It also looked at inclusion of language relevant to gender used in national climate policies and frameworks and CIF program IPs and projects. These elements were researched to identify potential triggers in climate programs and CIF processes in relation to the advancement of women and gender-related groups' engagement. The results are summarized in Table 2 below, with more complete findings detailed in Annex 4. These findings from the desk review were triangulated with the participatory research methods, which revealed specific examples. The examples indicate that institutional developments (in relation to gender equality and climate change) mutually reinforce the advancement of engagement principles and practices for women and gender-related groups—from national to sub-national level, or from the CIF AU to MDBs. The following sections highlight the different modalities and enabling conditions found in the select countries to support and reinforce this engagement and institutional changes.

Table 2. Summary of enabling conditions and inclusion of gender references in processes and plans by country

	Bangladesh	Brazil	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Haiti	Indonesia	Jamaica	Mexico	Mongolia	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Turkey	Ukraine	Vanuatu	Vietnam
National gender equality policy	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	
National gender machinery existing in country															
Ministry on women's affairs	x		x	x	x	x				x	x				
Department or Bureau (within multi-focus ministry)		x					x		x			x	x	x	x
National institution, or committee	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x	
Gender focal point system	x			x		x	x		x		x				
Women or gender reference in national climate planning processes under international mechanisms															
INDC		x	x	x	x	x		x						x	x
NAP (or in process)		x	0	0	x		x		x						x
Women or gender reference included in CIF Program IPs															
CTF IP					0**	0		x				0	0		0
FIP IP	x	x	x	x		x		x		0					
PPCR IP	x				0**		x								
SREP IP	x			x	x				x	x	x			0**	

INDC highlighted countries reference women as stakeholders (in addition to: as vulnerable, and/or as beneficiaries)

0 = notes there is an existing document (NAP or IP) available, but did not include reference to women or gender.

** CIF project documents indicate a program is underway in a country, but there is no program IP available.

2.5.1 NATIONAL GENDER POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

45. Results from the desk review, online perception survey, workshop consultations, and key informant interviews led this assessment to conclude that national gender policies are perceived as a relatively important enabling element for women and gender-related groups, that allows them to engage broadly across sectors in policy, planning, and programs.^{93 94 95 96 97 98} The presence of such policies—instrumental for institutional development on gender equality—influenced these groups’ engagement in CIF processes, particularly in IP and project development.

46. The national workshop consultations, survey, and interviews with government project staff underscored the importance of national policies as a mechanism to engage women and gender-related groups in CIF processes.⁹⁹ In Jamaica, for example, government representatives in consultation workshop groups shared that the National Policy for Gender Equality and the National Consultation Code of Practice for the Public Sector are crucial in holding the government accountable in terms of ensuring the engagement of gender-related groups (particularly via stakeholder engagement practices in the country). The government stakeholders shared that this consultation mandate resulted in effective engagement of women and gender-related groups in the design of CIF interventions, particularly in developing the PPCR IP, and that this engagement continued during the country’s PPCR project design and in implementation processes.^{100 101}

“The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) Code of Public Consultation and the National Policy for Gender Equality mandate the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in the development planning process. Thus, in discussing the strategic program (from broad concept stage), invitations were extended through the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA), Association of Development Agencies, and Gender and Development Studies program at the University of West Indies (UWI) and their views solicited in a number of workshops.”

— ONLINE SURVEY RESPONSE,
GOJ REPRESENTATIVE

⁹³ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

⁹⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

⁹⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.09.2018.

⁹⁶ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

⁹⁷ Stakeholder interview. 1.15.2019.

⁹⁸ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁰¹ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

47. The presence and scope of gender policies and laws vary from country to country, along with their impact on sectors' institutional development. Descriptive survey responses conveyed that while the gender policies provide impetus for civil society engagement, they do not necessarily ensure full and effective or equal participation and engagement of women and gender-related groups in government-led processes, including those related to climate. In this respect, the CIF's 'country-led' approach is not an exception. National-level representatives also reported engagement processes are more effective when country-driven and based on specific country context.^{102 103 104 105} This enables the approach to be fit for purpose for each CIF program/project, while considering national policies and guidelines, specifically on which groups would be engaged.
48. Some survey responses and information from consultations and interviews suggested that women and gender-related groups' limited awareness of climate change issues impeded their effective engagement in government-led climate processes, despite policy-mandated efforts to include them.^{106 107 108 109 110 111} This points to the need for enhanced capacity building of women's organizations on key entry points in climate change and climate finance that meet their needs and interests—perhaps facilitated by gender machinery or other actors.

2.5.2 GENDER MACHINERY AND RELATED ENTITIES

49. At the country level, there are a range of gender-related stakeholders involved in CIF processes, either directly or indirectly in IP and project stages. While there is some overlap among group types, their diverse functions supported effective engagement of women's organizations and gender-related groups in CIF processes within a set of institutional and enabling conditions.

Gender machineries

50. Gender machineries refer to formal government structures assigned to promote gender equality and/or improve the status and rights of women. They are institutional mechanisms with national coordinating abilities, ranging from a ministry of gender/social or women's affairs, to a taskforce on gender within or across ministries, to focal points or individuals within government tasked with gender mainstreaming to advance gender equality.¹¹²

¹⁰² Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹⁰³ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁰⁴ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

¹⁰⁵ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018

¹⁰⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹⁰⁷ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁰⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018

¹⁰⁹ Stakeholder interview. 10.25.2018

¹¹⁰ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

¹¹¹ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

¹¹² McBride, Dorothy and Mazur, Amy. 2012. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development—Gender Machineries Worldwide. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1322671773271/McBride-Mazur-Background-Paper-Final.pdf>

51. This study found the existence of a gender machinery plays a key role in creating and maintaining enabling conditions for the engagement of women and gender-related groups at the national, regional, and local levels. Results from the desk review found that gender machineries existed in all 15 of the countries selected for this study. The countries' gender machineries have varied histories, arrangements, and levels of overseeing the implementation of social and gender policies in-country. This study also found diverse degrees of institutional integration in providing gender inputs to sectoral policies and programs (in relation to climate sectors reviewed, see Annex 4). The effective integration of gender machinery inputs to the environment and climate sectors in CIF recipient-countries has been more limited in scope (in contrast to other development sectors).
52. Conversely, references to climate change in the national gender policies, strategies, or laws reviewed of the select 15 countries is limited. Four countries: Bangladesh, Ghana, Jamaica, and Vanuatu, include some reference in their national gender policy, all of which are publications developed by the national gender machinery (see Table 3 for details on language). While these examples are limited, knowledge and capacity on the gender-climate nexus seems to be increasing among gender machineries, as newer policies and action plans by machineries consider and include climate change as key priority areas. This increasing awareness of the gender machinery of the linkages with climate change was found in this study to encourage the gender machineries' purposeful engagement and inputs in national climate arenas, and thus also enabling engagement in CIF investments.

Table 3. Countries with national gender policy inclusive of references to climate change

Bangladesh	National Policy for Women's Development (2011) ¹¹³ mentions climate change under <i>Women and Farming</i> : "To extend all kinds of support and assistance in eliminating bottlenecks created due to climate change and disaster." Women and Environment section also included in National Policy.
Ghana	National Gender Policy (2015) ¹¹⁴ references climate change under <i>Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Women's Access to Productive Resources</i> : "Engender climate change processes and facilitate the participation of CSOs, farmer-based organisations to ensure that agricultural practices and other livelihood practices comply with acceptable standards."

¹¹³ Government of Bangladesh. 2011. National Policy for Women's Development. https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39_0ecd_4a56_b00c_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf

¹¹⁴ Government of Ghana. 2015. National Gender Policy. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/103987/126660/F-515436150/GHA103987.pdf>

Jamaica	National Policy for Gender Equality (2011) ¹¹⁵ appendix includes <i>Emerging Issues</i> section on “Gender and the Environment – Climate Change and Natural Disasters” with details on plans to address issues.
Vanuatu	National Gender Equality Policy (2015) ¹¹⁶ climate change noted as a continuing challenge; and in <i>Strategic Area 4 Mainstreaming Gender</i> as a key indicator: “Climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, projects and governance mechanisms such as NAB are gender responsive.”

53. Of the 15 countries selected for this study, 7 have ministries working specifically on women’s affairs, and 4 countries have departments or bureaus on gender affairs within a broader, multi-focus ministry. One country in this study, Mexico, has a well-recognized national institution as its leading authority representing women and gender equality. Several other countries, though, have in addition to a ministry or department on women’s affairs, also a national institution or committee representing women working in alignment. Table 4 identifies which of these types of national gender machinery is in each of the countries from this study.

Table 4. Countries type(s) of national gender machinery

Type of national gender machinery	Countries with type of national gender machinery (select countries from study)		
Ministry on women’s affairs	Bangladesh Cote d’Ivoire Ghana	Haiti Indonesia	Mozambique Nicaragua
Department or Bureau on gender affairs (within multi-focus ministry)	Brazil Jamaica	Turkey Ukraine	Vanuatu Vietnam
National institution, or committee representing women	Mexico* Bangladesh Brazil Cote d’Ivoire	Ghana Jamaica Mongolia	Mozambique Nicaragua Vanuatu

* INMUJERES—the National Women’s Institute is the leading gender machinery in Mexico. It is the only country in this study with a National Institution representing women solely as the gender machinery. The other countries identified hosted a national institution, or committee representing women is in addition to a Ministry, or Department or Bureau within a broader Ministry, focused on women.

¹¹⁵ Government of Jamaica. 2011. National Policy for Gender Equality. <https://www.nlj.gov.jm/files/u8/NPGE-JA-FINALwCover21311.pdf>

¹¹⁶ Government of Vanuatu. 2015. National Gender Equality Policy. <https://www.nab.vu/sites/default/files/documents/NationalGenderEqualityPolicyJuly2015.pdf>

54. All of these forms of national gender machineries contribute as mechanisms toward gender equality in government approaches to policy and programming. As shared above, the mandates of each of these vary. For example, some are more narrowly focused on Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) objectives and reporting, while others (including in some CIF recipient countries) have been broadening their role in recent years to include support to climate frameworks and CIF initiatives.
55. Historically, the 2013 *CIF Gender Review* found that across CIF pilot countries, the national government machinery on women was included in the planning process in 25 percent of PPCR IPs sampled and were “partially included” for PPCR, FIP, SREP, and CTF IPs at the levels of 31 percent, 75 percent, 100 percent, and 13 percent, respectively. These findings signaled varying levels of engagement with a national gender machinery in the development of CIF programs at the country level. In particular, IPs in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), resilience/adaptation (PPCR), and energy access (SREP) included more engagement of a gender machinery than for CTF IPs, prior to the start of the CIF Gender Program in 2014.¹¹⁷
56. For example, the Ministry of Women’s and Children’s Affairs in Bangladesh was involved with the PPCR planning and implementation of CIF projects as an expert nodal agency, providing high-level input at the national level for advancing women’s empowerment and supporting sub-national level engagement of women and gender-related groups across climate-relevant sectors.¹¹⁸ Likewise, the gender machinery in Mexico, the National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES), was involved in the 2011 FIP IP development and provided subsequent support to project implementation.^{119 120} Their engagement was in collaboration with the main FIP government implementer, the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR). The desk review revealed INMUJERES is credited with paving the way for more robust gender-responsive inclusion in Mexico’s development programming broadly. This includes national-level sector targets and guidelines for gender mainstreaming and engagement of women and women’s organizations, including on climate change.¹²¹ Policy-led national mandates, with strong institutional support and engagement by the gender machinery, have proven to be a rich enabling condition for gender integration—including perpetuating engagement of women and gender-related groups—into CONAFOR’s programming, and thus into FIP planning and projects in the country (see additional information in FIP Program Findings in Section 2.6.3 below).

¹¹⁷ CIF. 2014. In short: CIF Gender Review. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/cif_gr_full_webfriendly.pdf (page 72 in full report)

¹¹⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

¹¹⁹ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

¹²⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹²¹ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

57. Discussions in workshop consultations illuminated how a national gender machinery provides enabling elements for women and gender-related groups' engagement in climate processes and CIF project implementation. For instance, the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) in Jamaica, which sits within the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, participated in national climate change processes, with indications it has indirectly increased gender integration and engagement of women and gender-related groups in country-level CIF processes. Jamaica government representatives at the workshop consultation, who are familiar with the BGA, noted that while the gender machinery exists, and women's engagement across sectors is supported broadly in the country, the BGA's role has been more to foster an enabling environment through capacity building on gender, provide guidance in other sectoral policies and documents, and establish gender focal points across line ministries. The gender focal points have raised gender issues in various sectors at the national level, including on gender and climate change, building capacity on this nexus for the CIF government entity. Workshop participants shared that through capacity building, effective engagement pathways were opened to support women's engagement in planning and implementation of PPCR projects, for example, through linkages with the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA). Notably, in 2016, with guidance and support from the BGA, RADA developed a gender equality policy statement through consultation with women and gender-related groups to guide all operations. This policy has been utilized by RADA, particularly Home Economic/Social Services Unit officers in each local government unit ('parish'), to engage local women and support identification of women's needs and interests in their CIF projects on specific elements (such as climate resilient seeds and community ownership).^{122 123}

58. During the workshop, the Jamaican government representatives requested to have the BGA and Ministry further engaged in PPCR processes. They expressed that the gender machinery should continue to support engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF project implementation activities. They also highlighted the need for more capacity building on gender and climate change for agencies involved in CIF processes in Jamaica, to enable effective engagement. Workshop participants concluded nonetheless that BGA's role as gender machinery facilitated additional structural and institutional elements that enable women's improved participation. They pointed to the gender focal point system in Jamaica and formal positions for gender experts within PPCR project management units, as further institutional developments supporting transitioning to more-thorough gender mainstreaming across sectors and the CIF projects.¹²⁴

59. MDB representatives reported that they worked to support engagement with national

¹²² Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹²³ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018

¹²⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

gender machineries in CIF IPs.^{125 126 127} The representatives shared that where gender elements have been included in CIF program design as required parts of IP preparation, this often induces participation of the gender machinery in an IP's Steering Committee.^{128 129 130} The gender machinery reportedly can (and has) introduced considerations, or flagged concerns for gender in the IP or project development. The MDB representatives shared that this engagement of the gender machinery also helps influence and enable engagement of women and women's organizations (national and local level) in processes, and also in CIF project planning and implementation as stakeholders and beneficiaries.^{131 132}

Gender focal points

60. Gender focal point structures or systems were found across several CIF pilot countries among the 15 selected countries for this study. These institutional arrangements can be located within the gender machinery itself, or support it somewhat separately, and work to enhance gender-responsive policy and planning across sectors, including on climate initiatives. For example, the desk review and key stakeholder interviews identified Bangladesh, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mongolia, and Nicaragua as countries in the study with a national-level gender focal point system.^{133 134 135 136} These systems identified representatives across government ministries, departments, and/or agencies to ensure gender is considered across sectors and in institutional policy development and implementation. These countries also have placed a gender focal point within the national climate change directorate/division. However, as a relatively newer established role, significant results are not yet evident from this placement, beyond the focal point's existence and assumed engagement on climate policy and programs.^{137 138 139}
61. In Nicaragua, however, the national gender focal point structure across line ministries, known as Gender Units, have had a significant role in enabling the engagement of women and gender-related groups as part of a comprehensive gender mainstreaming effort. The

¹²⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹²⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹²⁷ Stakeholder interview. 8.6.2018.

¹²⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹²⁹ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹³⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

¹³¹ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹³² Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹³³ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹³⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹³⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

¹³⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹³⁷ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹³⁸ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹³⁹ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

Nicaraguan Women’s Institute (INIM) operates as the national gender machinery working across government and public institutions. In the 1990s, INIM established Gender Units across ministries, departments, and agencies, and installed a gender-responsive budgeting system, with all Gender Units accountable for reporting under this system. Both desk review and key informant interviews with MDB representatives confirmed the Gender Units enabled increased engagement and action on gender under the CIF processes.¹⁴⁰ The Gender Unit within the Ministry of Energy and Mines, for example, has been involved in CIF planning and programming (for SREP). This gender specialist has provided strategic guidance and input on gender issues and impacts based on gender analyses in relation to the SREP IP and projects. Institutions involved in the implementation of SREP, including the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the National Electric Transmission Company, and the Nicaraguan Electricity Company, have created Gender Units also, with gender specialists working within their institutions to support increased gender-responsive action during implementation of the SREP project.^{141 142}

62. During workshop consultations and some key informant interviews, some respondents reported that the focal point system in their country does not function as effectively in practice as in theory, particularly when it comes to coordinating among different line ministries.^{143 144 145 146 147} With climate change relatively nascent as a topic and institutionally at the national level, fewer linkages are recognized, and capacity can be limited. These results were found to be general with regard to gender mainstreaming in climate processes, and not particularly in relation to the effective engagement of these gender focal point systems supporting CIF processes at the national level.

Women and gender-related groups existing engagement

63. Women’s groups and networks in developed and developing countries play a significant role in driving and advancing women’s rights and gender equality as autonomous feminist movements, with significant contributions to social policy change.¹⁴⁸ Survey responses of diverse CIF-engaged stakeholders held the perception that there is limited engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF investments, despite some indication of the recognized benefits of engagement. The majority of survey respondents (77 percent) perceive that the engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF investments would be associated with an increase in the scale and range of social, economic, and

¹⁴⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁴¹ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁴² Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

¹⁴³ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁴⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹⁴⁵ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

¹⁴⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁴⁷ Stakeholder consultation. 11.7.2018.

¹⁴⁸ Htun, M. and Weldon, L.S. (2012). The Civic Origins of Progressive Policy Change: Combating Violence against Women in Global Perspective, 1975–2005. *American Political Science Review*, 106, pp 548569 doi:10.1017/S0003055412000226

environmental co-benefits of CIF project results. However, the survey also found over 70 percent of respondents were unaware of any networks of women’s organizations, or women and gender-related groups engaged in CIF climate finance interventions.

64. Based on the desk review of project documents and reports, the engagement of women’s organizations and gender-related groups as CIF stakeholders in consultations and planning, appeared to be less commonly used as a strategy compared with engagement of individual women beneficiaries, and/or gender specialists in CIF projects. However, this study found through other participatory methods, that, of the selected countries, those with evidence of networks of women’s organizations engaged in CIF processes, have demonstrated results. The engagement of networks of women and/or women’s organizations, in collaboration with the national gender machinery enabling institutional developments, was found to encourage greater attention to gender in program and project design, and initiate gender integration in implementation.^{149 150 151 152 153 154}

65. During in-country workshops and follow-up interviews, this study found that in Jamaica, women and women’s organizations have been a part of the Caribbean planning as a collaborative network across development sectors, including climate change. Workshop consultation participants provided insight on the activism of these groups as the impetus for the establishment of the National Gender Policy, and consequently, the Gender Action Plans across government entities. These policy tools reportedly ensure that women and gender-related groups are engaged across sectors to represent the experiences, perspectives, and needs of diverse groups.¹⁵⁵ The women-led CSO Women’s Resource & Outreach Centre (WROC), and the CSO Maroon Indigenous Women’s Council were among groups historically engaged with the Jamaican national gender machinery (the BGA). The WROC was also engaged in consultations during the design of the Jamaican PPCR IP. It has continued to be engaged as a resource group for the government in climate change project implementation. During workshop consultations, Government and WROC representatives said that WROC engagement has initiated and continued innovative activities in local climate change awareness raising and capacity building around the role of women, men, and youth in climate action. This has specifically included engaging and mobilizing women and gender-related groups at the sub-national level in CIF projects as outreach and capacity building activities for communities.^{156 157 158}

¹⁴⁹ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

¹⁵⁰ Stakeholder interview. 8.6.2018.

¹⁵¹ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

¹⁵² Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁵³ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁵⁴ Stakeholder interview. 1.15.2019.

¹⁵⁵ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁵⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁵⁷ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁵⁸ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

66. Overall, various means of engagement and participation as stakeholders by gender-related entities, including gender machinery at early stages of IP preparation, can have a broader impact on women and gender-related groups' engagement. As cited in this study, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, and Nicaragua have evidence of specific examples in practice where CIF IP or projects engaged these various gender-related entities and actors. Their involvement expands beyond women as solely beneficiaries in subsequent CIF programs when a gender machinery is engaged, providing a sense of ownership as stakeholders. As a result, women and gender-related groups are better prepared to engage and provide wider advocacy on gender in climate planning and programming in the country, potentially toward more robust and sustainable results.

2.5.3 NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ENTITIES, POLICIES AND PROCESSES

67. National gender policies and consultation policies provide an important mandate for engagement with women's organizations, women and gender-related groups' in CIF programs. But this study found that an arguably critical driver for the engagement of such groups in CIF-supported planning and investments is the existence of gender-related provisions in national climate change entities and policies.

68. The majority of survey respondents (across CIF stakeholder groups) shared their perception that women's organizations, women, and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) have been the most influential in policy (as opposed to project design or implementation). Sixty-nine percent of respondents perceive women as playing an important role for supporting development and implementation of gender-sensitive climate change policies. This majority suggests that the engagement of women and gender-related groups is already having an impact and could be enhanced in climate policy and activities. This finding is assumed to be transferrable across the CIF at all levels and programs, as CIF processes operate within the context of national and international climate policy.

69. Through the Jamaica workshop consultation, this study found that various enabling elements—such as engagement of the gender machinery, presence of a gender focal point system, women's rights organizations engagement, and existence of the national gender policy—supported the Climate Change Division (CCD) of Jamaica to mainstream gender throughout its policy and programming.^{159 160 161} It was concluded by workshop participants that this has been an important factor ensuring stipulations for women and gender-related groups in Jamaica's national climate change entity, as well as climate policies and

¹⁵⁹ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁶⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁶¹ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018.

frameworks for action across sectors. Workshop participants, particularly government representatives in the CIF-entity, highlighted the consideration of women and gender-related groups in national climate change policies and mechanisms as another enabling element.¹⁶² Also, gender considerations in key climate change policy documents could have also been considered. For example, Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework proposes to support gender equitable development, in line with the Vision 2030 Gender Sector Plan and the National Policy for Gender Equality. This was indicated to mutually reinforce engagement of women and gender-related groups in climate planning processes more broadly, and specifically in the PPCR IP and project planning.¹⁶³

2.5.4 NATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES UNDER INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS

70. This study found the presence of gender language¹⁶⁴ in national climate policies and related frameworks, such as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and processes, was a foundational entry point linked with increasing engagement and capacity of women and gender-related groups in national climate processes. Additionally, this provides impetus for these groups' engagement in CIF projects. The desk review found 8 of the 15 countries selected (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Vanuatu, and Vietnam) included gender language—some reference to women or gender in their INDC, and were also categorized as gender-sensitive, see Table 5 below.^{165 166 167} Four countries additionally identified women as a vulnerable group, and three countries identified women as beneficiaries in policies or programs. Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, and Mexico also refer to women specifically as stakeholders having a stake in climate change-related decision-making, recognizing and promoting their participation in climate change intervention processes.

¹⁶² Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁶³ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

¹⁶⁴ This assessment uses "gender language" as an encompassing term for addressing the linkages between gender and climate change. Various levels of this ranges from the existence of any reference made to women or gender in a policy/ strategy/ document, to a reference including specific indication of roles, responsibilities, context, and dynamics of gender (in specific sectors), e.g., as vulnerable, stakeholders, decision makers, beneficiaries, etc.

¹⁶⁵ This selection of countries presents a higher percentage than the overall analysis of INDCs completed in 2016, whereby 64 of 190 submitted INDCs, or just over 33 percent included a reference. All INDCs became a country's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) after ratification of the Paris Agreement.

¹⁶⁶ WEDO. 2016. Research paper: Gender & Climate Change—Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

¹⁶⁷ The Gender Analysis of INDCs draws on the taxonomy of analysis in CGIAR et al, Info Note: Gender and International Climate Policy (2016), but gender-sensitive can be defined as where a government has committed to gender-mainstreaming or taking gender into account across one or more components of the INDC, or noted in the policy themselves as undertaking a "gender-sensitive" approach.

Table 5. Extent of gender language in select countries' INDC

Extent of Gender Language in INDC	Country including language	Gender language summarized/referenced
Gender sensitive references	Brazil	Gender is referenced in regard to implementation with respect to human rights, while promoting gender-responsive measures.
	Cote d'Ivoire	Women are mentioned in the INDC in both mitigation and adaptation context, with specific sector references as stakeholders and beneficiaries
	Ghana	includes as a Policy Action: 'Resilience for Gender and the Vulnerable' within the adaptation goal;
	Haiti	Women are mentioned in Haiti's INDC in the implementation language, stating gender will be taken into account in all the implementation processes of the INDC.
	Indonesia	Indonesia's INDC references women and gender, by noting that in preparation of the INDC, the Sustainable Development Goals, including achieving gender equality, were considered. It includes an over-arching section on: 'Perspectives on Vulnerable Groups, including Gender and Adaptation Communities' stating that relevant climate policies and actions include an emphasis on encouraging participation of the most vulnerable groups.
	Mexico	Mexico's INDC has several references to gender and women including integrating a "cross-cutting gender perspective;" adaptation component of the INDC of Mexico was elaborated, taking into account gender equality and human rights approach; building capacity of population
	Vanuatu	Vanuatu states under 'National Circumstances': Climate change may affect all areas of life for Ni-Vanuatu people and impact women, men, and young people in different ways
Women as vulnerable group	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana Indonesia Mexico
Women as beneficiaries	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana Mexico
Women as stakeholders in decision-making	Cote d'Ivoire	Mexico

71. Eight countries (see Table 6 below, Vanuatu does not have a NAP but is included based on NAPA analysis) include either a reference to gender or women in their NAP, or have been incorporating gender mainstreaming approaches into the process of developing the NAP. In a few cases this explicitly speaks to engagement of women and gender-related groups. (See Annex 4 for additional details.)

Table 6. Countries incorporating gender language, and/or gender mainstreaming approaches in NAP

Country	Gender in NAP (gender language, or in process)
Bangladesh	The NAP process has been conducted with consideration of gender issues, i.e. women have been involved in consultations, and gender perspective has been integrated in prioritization criteria for adaptation activities.
Brazil	Brazil completed and submitted its NAP in 2016. There are a few references to women and gender. Within the principles to be followed in implementation, mention of social dimensions for vulnerable groups, including gender-sensitive criteria is included. The NAP includes a Strategy for Vulnerable Populations. Within the strategy for Indigenous Peoples the NAP refers to promoting participation and training on climate change, including different generational and gender-based issues.
Cote d'Ivoire	Development of a national strategy on gender and climate change is in process with support from the NAP Global Network conducting an analysis on adaptation (as part of the NAP process underway).
Ghana	Ghana is in the process of creating their NAP, and have conducted initial Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments in eight thematic areas including "Climate change and Women's Livelihoods." They have additional support from UNDP to finalize development.
Haiti	Haiti is in the process of creating their NAP, with the support of UNDP's Global Support Program, and is working to integrate gender within it, building on Haiti's 2006 NAPA.
Jamaica	Jamaica is in the process of finalizing their NAP. In Sept. 2018 NAP Global Network, UN Women and GoJ Climate Change Division conducted a gender workshop for Caribbean gender and climate change focal points.

Mongolia	Mongolia has initiated the process for planning and implementing a NAP, and has also submitted a NAP readiness proposal to the GCF. The proposal contains multiple references (60+) to gender. It is quite comprehensive in noting the need for women’s participation at all levels, as well as for conducting vulnerability assessments, monitoring and evaluation of gender considerations, as well as communications.
Mozambique	Mozambique has initiated the NAP process with support from the UNDP NAP Global Support Program, but has no mention of gender in the process yet (not well documented as of this time).
Vanuatu	Vanuatu does not have a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) but has developed a NAPA, as well as a National Action Plan for DRR. The NAPA includes reference to women’s associations noting their cruciality for sustainability of the program in regard to food security, but no mention of gender.

72. In Jamaica, for example, the NAP Global Network is undertaking a process to enhance the gender-responsiveness of NAPs. A specific Gender and NAP workshop with women’s organizations, gender-related groups, and the gender machinery in Jamaica took place with capacity-building sessions on the gender and adaptation nexus, for stakeholders and government representatives. This study’s workshop consultation participants (many of whom overlapped in participating in the Gender and NAP workshop) shared that their engagement in CIF built their knowledge and capacity to effectively engage on climate change and gender processes. This knowledge and confidence encouraged them to integrate their perspectives and expertise into the Jamaican NAP process.¹⁶⁸ Thus, from this example in Jamaica, it can be concluded that the engagement of women and gender-related groups—as well as CIF project implementers—in national climate processes enhances their capacity to be more effective stakeholders. This was found by their sustained participation and engagement in national climate change interventions, including CIF processes, with more knowledge and capability to engage—and engage effectively—on diverse subject matter.

2.5.5 INTERACTION AMONG ENABLING CONDITIONS

73. The positive spillover effects of improving women’s engagement in climate and development processes, and the institutional mechanisms facilitating this, are complex and mutually reinforcing. Once enabling conditions (e.g., policy mandates) and institutional structures (e.g., focal points) are in place, the momentum for gender-transformative change can increase. This study found that the nature of these enabling

¹⁶⁸ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

conditions, and the ways they develop, operate in a sort of positive feedback loop. Where enabling conditions exist to encourage the engagement of women and gender-related groups in climate processes, the practice and institutional ease needed to foster even further engagement with more and diverse groups will grow.

INTERACTION AMONG ENABLING CONDITIONS TO FOSTER ENGAGEMENT: EXPERIENCE FROM VANUATU

Vanuatu has a robust machinery for gender, including the Department of Women's Affairs within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS) and the Vanuatu National Council of Women. It also recently established its first National Gender Policy 2015-2019—an indication of the increasing recognition of gender inequalities, and the need to prioritize effective gender responses, including on climate change.¹⁶⁹ Vanuatu has also established a National Women's Group, referenced as a key stakeholder in the SREP IP. Further, the Department of Women's Affairs was consulted during the development of Vanuatu's national climate change and DRR policy (Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030);¹⁷⁰ and in Vanuatu's Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement 2018, gender equity and responsiveness are

integrated as cross-cutting issues in the guiding principles, strategic actions, and sectoral-level interventions.¹⁷¹ This engagement by the women's machinery, as well as CSOs, facilitated gender-inclusive planning and action for both the SREP IP and its projects. For the SREP Energy Access Project (Small Hydropower Project), project documents provide further evidence of a detailed gender assessment, and the specification of a gender action plan for the project, which outlines planned engagement of women and women's groups (up to 40 percent).¹⁷² These are planned to be developed specifically by a gender specialist, and feature plans for engagement of women and the gender machinery, as well as capacity building, training, and livelihood development opportunities for these groups under the project.

¹⁶⁹ Government of Vanuatu. Department of Women's Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and Community Services. National Gender Policy 2015-2019. <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/NationalGenderEqualityPolicyJuly2015.pdf>

¹⁷⁰ Government of Vanuatu. 2015. Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46449_vanuatuccdrpolicy2015.pdf

¹⁷¹ Government of Vanuatu. 2018. Vanuatu National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/iom-vanuatu-policy-climate-change-disaster-induced-displacement-2018.pdf

¹⁷² CIF. 2015. SREP Funding Proposal: Energy Access Project. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/883391531743791916/1914-XSREVU041A-Vanuatu-Cover-Page.pdf>

2.6 Engagement in CIF Programs

2.6.1 MONITORING AND REPORTING

74. The following findings for each program indicate the CIF's growing realization and trend toward developing enhanced modalities for both engaging and monitoring the participation of women and gender-related groups in program IP development, project planning, and implementation. Gender requirements in CIF monitoring and reporting (M&R) protocols send signals about priorities for project design and implementation. Though the protocols predate the CIF Gender Policy, they do offer a glimpse into the sorts of outcomes that countries and program teams seek to realize with CIF financing.
75. The CIF Gender Policy enhances the accountability of the programs by including a mandate to report on sex-disaggregated indicators. The programs, as discussed in each of their respective sections below, have updated Results Frameworks and M&R Toolkits with a range of core and co-benefit indicators to report on progress. Some programs M&R Toolkits provide guidance on reporting more-granular and intermediary data on projects, as well as output and outcome indicators from MDBs. Guidance for some programs have particular notation of gender mainstreaming elements and/or impact and ask for sex-disaggregated data. While there is little evidence of some M&R Toolkits making efforts to address gender in guiding documents, the issue remains in implementation and reporting practices. The different reporting structures (in content and prevalence), that can also be insufficient in implementation, means that availability of data on gender and social impacts is varied. That in turn impedes an analysis of the impact of engaging women and gender-related groups on CIF investment outcomes.
76. The data, that is collected and reported on gender quality-at-entry in project design, is an important first step to continuous quality improvement of processes to engage women and gender-related groups, in plan and project design and implementation.

2.6.2 CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)

APPROACH TO INTEGRATING GENDER IN THE CTF

77. The CTF provides scaled-up financing to contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies with country-led projects and programs in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transport. Of the CTF's five core reporting indicators, only one indicator tracks social impacts of CTF projects. It is the indicator on the "[n]umber of additional passengers using low-carbon public transport as a result of CIF interventions," which is to be "disaggregated by men and women if feasible." Each CTF project is also required to identify and report on at least one indicator for a development co-benefit.¹⁷³ The CTF Revised Results Framework recommends that annual project results should be documented in a gender-sensitive way. The Framework recognizes through the development co-benefit indicators, that increased access to energy for vulnerable and poor groups can indirectly benefit women, through improved health from cleaner technologies and increased employment opportunities.¹⁷⁴ However, beyond collecting sex-disaggregated quantitative data, the CTF M&R Toolkit lacks guidance on how to report on specific gender mainstreaming achievements, including on the impact of individual CTF projects, and comprehensively, the CTF program.¹⁷⁵

ENGAGEMENT IN CTF INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

78. The desk review provided insight on how CIF-generated guidelines for M&R can signal or increase appropriate practices related to women and gender-related groups' engagement. Beyond the outlined core CTF indicators from the M&R Toolkit,¹⁷⁶ the co-benefit indicators have encouraged programs to report on social benefits and impacts of the invested projects. From the desk review of annual CTF Results Reports (through 2018), this study found that some CTF projects engaged women and gender-related groups with a role as beneficiaries of the CTF interventions at a project level, including improved indoor air quality and quality of heat supply; created opportunities for local entrepreneurship via increased access to power; improved safety and mobility in conjunction with improved transport systems; and/or improved standards of living through increased affordability of efficient appliances.

¹⁷³ CIF. 2014. CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6_0.pdf

¹⁷⁴ CIF. 2013. CTF Revised Results Framework. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ctf_revised_results_framework_011413_for_website_0.pdf

¹⁷⁴ CIF. 2014. CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6_0.pdf

¹⁷⁵ CIF. 2014. CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6_0.pdf

¹⁷⁶ CIF. 2014. CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6_0.pdf

79. The CTF 2017 Results Report indicated that increased energy security and reliability reported in the Africa region, overall improved quality of life for households, especially women. That report chronicled enhanced recruitment of women in clean technology system operations and maintenance, for example, in the Eskom Renewable Support Project-CSP and Eskom Renewable Support Project-Wind projects in South Africa (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the African Development Bank (AfDB)). AfDB reported that this recruitment and engagement of women in CTF Renewable Energy Support Projects also contributed to women benefiting directly from capacity building, such as through education for women on technology safety features.¹⁷⁹
80. Key informant interviews with MDB representatives reinforced the desk review findings that women benefit from CTF interventions, including the development of clean energy systems, by being engaged in employment opportunities, as well as by the increased affordability of electricity.¹⁸⁰ However, according to MDB representatives interviewed, such benefits are not usually tracked and reported thoroughly, or with qualitative detail, across all MDBs or countries reporting on CTF projects. This dearth of details limits the depth of knowledge and possible analysis on the engagement experience and/or the benefits this provides to women and gender-related groups in CTF projects. (No respondents on the online perception survey, who indicated working with the CTF program, provided specific information on CTF projects regarding the engagement of women and gender-related groups. Authors note however, additional factors besides no engagement from these groups could have resulted in no responses.)
81. While the CTF Revised Results Framework explicitly recognizes benefits to women created via transport improvements and the aforementioned development co-benefits of CTF projects, this study found little evidence across the research methodologies that the engagement of women and gender-related groups is specifically encouraged during CTF design or planning of IPs or projects.¹⁸¹ An interviewed MDB representative suggested this was due to CTF (and other CIF programs') projects being led by MDBs themselves, each with their own gender policies that are then reflected in project design and process.¹⁸² MDB representatives also stated, that the CIF AU has been a pioneer in bringing the discussion on gender to the national project level, in building awareness and capacity on gender and climate linkages.^{183 184}

¹⁷⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁷⁹ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

¹⁸⁰ Stakeholder interview. 8.6.2018.

¹⁸¹ CIF. 2013. Revised CTF Results Framework. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ctf_revised_results_framework_011413_for_website_0.pdf

¹⁸² Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

¹⁸³ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

¹⁸⁴ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

82. The MDB key informant interview also shared that the development of CTF IPs is influenced by CIF guidelines in coordination with national governments' agendas and structures.¹⁸⁵ As CTF IPs were developed before the start of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1, there were not specific requirements for engaging women and gender-related groups as part of the process. Of the 15 countries studied in this assessment, 5 hosted CTF IPs, and in these, there is very limited reference to women or gender. Where there is reference, it is to women as beneficiaries, rather than noting engagement of women and gender-related groups in the IP development process, or in subsequent processes (e.g., project design, implementation, and/or reporting).

¹⁸⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

2.6.3 FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

APPROACH TO INTEGRATING GENDER IN THE FIP

83. The FIP supports developing countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promotes sustainable forest management. This contributes to low-carbon development, with the FIP aiming to provide other benefits, such as poverty reduction and the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities—all intricately linked with gender dynamics. Recognition of these co-benefits has led to different approaches to integrate gender in FIP over the years.
84. Guidance is included for FIP project design and implementation to consider how to address gender issues throughout the project cycle. The FIP supports women's participation and engagement in different phases of sustainable forest management projects, from consultation to monitoring.^{186 187} The FIP Revised Results Framework¹⁸⁸ explicitly refers to women at the co-benefits level, targeting empowerment and improved quality of life for women, indigenous peoples, and local communities through forest-management. The FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit¹⁸⁹ suggests reporting on key direct and indirect benefits with gender-disaggregated data, with consideration of specific vulnerabilities and groups engaged in FIP processes. The Toolkit shares guidance that stakeholder representatives should include both women and men knowledgeable on FIP, and specifically engage women's organizations during IP and project level processes. In particular, the Toolkit advises that the FIP country focal point will compose a stakeholder group to participate in the annual stakeholder workshop, as part of the process for results reporting at the national level with government, private sector, and "civil society representatives (e.g., NGOs, local communities and indigenous peoples, women's organizations, and academic and research institutions)." The Toolkit includes women's organizations as a group to be considered as a representative of the civil society group. However, with at least two representatives to be chosen from this diverse group of stakeholders and additional guidance in the toolkit for the stakeholder individual representatives chosen to "be knowledgeable about FIP interventions and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) programs in country," there is likely a challenge for the seats.¹⁹⁰ This challenge of so many competing interest groups vying for seats in climate change stakeholder groups, could perpetuate representatives from women's groups largely being ignored. Historic experience lends

¹⁸⁶ CTF CIF. 2012. Revised FIP Results Framework. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/fip_7_results_framework_0.pdf

¹⁸⁷ Beaujoin Marin, A. and Kuriakose, A. 2017. Gender and sustainable forest management: entry points for design and implementation. CIF.

¹⁸⁸ CIF. 2018. FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/fip_toolkit_web_june11_0.pdf

¹⁸⁹ CIF. 2018. FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/fip_toolkit_web_june11_0.pdf

¹⁹⁰ CIF. 2018. FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/fip_toolkit_web_june11_0.pdf

insight to this due to presumptions and biases toward women and gender-related groups. The Toolkit does recommend reporting on specific engagement opportunities, such as participation of women in decision making and monitoring concerning land use planning and forest management.¹⁹¹ However, evidence was not made available to indicate women's organizations were being asked to, or in practice, engaged as representatives to these CIF stakeholder groups at the national level as outlined in the M&R Toolkit.

ENGAGEMENT IN FIP INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

85. The various targets and accountability components within FIP have resulted in reporting on women and gender-related groups' engagement and their impact. Based on the desk review of FIP reports, survey responses, and key interviews, it was found that across FIP programming and project implementation, women and gender-related groups are engaged significantly as beneficiaries and stakeholders, particularly in conjunction with FIP's linkages with indigenous peoples and local knowledge. This study also established that the engagement of women and gender-related groups in FIP, through various pathways, has contributed to broader engagement and gender mainstreaming in forest policy and in projects at national levels, as follows in the examples.^{192 193 194}
86. The inclusion of women as beneficiaries in the FIP process is a result of the relatively strong historical engagement and guidance on gender integration in the FIP and the forestry sector more broadly. Consultations are the initial step for this engagement, with secondary research from this study indicating that women and women's organizations were included in about two-thirds of consultation processes for endorsed FIP IPs.¹⁹⁵ The desk review also found that the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) projects in design often include a significant component on gender, with women and gender-related groups participating as stakeholders or being included as beneficiaries.
87. Survey responses from FIP-relevant stakeholders in Ghana (Country Focal Point and MDB Specialist) confirmed women's engagement as stakeholders and beneficiaries. Respondents specified that in Ghana, women and gender-related groups engaged in development and implementation of FIP interventions. Both stakeholders shared examples of women benefiting from engagement during implementation, for example, "[w]omen [engaged] in seedling production which they sell to [the] government for

¹⁹¹ CIF. 2018. FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/fip_toolkit_web_june11_0.pdf

¹⁹² Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

¹⁹³ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

¹⁹⁴ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

¹⁹⁵ ICF. 2018. Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic Approach

project activities.” They indicated that this engagement of women contributed to the success of tree planting and nursery development in the FIP project, with women gaining skills in employment and income.

88. This study also found that in Ghana, and other select countries, the FIP aligns with the national REDD+ process, with financing in coordination with REDD+ programming. REDD+ has historically been a mechanism with inclusion of women’s participation and engagement, which the FIP process has been able to complement, and increase support for engagement. In Ghana, engagement of women and gender-related groups in REDD+ processes, including in the development of a Gender and REDD+ Roadmap, initiated a pathway for their continued engagement in the FIP. The establishment of a National Gender Sub-Working Group as a component of the National REDD+ Secretariat, enabled participation of women and gender-related group representatives to participate and build their capacity on forests and REDD+. The Gender Sub-Working Group has been involved in institutional strengthening on REDD+, reviewing policy and project documentation and processes from a gender perspective, to ensure outcomes are more gender-responsive for all REDD+-relevant programs. While FIP investments in Ghana have not been fully responsible for implementation of all REDD+ programs, the additional financial support on gender, as well as the technical support and FIP program guidance from CIF AU for engaging women and women’s organizations, enhanced outcomes toward an inclusive approach in overlapping forest programs.
89. Another example from the desk review and follow-up interviews with key government stakeholders is from Mexico. FIP investments provide specific targeted support to CONAFOR for the engagement of women and gender-related groups to advance their national goals on forestry, climate change, and gender equality. Representatives from Mexico’s government stakeholders shared that there have been significant efforts at the national level to create an enabling environment for advancing gender equality. However, they noted there are still limited investments on gender-responsive activities within the forestry sector. They shared this is because of a prevailing perception that there is no clear linkage on the benefits and positive outcomes for these activities. FIP investments, specifically targeted toward gender issues, gave CONAFOR the opportunity to implement gender-responsive actions, including additional support to engage women and gender-related groups. The impetus for the Productive Resources for Forests (a sub-project of the FIP Forests and Climate Change Project), which provides incentives and funding for women-led project proposals, came from evidence in earlier projects and processes by the government, that identified the growing interest and beneficial engagement of women in the forest sector.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁶ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

90. From key Mexico government stakeholders' interviews, it was learned that recent training was provided for CONAFOR staff at national and regional offices as part of FIP financing, to build their capacity on gender issues. Particularly in the regional offices, this capacity led to increased sensitization of men, and engagement of women, as the in-field staff began to seek out different spaces where women interacted, to encourage them to share their needs and perspectives. INMUJERES (the national gender machinery), which provided general support to FIP development in the past, supported organizing workshops to engage women's perspectives and provide guidance on sustainable subsidy practices with women for the project.¹⁹⁷
91. These various engagement approaches of women and gender-related groups led to the development of the Productive Resources for Forests project. The project is providing educational training from technical forestry staff for these groups of women to build their technical capacity not only on climate change, but additionally on developing project proposals to be financed through subsidized support from the FIP Forests and Climate Project. The financing of projects specifically led by women has incentivized their engagement. It has improved their economic opportunities and outlook with professional development, arguably driving their continued engagement in activities for more sustainable low-carbon practices, and results.¹⁹⁸
92. Additionally, the continued awareness and engagement of various women and gender-related groups as stakeholders in Mexico's FIP process catalyzed recent action to advance women's empowerment in the forest and climate sector. A National Forum of Women of Forestry took place during CONAFOR's most recent Forest Expo to share and reflect on women's experiences in the Productive Resources for Forests, including under the FIP Forests and Climate Change Project. This forum also prompted a proposal for establishing the Female Foresters Council in an effort to build women's participation, political capital, and decision-making power in the forestry sector.¹⁹⁹
93. As a result of CIF providing the financial path for moving forward on their cross-cutting goals in regard to both gender equality and climate change, the multi-modal approach Mexico has undertaken for engaging women and gender-related groups in FIP investments has created more diverse and sustainable practices. The experiences were shared through interviews, recognizing the pilot nature of the activities, with limited ability to demonstrate results yet. However, it was discussed that these contributions have already instigated noticeable shifts in the dynamics of CONAFOR's governance and institutional outlook on gender, with demonstrable systemic changes worthy of being recognized, replicated, and scaled up.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Stakeholder interview. 1.18.2019.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

2.6.4 PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

APPROACH TO INTEGRATING GENDER IN PPCR

94. The PPCR is designed to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk management and resilience into core development planning, and complement ongoing climate and development activities. The PPCR focuses on principles of country ownership, multi-stakeholder participation (inclusive of diverse community groups), and country learning and knowledge exchange, on climate adaptation and resilience.
95. The PPCR 2018 M&R Toolkit contains elements of gender mainstreaming by including gender and vulnerability issues within the climate resilience planning processes, as well as by tracking good institutional and project practices (in regard to stakeholders and beneficiaries).²⁰¹ Of specific note, is guidance for reporting on coordination with national gender mechanisms, such as with the Ministry of Women Affairs, or other women's organizations in consultation and monitoring processes. This M&R guidance is a supporting pathway for the national gender machinery to participate in coordinating national-level PPCR planning and project implementation, because the guidance improves accountability for collecting this data. This study finds that this enables additional and sustained engagement of diverse women and gender-related groups.
96. The PPCR Toolkit also provides guidance for the country reporting to include participatory stakeholder processes of the results reporting. The PPCR guidance does not include a specific recommendation for women's organizations to be a potential representative of the civil society group for this process. However, it notes that "representatives of each stakeholder group should be knowledgeable about climate resilience programs in the nation and include both women and men."²⁰²

ENGAGEMENT IN PPCR INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

97. This study found evidence from all data collection methodologies that PPCR projects are designed and implemented with engagement pathways for women and gender-related groups as both beneficiaries and stakeholders. This evidence in PPCR project design and implementation also shows that engagement of these groups creates multiple social and economic co-benefits. Further, this engagement may facilitate the enhanced role

²⁰¹ CIF. 2018. PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ppcr_mr_toolkit_july_2018.pdf

²⁰² CIF. 2018. PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ppcr_mr_toolkit_july_2018.pdf

of women and gender-related groups to be involved, potentially at a higher quality of participation, in PPCR planning and projects.^{203 204 205 206 207 208}

98. Of the 37 survey respondents (65 percent of total) self-identifying as being engaged on PPCR, 6 respondents (of only 10 for this question) reported that women and gender-related groups have been most influential in CIF projects in “development and implementation of gender sensitive climate change policies.” This perception came entirely from national-level stakeholders, including government and civil society representatives. A more diverse sampling of the survey respondents, including MDB representatives who stated they worked on PPCR, also perceived women and gender-related groups as having had the most influence (with five responses each) “facilitating knowledge and information exchange among climate finance stakeholders on women and gender needs,” and “decision-making at the project level to support more gender-sensitive climate finance interventions.”²⁰⁹

BANGLADESH PPCR: COASTAL TOWNS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT AND COASTAL CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (ADB)

The 2017 and 2016 PPCR Operational Results Report on the PPCR Results Framework states that women benefit directly from increased resilience through PPCR projects, hovering just at 50 percent of project beneficiaries. These Results Reports demonstrate benefits for women in climate-resilient infrastructure development, with infrastructural improvements resulting in additional co-benefits. For example, the Bangladesh PPCR project documents for the *Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project and Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project (ADB)*, include separate areas for women

and men in cyclone shelters, and improved market centers with strategic allotments made available for women through the process of climate-proofing roads. These services provided to women and men as beneficiaries—as this has built climate-resilience for women and men—were corroborated during the country consultation workshops, and in follow-up interviews with the in-country project managers. The workshop consultation participants and project managers reported from their experience, that the PPCR project efforts have had a direct beneficial impact on women’s economic empowerment.

²⁰³ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

²⁰⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

²⁰⁵ Stakeholder interview. 8.6.2018.

²⁰⁶ Stakeholder interview. 8.10.2018.

²⁰⁷ Stakeholder interview. 1.15.2019.

²⁰⁸ Stakeholder consultation. 11.8.2018.

²⁰⁹ Respondents were allowed in this survey question to choose all that apply to: “In your opinion, in what areas/ ways have women’s organizations and women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) been most influential in CIF projects that you have been involved?”

This economic empowerment benefits women by providing more resources to enhance their safety and security in climate distressed (and non-distressed) times. Additionally, women and girls

reportedly have increased access to education, with longer-term impacts on the enhanced well-being of women and girls.^{210 211 212 213}

99. From the Jamaica workshop consultations, this study found that women and gender-related groups' engagement is increasing in PPCR projects.²¹⁴ This is evident (as noted previously) by certain enabling conditions that support gender equality at the national level, and it was reported by government representatives in the workshop supporting the consultation of women and gender-related groups for the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) IP. These enabling elements and consultation in developing the IP were foundational for including gender considerations, and engaging with relevant gender organizations in CIF project implementation. In addition to the Climate Change Division of the Government of Jamaica having a robust system for gender considerations at output and outcome levels, the following is evidence gathered from the workshop consultations of different engagement tools used in national PPCR programs, which create pathways for women and gender-related groups' engagement:²¹⁵

- *The Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism Project (APFM/PPCR)* includes in the Grant component, a higher weighting for women-led organizations or individuals that submit proposals for funding. This mechanism is meant to encourage participation of marginalized groups, including women.
- The Government of Jamaica Rural Agriculture Development Authority (RADA) has the Home Economic Social Services Unit, which is geared toward involving gender groups in projects, with officers in all parishes specifically trained and working to identify the gender groups' needs and interests. This training was part of the CIF project *Improving Climate Data and Information* to support women's enhanced economic empowerment and livelihood.

100. Additionally, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) representative shared that they had developed a *Communication Strategy and Action Plan for PPCR* in collaboration with the University of West Indies (UWI). Women's groups previously engaged in PPCR planning processes were integrated into the *Strategy and Action Plan*. Their planned

²¹⁰ SCIF. 2017. PPCR Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_21_3_orr_1_0.pdf

²¹¹ CIF. 2016. PPCR Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_19_3_orr_final_.pdf

²¹² Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

²¹³ Stakeholder interview. 11.8.2018.

²¹⁴ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

²¹⁵ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

role was largely focused on public awareness-raising for gender-responsive climate action, and encouraging women’s engagement in one specific PPCR project.^{216 217}

101. Workshop participants shared that these engagement tools (and others available in the full workshop consultation report) led to increased capacity on gender issues and dynamics by PPCR project staff and government representatives, as well as increased awareness of the need to identify gender issues and differentiated needs and interests, for effective implementation of PPCR projects. This study found this led to increased “mainstreaming” of gender issues, with more awareness and capacity by CIF-engaged stakeholders in Jamaica, on how to address these issues.²¹⁸
102. Evidence from CIF stakeholders demonstrated that the engagement of women and gender-related groups in PPCR planning, especially gender machinery, has enabled and resulted in stronger gender considerations in CIF implementation. One example is the introduction of language encouraging continued engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF project documents outlining project activities, such as in Bangladesh and Jamaica. Review of the PPCR Operational and Results Report and workshop consultations provided evidence that the inclusion of the national gender machinery contributes to a larger complement of women and gender-related groups in PPCR project cycles.^{219 220}

TAJIKISTAN PPCR: CLIMATE RESILIENCE FINANCING FACILITY (CLIMADAPT) (EBRD)

Evidence from government interviews found that while PPCR helps strengthen women’s climate resilience, engagement of women and gender-related groups also helps make PPCR projects more sustainable. For example, in Tajikistan, adaptation finance, aimed at strengthening resilience to climate change in the PPCR project *Climate Resilience Financing Facility (or, CLIMADAPT)*, supported the uptake of climate

resilience technologies by small businesses, farmers, and households vulnerable to climate impacts. This project utilized innovative schemes to increase outreach and incentivize women’s uptake of the technologies. Through the district-level Committee for Women and Family Affairs, the project established partnerships with local women’s councils, which supported continuous consultation—and learning—of women’s needs

²¹⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

²¹⁷ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018. Jamaica.

²¹⁸ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

²¹⁹ Stakeholder consultation. 10.18.2018. Jamaica.

²²⁰ Stakeholder interview. 12.11.2018. Jamaica.

and preferences for financing, and encouraged women's involvement as borrowers to adopt climate-resilient technologies. The project also engaged the National Association of Business Women as facilitators for building the capacity of loan officers on gender-related issues. The PPCR project also ensured collection of sex-disaggregated data for semi-annual reporting on vulnerability, and the increased resilience of the local communities with empowerment and green technology. These efforts have resulted in women accounting for 29 percent of *CLIMADAPT* clients (as of June 2018) that aim to adopt energy

efficient and renewable energy technologies, water efficiency, and sustainable land management practices. The climate resilient and green technology, coupled with the engagement of women and gender-related groups, have demonstrated social impact and women's empowerment, including increased access to information, business opportunities, and income; improved living conditions; reduction in women's time burden of care; and an increase in women's decision-making power on household financial assets and resources.^{221 222}

²²¹ EBRD & CIF. 2018. *CLIMADAPT: Gender-sensitive climate resilience investments in Tajikistan*. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/1091_gender_daycop24_case_study_final.pdf

²²² Stakeholder interview. 1.15.2019.

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

APPROACH TO INTEGRATING GENDER IN SREP

103. SREP is working to support the world's poorest economies by supporting scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions. With programs implementing solar, geothermal, and biomass energy systems, countries are increasing energy access while demonstrating the economic, environmental, and social benefits and vitality of the systems.
104. The 2018 Updated SREP Results Framework (as well as original Results Framework) includes guidance for reporting the number of women and men benefiting from improved access to electricity and fuels, as a result of SREP interventions, as a required core indicator. This sex-disaggregated data is to be measured against the key result areas associated with increased access to modern energy services. Additionally, the Results Framework recognizes the likely co-benefits of renewable energy investments and includes “the improved health of women, men, and children through especially improved access to clean cooking, due to decreased air pollution and improved indoor air quality”, as an example health co-benefit.²²³
105. The recently updated SREP M&R Toolkit has followed suit on strengthening gender considerations with specific guidance on tracking engagement of women and gender-related groups. It provides guidance for conducting in-country stakeholder consultations, as part of the results reporting to include diverse stakeholders, specifically women's organizations. Individuals chosen to represent the groups should consider—and strive for—gender balance when inviting stakeholders from civil society groups. The Toolkit also recommends developing project co-benefit indicators among the MDBs, country focal point, and relevant stakeholders with respect to gender equality on multiple levels. One level represents the impact that transformational interventions could have on women (e.g., enhanced gender equality from improved energy services, and improved gender equality and women's socioeconomic status through access to increased economic opportunities for females). The other level is characterized by project-specific benefits to women at an output and outcomes level (e.g., the creation of women-led enterprises; number of female national experts, private operators, students, and staff of banking institutions trained annually; and number of staff receiving gender-awareness training).²²⁴

²²³ CIF. 2018. Revised SREP Results Framework. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/srep_19_5_stocktaking_review_of_srep_monitoring_and_reporting_system.pdf

²²⁴ CIF. 2018. SREP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/srep_toolkit_web_2018_0.pdf

ENGAGEMENT IN SREP INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

106. The inclusion of gender output and impact indicators in SREP has provided data for determining the engagement of women and gender-related groups. The 2018 review of the SREP portfolio revealed that since inception “sector-specific gender analyses were undertaken in 100 percent of the projects (compared to a baseline of 47 percent); 67 percent of projects hosted specific activities aimed at women (baseline of 40 percent); and 100 percent of projects had sex-disaggregated indicators (compared to a baseline of 80 percent).”²²⁵
107. The in-country workshop consultations, and follow-up interviews with project implementers in Bangladesh, provided information specific to women and gender-related groups’ engagement in country-level SREP project planning and implementation.^{226 227} These sources shared that no standard approach is recognized for engaging women-specific organizations in Bangladesh. According to the key stakeholder interviewees, there is a focus in design of individual projects to have a positive impact on women, women’s lives and livelihoods.^{228 229} As part of the due diligence led by MDBs, when designing a SREP project, women as individuals or groups are consulted. Interviewed government representatives suggested gender integration was still perceived as largely driven by MDBs. MDBs’ increased focus on gender themes, and development of MDB policies and accountability frameworks on gender. The CIF projects were seen as following the MDBs’ lead.^{230 231 232 233} However, the government representatives also recognized existing national gender policies (or strategies) and the engagement of the gender machinery in Bangladesh, as increasingly playing a role in supporting gender-sensitive activities and enabling engagement of women and gender-related groups.^{234 235} These national policies and MDB frameworks were found to have an emphasis on women as beneficiaries—not as stakeholders—throughout the project cycle.
108. The desk review of SREP documents found multiple examples for women and gender-related groups to benefit directly from clean energy technologies. The review also revealed improved economic empowerment opportunities through training, employment, and

²²⁵ CIF. 2017. SREP Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/srep_18_3_orr_1_0.pdf

²²⁶ Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

²²⁷ Stakeholder interview. 10.25.2018.

²²⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.8.2018.

²²⁹ Stakeholder interview. 10.25.2018.

²³⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.8.2018.

²³¹ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

²³² Stakeholder consultation. 8.29.2018. Bangladesh.

²³³ Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

²³⁴ Ibid

²³⁵ Stakeholder interview. 10.25.2018.

income generation. Table 7 below provides summary information of the different activities this study found to be outlined in project documents and reports of different countries.

Table 7. Actions supporting engagement of women and gender-related groups in SREP projects.

Country	SREP Project action	Project
Ghana	Planned to hire gender specialist in Renewable and Alternative Energy Directorate Planned to target consultations and communications with women	SREP IP
Honduras	Promoted sustainable business models for clean cookstoves Employed women as purveyors of clean cookstoves	Sustainable Rural Energization
Liberia	Involved women in decision-making processes regarding rural electrification Raised women’s awareness on electrification Increased women’s participation in training, construction, and maintenance of hydropower plant	Renewable Energy Project
Nepal	Provided employment for impoverished women in connection with waste management and collection for plant operations	Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project

SOLOMON ISLANDS SOLAR POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The ADB-supported *Solomon Islands Solar Power Development Project* also outlines women’s participation and engagement in project consultation and project-related employment targets. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) for that project identifies as an important project action the training of women to enhance their participation and employment, as well as training

project staff on gender awareness. These elements connect to the gender analysis, developed through recruitment of a gender specialist. In Ghana also, the SREP IP includes hiring of a gender specialist in the Renewable and Alternative Energy Directorate, and plans for targeted consultations and communications for women

109. In Nicaragua, key stakeholder interviews with MDB representatives chronicled that during the presentation of the SREP IP to civil society, the network Mujeres y Energia (Women and Energy) participated and provided comments to enhance the inclusion of gender-sensitive activities, and women’s potential role in the project.²³⁶ The organization collaborated with IDB gender specialists in developing a gender strategy focused on gender issues, and provided gender-responsive activities to be conducted, which became part of the IP. This engagement during the IP review process also led to the network’s engagement during the development of a SREP geothermal project, where Mujeres y Energia was invited to provide input from a gender perspective.²³⁷ The engagement of Mujeres y Energia, along with the work and support of the gender specialist of the MDB to build the capacity of the government on gender, has reportedly strengthened gender and socio-economic considerations in the SREP geothermal project. This engagement of the women’s group in the initial steps of the IP approval and design of the project contributes to informed, iterative processes shaping the SREP program in the planning and project cycle.^{238\}
110. While the implementation of these projects has not yet yielded fully-reported project results,^{239 240} the recognized role of the gender specialists and women’s organizations/networks and the inclusion of a Gender Action Plan are important advancements. These synergistic enabling conditions serve as pathways to encourage more sustained engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes, and in climate change action more broadly, and will be a critical result area to track.
111. When it came to identifying engagement of women and gender-related groups in SREP, there was a difference in perception from MDB representatives and national civil society stakeholders. Four MDB representatives who work on SREP responded via interviews and the survey, a perception of low level of engagement of women and gender-related groups in design of SREP projects, and no involvement of women in implementation. Two civil society respondents, however, perceived a high quality of engagement of women and gender-related groups in decision-making around design of CIF projects. The same representatives responded that they perceived a medium level of engagement in implementation of CIF projects, identified as being largely ‘informed’ or ‘consulted’ on projects.^{241 242 243}

²³⁶ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

²³⁷ Nicaragua Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC

²³⁸ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

²³⁹ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

²⁴⁰ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

²⁴¹ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

²⁴² Stakeholder interview. 11.7.2018.

²⁴³ Stakeholder interview. 11.28.2018.

112. Still, there are examples from the desk review, and across participatory assessment methodologies, that do demonstrate engagement of women and gender-related groups throughout projects. For example, especially where household technologies are concerned, the adoption and dissemination of clean energy practices by women and gender-related groups has the impact of enhancing demand and strengthening supply for clean energy technologies.^{244 245}

²⁴⁴ CIF. 2017. SREP Operational and Results Report. https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/srep_18_3_orr_1_0.pdf

²⁴⁵ Stakeholder interview. 11.9.2018.

2.7 Challenges and barriers to engagement in CIF

113. This study found evidence that the four CIF programs (i.e., CTF, FIP, PPCR, and SREP) engage women and gender-related groups to varying degrees, but there is room to improve and scale-up gender-related efforts across all programs. As this study looked to identify which pathways to engagement exist for these groups, and the experiences of engagement that are dependent on multiple facets across the CIF business model, it was also important to identify and evaluate existing challenges and barriers to engagement, to be able to respond to and address the issues. Findings from workshop consultations, key stakeholder interviews, and survey responses provide evidence on key challenges perceived to influence CIF's engagement of women and gender-related groups across CIF processes and initiatives, and point towards potential areas to focus on for improved results. The following challenge areas were identified:

- **Limited number of women and gender-related groups in-country, or weak identification of these groups:** The survey and interviews demonstrated that MDB respondents reported there was limited presence (and/or knowledge) of relevant women and gender-related groups in the countries, which hindered engagement in CIF programs. At the CIF governance level, this hinders identification of gender-related groups to become CIF observers. At the national level via country workshops and survey responses, government representatives also indicated their lack of knowledge on the existence of women and gender-related groups, which limited invitations to these groups by governments to participate in CIF program planning. Even where women and gender-related groups are known by government actors, and may be vocal in their commitments to be engaged, these groups often lack capacity to engage in policy discussions due to time and resource constraints, or insufficient familiarity with climate issues specifically. A similar challenge exists at the level of CIF projects, where women and gender-related groups may not have the time and capacity to engage as active CIF project stakeholders. They are instead solely engaged as project beneficiaries. Such cycles perpetuate less-diverse stakeholder group participation in CIF processes at all levels—unless specific capacity building and outreach measures are taken.
- **Lack of strong national leadership and accountability on gender equality:** Despite evidence of enabling elements at the national level, there are still challenges for adequate governance structures to support and hold accountable, increased access for these groups into the climate change sphere, and CIF-specific processes. National government survey respondents and interviewed representatives shared

that institutional arrangements can limit access or overlook women and gender-related groups. Evidence in this study for engagement/coordination with the gender machinery in CIF processes is limited. No mechanism/process is specifically established for the purpose of opening access in either IP development or planning for CIF projects. Further, in the larger national context outside CIF, the gender machinery and local women's groups and organizations can also be marginalized in the overall political sphere—limiting their inclusion, and resulting in additional barriers at the CIF program and project level for engagement.

- **Pervasive structural, social, and cultural barriers:** Cultural and social norms and barriers against women's formal participation in the public spheres were found throughout the study. These limit women's effective participation and voice and were referenced across data instrument findings, including repeatedly in the two consultation workshops and follow-up interviews with Bangladesh and Jamaica stakeholders (from both public and private institutions).²⁴⁶ The extent of these barriers vary, but they do exist in the select countries. This area presents itself as a challenge to engagement across the CIF business model, largely influencing these groups' conceptualization as beneficiaries, but not as agents of change in project activities or outcomes. The workshop consultations revealed that even where quotas or targets exist for women's participation, cultural barriers reduce women's participation, such as in CIF project decision-making platforms (e.g., stakeholder consultations and results reporting meetings). In the Bangladesh workshop, participants stated that men failed to realize that women are also constrained by gender norms against women's participation in public forums. But such stigmas and norms reduce women's access to participation channels. This results in women and gender-related groups not being invited or welcomed to engage in processes, and their absence does not even register with men. While this evidence was specific to Bangladesh, gender norm challenges exist to varying degrees in other CIF pilot countries, but they are not articulated fully due to a lack of data.
- **Limited knowledge on the methods for engagement:** Nationally, decision-makers recognize the need to engage women and gender-related groups in CIF processes as stakeholders, beneficiaries, and/or agents of change. Nevertheless, a key barrier remaining for these groups' engagement is the limited knowledge and capacity by CIF government entities and project representatives on how, when, or where best to engage these women and gender-related groups (in addition to other overlapping challenges outlined previously). This study also points to limited application in the CIF of tools and methodologies for meaningful engagement of all stakeholders.

²⁴⁶ Annex 3 provides additional insight on the context of social and cultural barriers discussed in the workshops by participants and were consistent with information divulged in follow-up interviews.

- **Continued need for knowledge and building capacity on gender mainstreaming approaches** (particularly in projects at the local level), as well as an overall lack of awareness on gender and climate change and limited knowledge and capacity to link and address these issues. This study found evidence that this lack of awareness contributes to institutions failing to invite the participation and engagement of women and gender-related groups.
 - **Inadequate financial allocation and specific budgeting for engagement, including for non-state actors:** Highlighted repeatedly across findings from all study instruments was the lack of targeted funding for the engagement of women and gender-related groups, especially for the continued engagement beyond stakeholder consultation, where these even existed. (The study notes this is a constraint of the CIF Business Model.) Funding is necessary throughout the project cycle, and is relevant to contribute to informed processes, if additional IPs are designed in the future. This study found a few examples of budgeting for engagement of gender specialists or focal points in projects at the national level, as well as the broader support of the CIF Gender Team and MDB gender specialists. However, this study did not find evidence of direct financial support allocated to civil society for the engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes, beyond that of MDB and government project team members implementing project activities, at the national and sub-national level.
114. These challenges undoubtedly exist in some countries and institutions and not elsewhere. This study found that the perceived challenges to engaging women and gender-related groups vary among CIF stakeholders—depending on their roles and level of engagement with the CIF. Despite these variations it was clear that women’s engagement is still under-recognized and under-valued in these processes. This assessment concludes that these challenges are persistent barriers to women’s participation in socioeconomic and political spheres more broadly in their countries, perpetuating inequities in climate change and the CIF. These challenges constrain the CIF’s comprehensive engagement of women and gender-related groups, requiring targeted action.

3.

Recommendations

115. Effective climate action requires broad and meaningful participation from all actors. This assessment identified evidence of approaches, institutional developments, and enabling conditions across CIF programs and countries that supported the engagement of women and gender-related groups. This evidence lends insight on what is working and reveals opportunities to engage (or enhance engagement of) women’s organizations, women, and gender-related groups (including gender machineries) toward more resilient and low-carbon solutions in the CIF, and across key stakeholders. Based on this study’s findings, the following recommendations for specific groups of CIF stakeholders will increase the existence of engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF processes and across programs, and can strengthen approaches and practices already in place, or utilize progress in one area to enable shifts in another.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CIF AU

- Encourage dedicated funding to build capacity in CIF countries on the gender-climate

nexus and engage gender specialists in projects, especially when considering new CIF programming areas.

- Conduct analyses on gender issues and gaps in the 2019 newly-proposed CIF programs now under discussion in the CIF Governance structure (Large-Scale Integration of Renewable Energy Program; Climate-Smart Urbanization Program; Accelerating Low-Carbon Transition in Industry program; and Sustainable Landscape Management Program), and ensure gender is integrated as program proposals are taken up at the national level.
- Ensure new Program Proposals, Investment Plans (IPs), or CIF projects have guidance and accountability in monitoring and reporting (M&R) for engaging diverse groups and stakeholders, including women and gender-related groups, in planning processes as stakeholders, beneficiaries, and agents of change.
- Continue to raise awareness among MDBs and recipient countries on the existence and roles of women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) in CIF processes, potentially through the CIF Gender Working Group.
- Work with CIF Observers and stakeholders to map women's groups they have previously engaged, and introduce them to Country Focal Points.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CIF GOVERNING BODIES

- Encourage dedicated funding and support for capacity building on collection and analysis of the sex-disaggregated data on gender and climate change.
- Scale up dedicated funding for CIF programs to enhance gender equality measures, particularly for engagement of gender specialists in project design, and women and gender-related groups as stakeholders.
- Encourage reporting mechanisms on engagement of women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including gender machineries) in the CIF at the country level, from national to local, in governance structures and decision-making processes.
- Prioritize the stocktaking of good practices on engagement of women and gender-related groups in climate finance interventions across sectors (in line with different characteristics of the CIF programs, particularly the new proposed CIF programs), to integrate into the CIF business model.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MDBS

- Ensure MDB gender policies and principles are effectively applied across CIF programs, and that women and gender-related groups are engaged in CIF-related processes, in line with good practices on consultations.
- Support national governments to identify relevant women and gender-related groups and build the groups' capacity to effectively engage in CIF projects, from national to sub-national processes.
- Enhance data collection and monitoring (both quantitative sex and gender-disaggregated data, but also qualitative analysis) on the engagement of women and gender-related groups, through more robust reporting systems and standards.
- Encourage allocation of specific resources in CIF projects for initial and sustained engagement of women and gender-related groups at national and sub-national levels.
- Support/encourage engagement of national gender machinery in CIF planning, coordination, decision-making, and outreach to women and women's organizations at national and sub-national levels.
- Conduct behavioral studies to better understand how women perform differently, gender-inform activities, and better understand key psychological, cultural, social, non-physical barriers to women's participation in programs-related activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO NATIONAL CIF COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS, AND/WITH NATIONAL GENDER MACHINERY

- Identify and map existing gender-related policies, processes, and practices, as well as women and gender-related groups, gender machinery, and specialists to engage.
- Dedicate funding to engage women and gender-related groups in CIF project planning and implementation.
- Facilitate and/or recruit engagement of gender and climate change specialists, specifically to support capacity building on the intersection of gender and climate change.
- Facilitate national gender and climate change training, including capacity building for women and gender-related groups (including gender machineries) and climate change institutions, to more actively and effectively engage in CIF processes from early stages (such as developing curriculum or skills training), at the national and sub-national level (including national results workshops convened by CIF focal point).

- Ensure invitations for engagement of women’s groups in government-led climate and CIF processes, including training on climate change, and the national CIF results workshops.
- Engage women and gender-related groups in national climate processes, such as upcoming NDC review and revision, to facilitate coordination across climate plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED GROUPS IN CIF PILOT COUNTRIES

- Connect with CIF country focal point and gender machinery to build partnerships and knowledge on CIF processes and on the gender-climate nexus.
- Explore opportunities for engagement in CIF project implementation beyond engagement in consultations. If gender specialists exist, overlapping in expertise with new CIF Program Proposal sectors, be sure to engage in CIF project planning and design with technical expertise.
- Seek out, engage, build networks with CSOs working in and across women’s rights and gender equality, as well as in environment, climate change and specific sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, etc.

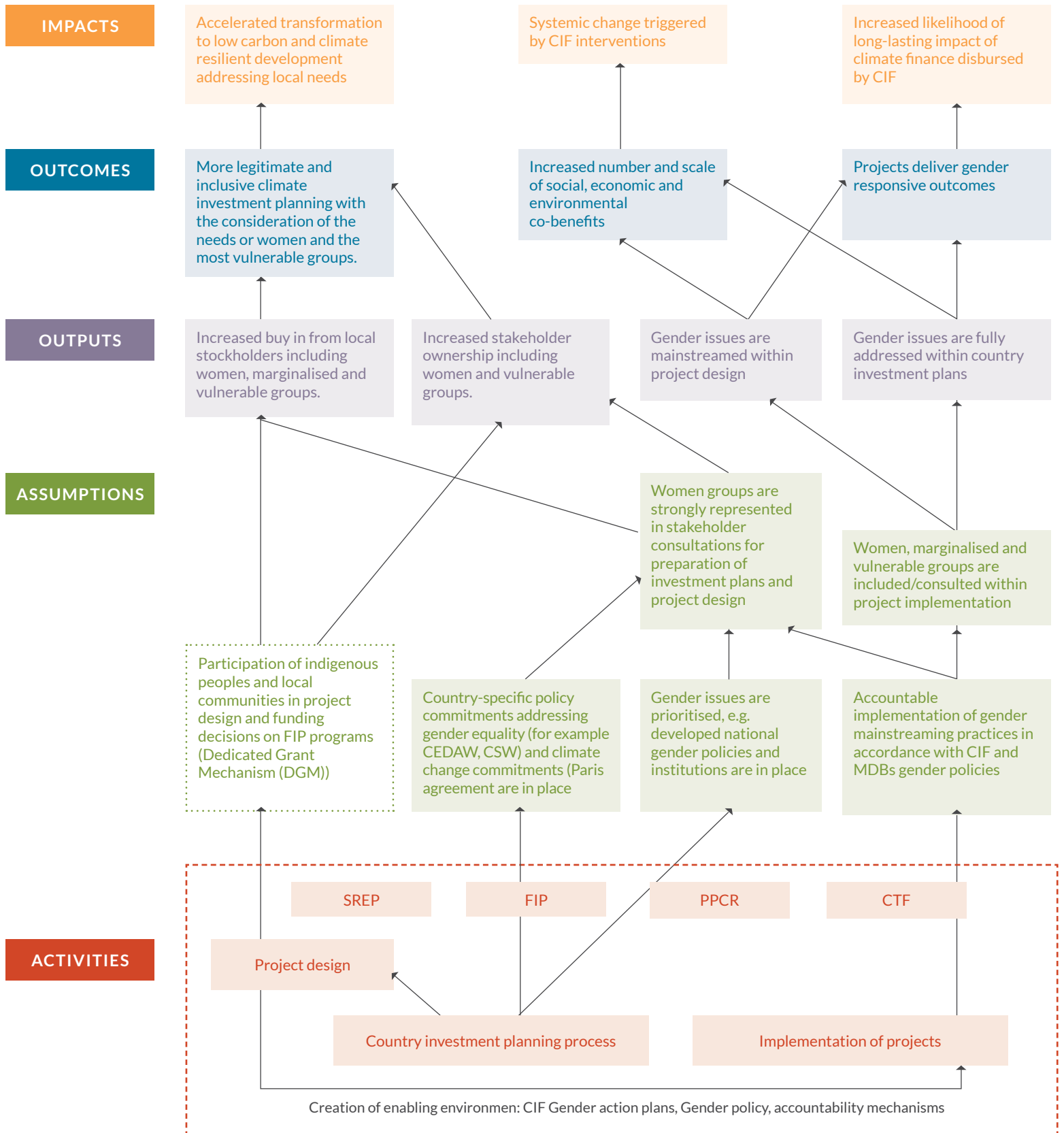
3.1 Moving Forward

116. As CIF continues to implement existing projects, and the new proposed programs, the roles different actors have to potentially influence positive change will need to be continually assessed and addressed. Nevertheless, given the findings of this study, immediate and comprehensive uptake of the recommendations, across actors, is critical to increase and enhance the engagement of women and gender-related groups in the CIF.
117. As climate finance grows in the coming years, the findings and recommendations from this study based on the CIF experiences will be applicable across other climate finance mechanisms. These findings should provide impetus, and momentum for all the climate finance mechanisms to design and implement gender-responsive programs and projects, with meaningful engagement of women and gender-related groups.
118. All CIF actors have the potential, within their capacity, to play a role in addressing the gaps for engagement by influencing actions, other stakeholders, and enabling elements necessary to ensure efficient and effective engagement of women and gender-related groups, as a supportive element toward positive, sustainable climate outcomes.

4.

Annexes

Annex 1. Theory of Change diagram



Annex 2. Country selection matrix²⁴⁷

	Investment plan CTF	Investment plan FIP	Investment plan PPCR	Investment plan SREP	WEDO Government/ CSO partners	Gender in NDCS	Presence of developed national gender policies	DGM	Number of projects ²⁴⁸	Projects with gender outcomes	Availability of gender studies
In-Country Consultations											
Bangladesh		x	x	x	x		x		8		x
Jamaica			x		x		x		2		
Select country assessment											
Brasil		x						x	11		
Cote d'Ivoire		x				x		x	1		x
Ghana		x		x	x	x		x	5		x
Haiti				x	x	x	x		9		
Indonesia	x	x			x	x		x	13		
Mexico	x	x			x	x		x	20		x
Mozambique		x	x				x	x	13		x
Nicaragua				x					3	x	x
Turkey	x								15		x
Ukraine	x								18		
Vanuatu				x	x		x		2		x
Mongolia				x	x				2	x	
Vietnam	x				x		x			6	

²⁴⁷ Information in this matrix was based on preliminary research of countries, and may differ from information presented elsewhere in the report that was found via more robust research during the assessment. This table is included as was presented during early stages of the assessment to choose select countries to be a part of this study.

²⁴⁸ <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects>

Annex 3. In-country consultation summarized Key Learning Reports, and participant lists

KEY LEARNING FROM BANGLADESH WORKSHOP (PPCR, SREP, CTF)

Enabling conditions

- National policies and Development Plans, coupled with donor policies that mandate inclusion of gender elements, such as women and gender-related groups as stakeholders, but also gender indicators and monitoring mechanisms are among key enabling conditions for engagement.
- The National Gender policy is used as guidance for engaging women, and also provides guidance on gender-responsive budget. This policy and advocacy of gender equality has led to NGOs having their own gender policies too.
- Gender Action Plans exist in 10 agencies, and are being implemented across sectors that can support in climate sectors related to CIF projects.
- Analysis of gender and environmental impact of the projects during the inception phase has led to enhanced engagement.
- Increase in the understanding of gender and women's empowerment at the national level and in government, with Prime Ministers over the years, recognizing and addressing the issue. This has facilitated increasing representation of women in the national climate change delegation, and as technical staff in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- Quotas for women to be representatives from national to local levels in public structures. These mandates put in place support, especially local representation and unions at the sub-national level. This engagement becomes an important pathway for development of different processes from government.
- CIF projects have created opportunities for women to enter the marketplace, workforce, and sectors where they haven't been included much before, and have encouraged community acceptance of cultural transformative changes.
- Monitoring and accountability systems to ensure that women and gender-related groups are engaged in projects and receiving benefits. This reporting supports

evaluation and re-design of projects that can increase women's organizations and gender-related groups participation throughout the next cycle.

Challenges

- Governments and implementing partners are working to accommodate parallel policies (from donors and national policies) during planning and implementation of projects.
- Lack of coordination with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs because no mechanism exists in the CIF project/programs to support their coordination, either to initiate or maintain.
- Some stakeholders feel there is no clear mandate existing for inclusion of women, and no monitoring of project planning and implementation, that includes identification of women and gender-related groups, correlating with lack of knowledge of mandates, policies, guidelines and tools.
- Misunderstanding on what gender mainstreaming is, especially at the local level/local government. Due to social barriers, there is limited interest and impetus to ensure it is delivered adequately.
- Climate change issues are not clear generally, so misunderstanding of the intersection and linkages between gender and climate change occurs, with limited support to address these issues.
- The public has limited access to information, especially awareness of gender and climate change to women and gender groups.
- No gender experts, or gender expertise integrated comprehensively in CIF project design; some projects have social development specialist but their knowledge specific to engagement of women and gender-related groups is limited and thus has not historically supported involvement of women and/or gender-related groups.
- Most of the reviewed projects appeared to have some level of gender expertise on an ad hoc basis, but it was limited in both quality and time allocation. To achieve expected gender results and sustain the commitment to mainstreaming gender, greater investments need to be made in hiring human resources with specific expertise in gender and climate change at the project, but also at the institutional level.
- Cultural stigmatization and power conflict with women to "not be heard". Even where there are quotas for women's participation, they do not often have support of others in private and public settings and cannot raise their concerns on issues. This perpetuates

women's limited voice and effective participation. There are even more significant risks to women, such as violence. Social perceptions around women's participation also can limit local coordinators action to engage women.

- Another cultural barrier, whereby men have limited understanding in Bangladesh that women have limited participation and engagement in the public sphere, and should be ensured more effective participation.
- Cultural impacts result in a lack of continuity and interest: Girls are involved in the projects but then are married and do not/cannot continue to participate.
- Governance issues and infrastructure to support and enable increased access of women and gender-related groups into the space, in development but particularly climate change; this is a political issue as engagement of local stakeholders is very partisan.
- Demand is not matched with resources to adequately address challenges.
- Property, productive assets, and land rights of women are limited in Bangladesh.
- Disparity in wages paid to women as compared to men in project activities exists to some extent. This widens the labor wage gap and curtails women's opportunities to participate and engage in additional activities.

Entry points and pathways forward

CIF structure and governance

- In Bangladesh, stakeholder engagement needs to be improved within the country. The CIF Observers are provided space to share experiences at the global level, but at the country level this is completely absent. There is a PPCR project taking place in country, but Observers are not consulted; generally, the engagement of Observers needs to be facilitated.
- An alternative monitoring mechanism, with a gender monitoring tool, should be developed by government, which can document what is happening at the local level (e.g., beneficiaries, impacts, and sustainability of results).
- CSOs should be part of the mainstreaming platform. CIF has a Stakeholder Advisory Network (SAN). However, SAN meetings are held with representation of the national level with stakeholders often including only the Government representatives, which limits interests and priorities, meaning they are very influenced by Government.

Government structures and accountability mechanisms

- Project selection also requires increased transparency on how country priorities are identified. Enhance the direction of political allocation to the most vulnerable areas, which requires capacity building of political figures, and political structures broadly.
- Engage Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and build capacity of staff at the national level, but also at the district level, for representatives to coordinate with climate change partners. Also build collaboration in districts, sub-districts, and at the union level.
- Public institutions, such as the Union Parishad (UP) and local Government office where the Standing Committees meetings are held, and Townhalls should be encouraged to increase women's leadership and mandate for meaningful engagement.
- Townhall meetings with groups should be conducted, providing information and modalities for accessing additional information, activities, or financing.
- The grassroots level can expand governance frameworks to include and engage all marginalized groups. Initial consultation in priority setting is critical for inclusion of all groups; GCF projects have shared they do consultations with Indigenous Peoples, but IP communities report not having been consulted as a group of IPs, only selected individuals.
- Guidelines/mandates for contractors/implementers to involve women should be developed and shared widely; these should address labor and wage gap, gender budgeting, legal aid, violence, security, etc.

Capacity building and collaboration

- Expanding knowledge to community women on their rights and roles.
- Expanding men's knowledge on rights and opportunities for women to be engaged.
- Involve private sector and have market mechanisms that are transparent and accountable, for engaging women and gender-related groups for sustainable engagement.
- Documenting best practices of what gender-responsive approaches and practices look like.
- Collective women enterprises are important rather than individual interventions.
- Women's network, NariPokkho—addressing all women's issues and gender issues and activist; Gender and Water Alliance; and Center for Bangladesh Studies also can support with activism on women's rights and sectoral issues. These established networks and

organizations should be engaged and have capacity built on climate change for increased awareness and advocacy of issues.

- Orient women’s groups on the climate finance funds and direct access through training, and then they can advise and define their activities. This provides bottom-up learning and familiarization. As trainers they can conduct more meetings to orient public and stakeholders of climate finance processes and have a bigger platform in country, expanding out to/with international network on climate change.
- CIF should fund male cook-off reality show, for clean cooking to alter stereotypical gender roles.

BANGLADESH WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT LIST

Name	Institution	Description
1. Mahmuda Begum	Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance	CIF Country Focal Point
2. Rezwanur Rahman, Asstt, Chief	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	CIF Country Focal Point
3. Mrinal Kanti Tripura	Maleya Foundation	CIF Observer
4. Ms. Uchacha A-Chak	Maleya Foundation	CIF Observer
5. Roksana Khan	Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
6. Anowar Hossain	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Country-based CSO (engaged in CIF)
7. Habibur Rahman	Bangladesh Water Development Board	Country-based CSO (engaged in CIF)
8. Mr. Kabir Ahmed	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP), Bangladesh Water Development Board	Country-based CSO (engaged in CIF), PPCR

9. Dilruba Akhter	Department of Environment	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
10. Gabriel Tripura	KOTHOWAIN (vulnerable peoples development organization)	Country-based CSO (general)
11. Shaila Shahid	Krisoker Sor (Farmers' Voice)	Country-based CSO (general)
12. Zakir Md Hossain	Krisoker Sor (Farmers' Voice)	Country-based CSO (general)
13. Shakiul m. Morshed	SHISUK	Country-based CSO (general)
14. Rokeya Begum Shafali	Aid Comilla	Country-based CSO (general)
15. Rabeya Begum	SDS Shariatpur	Country-based CSO (general)
16. Feisal Rahman	The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCD)	Country-based CSO (general)
17. Judith Tripty Kana Biswas	Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)	Country-based CSO (general)
18. Ms. Parvin Akther	BHOMISTO – Satkhira	Country-based CSO (general)
19. Mohammad Shahid	BHOMISTO – Satkhira	Country-based CSO (general)

KEY LEARNING FROM JAMAICA WORKSHOP (PPCR)

Enabling conditions include:

- Donor-specific mandates for reporting and allocation of funding, namely IADB.
- National Policies: Code of Public Consultation; and National Gender Policy; and National Climate Change Policy; Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan Framework;

provide basis for ensuring gender-responsive approach is utilized; and Environment and Social Framework with clear guidelines for engagement of women and gender-related groups aligned with policy frameworks.

- Gender Focal Point system across ministries, departments, and agencies providing expertise on gender and specific sector.
- Sectoral leadership at the national level driving need for gender and engagement of specific groups (e.g., in stakeholder consultation, planning, training).
- Project proposal criteria that recognize and award specific considerations of gender issues, and supports engagement of target groups and organizations.
- Communication strategy for raising awareness of climate change and gender issues related to/with climate change, and development of content/materials integrated with pop-cultural elements for broad public dissemination.
- International organizations with sectoral advocacy, guidelines, and frameworks to share knowledge and build capacity, encouraging increased gender considerations and engagement of marginalized groups, including women and gender-related, as stakeholders and participants throughout the project cycle (e.g., WMO).

Challenges

- Cultural dynamics in Jamaica limits advancing discussion on gender, and the roles allowed, particularly considering participation of (rural) women, and associated groups or organizations.
- A gap exists in understanding the concept of gender and its implications in project design and implementation, as well as the cultural and normative practices that seek to maintain gender norms and gender ideologies.
- Inadequate contextual data and information on the role and need for gender-responsive approach, including engagement of groups, which perpetuates limited data on issues and efficient responses.
- Limited capacity and technical expertise on gender and climate change (e.g., ministries, departments, and agencies; gender focal points; and climate focal points), which limits effective communication on issues to stakeholders and the public, and potential engagement from women and gender-related groups and machineries in this sphere to effectively become involved.

- National-level political will exists; however, at the grassroots level the effective engagement and implementation is limited. This limits incentive to showcase gender as integral, complex, and dynamic across sectors; this is coupled with lack of reporting on the impact of engagement of women, and gender-related organizations and groups.
- Financing specifically to address challenges to ensure women and gender-related groups are engaged, and can do so free from any detrimental risk (e.g., additional work burden, costs for participation, gender-based violence).

Entry points and pathways forward

- Build capacity of government and stakeholders broadly on gender and climate change, and targeted training for the Gender Focal Points and Climate Change Focal Points, to ensure they understand the need for engaging women and gender-related groups and organizations throughout all design, planning, and project implementation.
- Directly engage the gender machinery to support involvement of women and gender-related groups throughout the investment cycle.
- Include/hire gender and climate change expert to support planning and programming, coordinating gender and climate focal points and the national gender machinery, and involving women and gender-related groups.
- Design and execute robust data collection and monitoring and reporting methodology, with qualitative and quantitative methods, to raise awareness on gender dynamics and issues related to climate change, and CIF programming impact.
- Evaluation mechanisms need to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the CIF investments, and to also determine whether the program is appropriate for the target population, whether there are any problems with its implementation and support, and whether there are any concerns that need to be resolved as the program is implemented.
- Develop and provide guidance from CIF articulating inclusion of gender considerations, with respect to engagement of women and gender groups; raise awareness of gender resources within/by the CIF to support the country, and CIF initiatives to be more inclusive and engaging of women and gender groups.

JAMAICA WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT LIST

Name	Institution	Description
1. Claire Bernard	Planning Institute of Jamaica	CIF Country Focal Point
2. Nadine Brown	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Government (engaged in CIF)
3. Allison McFarlane Rangolan	Environment Fund Jamaica	Stakeholder (CSO)
4. Alicia Hayman	Private Sector	Stakeholder
5. Hilary Nicholson	Women's Media Watch Jamaica	Stakeholder (CSO)
6. Anaitee Mills	IADB	MDB
7. Erica Haughton	UWI/PMU	Project Implementer
8. Marcia Brown	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Government Representative (engaged in CIF) ²⁴⁹
9. Roslyn Richards	RADA	Project Implementer
10. Katherine Blackman	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC); Climate Change Division	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
11. Paula Johnson	Kevoy Community Development Institute Jamaica	Stakeholder (CSO)

²⁴⁹ At the time of reporting, this participant no longer is affiliated with the PIOJ, or the CIF.

12. Winsome Townsend	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
13. Patrick Watson	Ministry of Local Govt and Community Development	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
14. Nicole Dawkins Wright	Ministry of Health	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
15. Jacqueline Spence	Meteorological Service Jamaica	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
16. Le-Anne Roper	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC); Climate Change Division	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
17. Mareeca Brown	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Government Representative (engaged in CIF)
18. Indi McLymont-Lafayette	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)	Government Representative (engaged in CIF) Represented the regional NGO PANOS Caribbean during the development of the SPCR to about 2 years of implementation)
19. Michelle Golding Hyltom	Women's Media Watch Jamaica	Stakeholder (CSO)
20. Lehome Johnson	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Project Implementer (engaged in CIF)

Annex 4. Assessment of enabling environment and inclusion of gender language in CIF Program IPs and project documents in assessment countries

Gender policies	Gender and women institutions	References to women and gender issues in climate policies and strategies	References to inclusion of women and gender-related groups in CIF IPs
Bangladesh			
<p>National Policy for Women's Development adopted in 1997, updated in 2011</p>	<p>The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) coordinates gender issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other institutions and committees with strong gender mandates include: • National Council for Women and Children Development (NCWCD) • Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women and Children Affairs • Women's Development Implementation and Evaluation Committee <p>MOWCA's implementing agencies: Department of Women Affairs and Jatiya Mahila Sangstha (National Women's Association), Women in Development (WID) Focal Points Mechanism, Policy Leadership Advocacy Unit in MOWCA, District and Thana (subdistrict) level WID Coordination Committees.</p> <p>Strong representation of women's organizations in country: e.g., National Women's Association, Building Resources Across Communities, Proshika, Center for Social Studies, South Asian Women's Organization.</p>	<p>The NAP process has been conducted with consideration of gender issues, i.e. women have been included in consultations and gender perspective has been integrated in prioritization criteria for adaptation activities.</p> <p>There are no references to gender in the INDC.</p> <p>The Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan provides guidance on policy issues and initiatives that need to be taken into consideration to address climate change in a gender sensitive manner.</p>	<p>FIP IP (2017) focuses mainly on women's equal participation and access to forest products, and the consideration of gender issues within forest monitoring systems. No projects approved.</p> <p>PPCR IP (2010) makes clear references to existing gender disparities in accessing infrastructure and vulnerabilities of rural poor including poor women. The ambition of PPCR is to improve income opportunities for women and create market space for women. As of October 2019, seven projects have been supported under PPCR.</p> <p>SREP IP (2015) proposes gender responsive interventions to address gender equal employment and better working conditions for women and marginalized communities, including inter alia via improved access to sustainable energy. Two projects under SREP.</p>

Brazil

National Plan for Women's Policies; Pro-Gender Equity Program; National Pact against Violence against Women; National Policy of Integral Health of Rural and Forest Populations; National Policy of Integral Women's Health Care, the Maria da Penha Law.

Brazil launched its first National Action Plan (NAP) on women for 2017-2019.

In 2003, merging of Secretaries to establish Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights.

In 2016 Government eliminated the Ministry, and in 2017 there was action to reinstate the Ministries under different names.

In 2019, Ministry of Justice now oversees women's rights issues and in March 2017, Brazil launched its first National Action Plan (NAP) (2017-2019).

Since 2016, these aforementioned changes to women's mechanisms and rights, has contributed to a resurgence of organized advocacy, including The National Council on Women's Rights as a leading civil society organization, with support from Instituto Igarapé, and Marcha Mundial de las Mujeres (World March of Women), also known as MMM.

Brazil completed and submitted its NAP in 2016. There are a few references to women and gender. Within the principles to be followed in implementation, mention of social dimensions for vulnerable groups, including gender-sensitive criteria is included. The NAP includes a Strategy for Vulnerable Populations. Within the strategy for Indigenous Peoples the NAP refers to promoting participation and training on climate change, including different generational and gender-based issues.²⁵⁰

In Brazil's INDC, gender is referenced in regard to implementation with respect to human rights, while promoting gender-responsive measures.

FIP IP (2012) Gender is included as a cross-cutting issue of the IP and its implementation, stating specific consideration during design stages, as well as in indicator development and M&E. Women are considered largely as a vulnerable population with specific disaggregated references. It is mentioned in a specific project that gender mainstreaming will take form, in gender balance for participation and training, and women are noted as particular beneficiaries to target.

In the CIF project portal, only documents from 3 of the 11 projects (2 of which have no documents available on the project portal) include any inclusion of gender and/or women. The strongest inclusion is in the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) documents, including gender-sensitive analyses and considerations, especially in access to markets in an activity for handicraft generation.

The newest project on the portal, *Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome*, includes in comments document there is support and approval of the development of a Gender Action Plan within the project.

²⁵⁰ Government of Brazil. 2016. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to Climate Change. <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Documents/Parties/Brazil%20NAP%20English.pdf>

Cote d'Ivoire

National Policy for Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender 2009 (Politique Nationale de l'Égalité des Chances, l'Équité et le Genre)

- In 1976, the Ministry for Condition of Woman (Ministère de la Condition de la Femme) was established;
- Currently The Ministry of Women, Child Protection, and Solidarity (La Ministère de la Femme, Protection de l'Enfant et de la Solidarite)
- To support implementation of the international commitments and national intent, the National Council for Women was established and headed by the President.

Women's rights and gender equality organizations frame their work largely on gender-based violence and have not branched into climate change issues, generally.

Women are mentioned in the INDC in both mitigation and adaptation context with specific sector references.

Development of a national strategy on gender and climate change is in process with support from the NAP Global Network conducting an analysis on adaptation (as part of the NAP process underway).

UNDP's NDC Support Program conducting a mitigation-focused gender analysis to inform the strategy development.

FIP IP (2016) includes significant mention of women, recognizing their key role (particularly in the agriculture sector), but also their marginalization in the country with reduced rights (such as land tenure), access to resources and services. The FIP includes that women and youth will be beneficiaries especially of the generated socio-economic co-benefits of the investments, and also particularly targeted as beneficiaries within the planned Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme.

The 2018 finalized first-project includes multiple references to women and gender largely around vulnerability, and opportunities around capacity building and employment for livelihood resiliency. It also includes that the project will encourage women to get involved, and assume responsibilities in the decision-making bodies and committees that will be set up.

Ghana

National Gender Policy 2015: Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment into Ghana's Development Efforts;

1st National Gender and Children Policy, 2004

- 1975, established National Council on Women and Development (NCWD)—now known as the Department of Gender (DOG).
- 2001 a Ministry of Women and Children (MOWAC), replaced in 2013, with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MoGCSP).
- Instruments of implementation for MoGCSP include:
- National Advisory Board to the MoGCSP,
- Department of Gender (DoG)
- Regional offices of the Department of Gender, Children and Social Welfare,
- District offices of Department of Social Welfare, and the
- Gender focal points in MDAs.

In Ghana, a strong coalition CSOs working on women's rights has advanced various issues over the past decades. Leading the charge is ABANTU for Development, also engaged now specifically on gender issues and climate change as the organization established the first gender and climate change coalition in the West African sub-region.

The INDC includes as a Policy Action: 'Resilience for Gender and the Vulnerable' within the adaptation goal;

Ghana is in the process of creating their NAP, and have conducted initial Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments in eight thematic areas including "Climate Change and Women's Livelihoods," with additional support from UNDP to finalize development.

FIP IP (2012) has strong integration of women and gender issues, from identifying gaps and data challenges across various sectors that are relevant to the forestry and climate change sector, with specific inclusion of indicators in projects, and particular note of the inclusion of gender and women as beneficiaries in REDD+ process. Three of the five projects in the portal include fairly strong consideration of gender, noting differentiated gaps and issues, but two (including the DGM) have separate gender sections.

SREP IP (2015) includes a section on Gender and Energy noting the traditional role women play in natural resource and energy management in the household, in regard to renewable energy with a framework to implement gender concerns, and build the capacity of women to enhance their access and use to clean, modern, energy, largely around biomass energy. It includes many mentions of the livelihood and co-benefits to be generated from these projects, but there are no projects approved under SREP as of 11/2018

Haiti

National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2034 (Politique Egalité Homme Femme: Autonomisation des Femmes) Launched 2015

- In 1994 the Ministry of Women's Status and Women's Rights (Le Ministère de la Condition Féminine et des Droits des Femmes: MCFDF) was established;
- Parliament now has a Gender Equality Office.

Gender and Energy Interagency Commission was created in August 2014.

Women are mentioned in Haiti's INDC in the implementation language stating gender will be taken into account in all the implementation processes of the INDC.

Haiti is in the process of creating their NAP, with the support of UNDP's Global Support Program and is working to integrate gender within it, building on Haiti's 2006 NAPA.

Under the Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility an assessment and study of gender-responsive adaptation planning and implementation already existing, including in Haiti, mostly around reforestation and watershed management.

Haiti redrafted the national Climate Change Action Plan in 2015, promising gender integration in all aspects of implementation but without any details on interventions.

CTF and PPCR IP not available.

SREP IP (2015) which makes multiple references to gender (considering gender inequalities) and women—with disaggregated data, issues, and needs and opportunities, including that gender inequality will be a barrier to achieving renewable energy targets. The SREP notes building capacities and skills for enhancing an enabling environment in support of the existing mechanisms for gender equality as well as promoting additional support. Women's participation as stakeholders and beneficiaries encourages their engagement in project design, planning and decision-making, recognizing women's associations and rights groups as crucial to the process as well.

Inclusion of gender equality components and women in project documents is varied with those from the SREP including, and PPCR having some elements, but very few references in CTF projects.

Indonesia

No National Policy²⁵¹

Presidential Decree on Gender Mainstreaming

National Policy of Elimination of Violence against Women

Government is redrafting the Law on Gender Equality.

- 1978 established National Machinery for the Advancement of Women is by Presidential Decree.
- Since “reformasi” the instatement of the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection;
- Gender Focal Points exist in more than 10 Ministries;
- National and local levels adopt a gender mainstreaming strategy (38 reportedly exist), jointly coordinated by the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection along with the Ministry for Social Welfare, and the National Development Planning Agency.

Since the pro-democratic movement of 1998, many women’s organizations have been challenging discrimination against women and traditional roles in Indonesian society. There are several hundred women’s NGOs in Jakarta and other cities in Indonesia that work on various aspects of gender and women’s issues. They have been involved in the implementation of women’s conventions, with their efforts greatly contributed to the adoption statutes, laws and policies. Women’s Study Centers also involved in policy research and technical implementation

Indonesia’s INDC incorporated reference to women and gender, by including that in preparation of the INDC the Sustainable Development Goals, including achieving gender equality were considered. It includes that over-arching ‘Perspectives on Vulnerable Groups, including Gender and Adat Communities’: these policies and actions include an emphasis on encouraging participation of the most vulnerable groups.

Indonesia has not drafted a NAP, but the National Action Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change (NAP-MACC/2007) acknowledges the multi-dimensional threat climate change poses on human and national development and outlines short-, medium- and long-term plans on mitigation and adaptation.^{252 253}

CTF revised IP (2015) has only one reference to women (no gender) and is an indicator: “Number of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women if feasible) using low carbon public transport as a result of CIF intervention” not strongly embedded within the framework of the IP.

FIP IP (2012) includes several references to and recognition of the differentiated impacts of the project, as well as input based on roles of women and men. Women are highlighted as marginalized group, with particular note to be included as project beneficiaries, and accessing microfinancing. Several areas make reference to women as stakeholders for participatory inclusive processes, as well as noting the need for data collection on the project, including the need for women and men to take on a role in project for advancing gaps and responses to address these.

FIP projects (with the exception of one) have strong integration of gender with references to gender issues and women’s roles, rights, and responses, noting mostly inclusion around stakeholder engagement, disaggregated data collection, and to have women specifically targeted as beneficiaries. One mentions the Gender Mainstreaming Report created for the project with key challenges and actions as responses.

²⁵¹ United Nations. Women Watch: Indonesia. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/responses/INDONESIA-English.pdf>

²⁵² World Bank. 2011. Indonesia - Gender equality in disaster management and climate adaptation (English). Indonesia gender policy brief; no. 6. Washington DC: World Bank. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/981481468260133861/Indonesia-Gender-equality-in-disaster-management-and-climate-adaptation>

²⁵³ UNDP. 2016. UNDP Indonesia Gender Equality Strategy 2017-2020. [http://www.id.undp.org/content/dam/indonesia/2017/doc/INS-Gender%20Strategy%20Revised%203%20\(Spread\).pdf](http://www.id.undp.org/content/dam/indonesia/2017/doc/INS-Gender%20Strategy%20Revised%203%20(Spread).pdf)

Jamaica

2011 National Policy for Gender Equality

Aligns with the Vision 2030 National Dev. Plan, and Gender Sector Plan

- Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA)
- Strong institutional instruments, including:
- The Gender Advisory Committee (GAC);
 - Association of Women's; Organizations in Jamaica;
 - Maroon Indigenous Women Circle;
 - Women's Media Watch; and
 - Women Resource and Outreach Centre.

27 MDAs have Gender Equality Certification Stamp

The INDC includes no reference to women or gender; however, it mentions that adaptation projects include community-based adaptation and initiatives to raise the awareness of the public in general, and vulnerable groups in particular.

Jamaica is in the process of finalizing their NAP, in Sept. 2018, NAP Global Network, UN Women and GoJ Climate Change Division conducted a gender workshop for Caribbean gender and climate change focal points.

The National Environment Action Plan referenced women stakeholders, and recognizes "both regionally and locally that gender considerations are vital in public participation and development." The National Climate Change Framework: includes reference to gender with a section on Youth and Gender recognizing differentiated realities, challenges, vulnerabilities, and therefore input and concerns to be taken into account in decision making. Also states in Public Participation and Collaboration that it will include women, children, and poor in stakeholder consultations.

PPCR SPCR IP (2011), integrates gender quite thoroughly including in the background context on general inequalities of women and men with disaggregated data around employment, education, decision making, health; does recognize disparity of poor women exacerbating vulnerability due to climate change. Also includes in strategic sector, actions that integrate differentiated needs and vulnerabilities, gender mapping and need for gender-sensitive tools.

IP also notes, the actual development of the SPCR was further advanced by four regional workshops at different locations around the island, during the months of January and February 2011. These workshops involved representatives from: community-based organizations including women's organizations; environmental and other NGOs; and, consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders considered including in particular: (a) equal participation of women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples, and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

Mexico

National Gender Equality Policy (2013 – 2018) (Política nacional de igualdad entre mujeres y hombres)

2006 General Law of Equality between Women and Men,

Gender mainstreaming requirements in the Planning Act and Federal Budget and Fiscal Accountability Act,

National Programme for equality and Non-Discrimination (2013-2018)

- INMUJERES—the National Women’s Institute of Mexico (established in 2001 as part of the National Development Plan).

Gender machinery coordinates with:

- Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare/ Security, and
- Commissions on Gender Equality (in the Chamber of Deputies, and Senate);
- and a strong network of women’s rights NGOs and activists which have been driving the agenda toward gender equality.

Mexico’s INDC has several references to gender and women including integrating a cross-cutting gender perspective, which states: These policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented, to consider women as important decision- makers regarding energy consumption. The adaptation component is elaborated, taking into account gender equality and human rights approach.

Mexico has not yet produced a NAP (nor a NAPA).

Within the Climate Change Law gender equity is noted to always be considered and include representation from women academics, and researchers, as well as the most vulnerable populations to climate change, such as women, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities.

CTF IPs (2015) (first phase 2013) has very little consideration of gender issues and women noting the same indicator for increasing public transportation ridership, but in the Second Phase potential for women to engage in jobs along the production chain, largely around reforestation and regeneration (electrification through forest residue). Projects include information on job opportunities, and development of social and environmental management system.

FIP IP (2011) includes a gender perspective across the document, and notes the need for a gender analysis to better contribute to project cycle development and implementation, including enhanced indicators, but disaggregated data is included largely in targeting beneficiaries, and stakeholders. The projects under the FIP mostly share in this integration with some sharing more specific information on value chains, and job opportunities for women and men.

Mongolia

2011 Law on Promotion of Gender Equality

National Program on Gender Equality and Action Plan, 2017-2021

2013 Strategy and Action Plan for Implementation of Law established

- National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE), established in 2005 under the Prime Minister's Office
- NCGE consists of 33 member including key Ministers, private sector and civil society representatives, from national to local levels and designated gender focal points.
- A division for women, children, and family concerns within the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection exists.
- In parliament a Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, and Science is focused on gender matters.

No reference in INDC

Mongolia has initiated the process for planning and implementing a NAP, and have also have submitted a NAP readiness proposal to the GCF. The proposal includes multiple references (60+) to gender and is quite comprehensive in noting the need for women's participation at all levels, as well as for conducting vulnerability assessments, monitoring and evaluation of gender considerations, communications.

Gender is featured prominently in the National Action Program on Climate Change (NAPCC), including in the implementation principles (Ensure justice, transparency, human rights, and gender equality are upheld in the implementation of the program), and in consideration of activities for the implementation phase (e.g., women's participation).

SREP IP (2015) includes gender with standalone sections on it, noting various elements to put in place for the SREP projects to be gender-sensitive and respond to identified gender inequalities, and support differentiated gender dynamics. However, only one of the three projects under SREP include mention of gender and all have been approved in the last two years (since December 2016). It promotes gender considerations, and hopes to support work for women and men, as well as in energy security, safety, reliability, and sustainability.

Mozambique

2006 National Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy (GPIS)

- 2005 inception of Ministry for Women and Social Action
- National Council for the Advancement of Women (CNAM) established as government advisory body, to coordinate Gender Policy implementation.

Mozambique's INDC does not include any reference to women or gender; however, the following is stated in relation to the equitability of the INDC: It is recognized that achieving a resilient and low carbon development can be a catalyst to reduce poverty, and diminish the inequalities towards the most vulnerable.

Mozambique has initiated the NAP process with support from the UNDP NAP Global Support Program, but has no mention of gender in the process yet (not well documented as of yet).

In 2010, and updated in 2013, Mozambique's Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP), were both ratified by the government. These plans include sector policy and action planning along key sectors, as identified in the National Climate Change Strategy (ENAMCC).

FIP IP (DGM) (2016) and FIP project documents does not include strong gender integration, and seems to have a misunderstanding of the elements for supporting gender responsive action. The FIP IP includes several projects under the DGM including plans to support indigenous peoples and local communities, but not strong inclusion of consideration for women and gender issues—it notes them as an issue to consider but nothing concrete is developed.

SPCR IP (2011) includes several inclusions of gender, noting contextual background, and within each project outline a section on gender; it also includes a section for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience and Gender that moves beyond women as vulnerable, but cites them as targeted beneficiaries, and supports inclusion of gender in less-conventional sectors such as the roads, construction and transport division

Nicaragua

2008 Equal Rights and Opportunities Act

2015 Family Code entered into force, establishing the legal status of the family and its members

- 1982 Office of Women
- 1987 Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) established as successor
- Early 1990s INIM begins working in public institutions and formed Gender Units across MDAs
- Gender-responsive budgeting system instated.
- 2007 Executive Law established the Ministry of Family, Youth and Children which was to govern the National Program for Gender Equity (still through INIM),
- 2014 establishment of the Ministry of Women (Ministerio de la Mujer) transferring from INIM.

Nicaragua has not developed a NAP, nor did it submit an INDC. But in the NDC that exists on UNFCCC there is no mention of gender or women.

SREP IP (2015) includes consideration of gender with the small context paragraph broadly covering issues in the two project overviews, but has a more extensive Annex on Gender and Co-benefits. The geothermal projects include consideration for encouraging women's participation in consultations and in the sector for women engaged in more technical careers, and ensure there is no loss of livelihood for women in the project development. Projects note they will incorporate the gender perspective in project design and implementation through consultations.

Turkey

No gender policy.

New Turkish Civil Code, giving place to reformative arrangements 2002.

The reconstituted Code stated that it pursues equality between women and men, puts an end to gender discrimination, makes women equal to men in the family and society, and respects women's labor.

- 1990 Turkey established the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women as a nation-state-level women's machinery.
- 2004 Women's Directorate given permanent status under Prime Ministry,
- 2011 newly established Ministry of Family and Social Policies, includes Women's Directorate.
- Gender Statistics Team under the Population and Demography Group.
- The national gender machinery coupled with feminist women's rights and advocacy groups have been an important anchor for progress on gender equality in Turkey including:
 - Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR);
 - Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey (KAGÍDER),
 - Turkish Businesswomen Association (TÍKAD); and
 - Women and Democracy Association (KADEM).

Turkey does not have a NAP developed,

INDC does not include any reference to women or gender.

Was developed in a participatory stakeholder one-year process.

The 2013 Plan includes a "Women and Environment" scope and the establishment of an "environment and women monitoring and assessment committee."

Turkey has a **CTF IP (2012)**, but had projects designed and approved as early as 2009, largely focused on financing and large-scale energy projects. Of the 11 CIF projects approved in Turkey, several do not have any documents available for review on the CIF website, and the majority of those online do not include any reference to women or gender.

Two CTF projects do include some specifics in the safeguards section, noting there shouldn't be any differentiated impacts on women and men in land acquisition, sharing that women and men were consulted separately regarding this during the environment-social due diligence, with no issues shared. A residential energy efficiency finance facility project includes gender considerations, including a gender assessment of the impact of the facilities, with the EBRD team to conduct final review once the assessment was completed. This project also included within its indicative budget \$50k for carrying out this "gender component."

Ukraine

1996 policy on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women

1997, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved a National Action Plan (for gender equality)

- 1995 Committee on Women, Motherhood, and Childhood was formed in association with the President of Ukraine;
- 1996 Presidential Decree Ministry was created for the family and youth;
- 2004 Ministry for the Family, Children, and Youth of Ukraine created.

Ukraine has strong representation of women advocates and feminist movements with increasing support from international organizations to national and local groups for increasing gender equality.

The Ukrainian Women's Fund includes a portal of Ukrainian women's organizations by different sectors with an extensive list, including "ecology."

INDC does not include any reference to women or gender.

No NAP; nor commitments or goals on adaptation in INDC.

Ukraine does not include any reference to gender in their UNFCCC National communications (1st-7th),

CTF IP (2013) includes no information on gender that the program will respond to. The associated projects (nine projects) do include information on gender dynamics in Ukraine with several identifying differentiated use, roles, and social power structures that influence the energy projects, and also include information in the project design of how a gender lens will be utilized to not exacerbate gender inequalities.

A few projects recognize EBRD's policies on environment and social issues, noting stakeholders and engagement on the design for an inclusive approach to integrate women's point of view and needs.

Vanuatu

National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019

- Department of Women's Affairs within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS)

Machinery instruments include:

- Vanuatu National Council of Women (part of National Advisory Board on CC), and the National Women's Group (referenced in CC policy)
- variety of CSOs working on gender equality and women's rights and empowerment issues.

Vanuatu did include reference to women and gender in its INDC, including under 'National Circumstances'

Vanuatu does not have a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) but has developed a 2007 National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA)²⁵⁴, as well as a National Action Plan for DRR. The NAPA includes reference to women's associations noting their cruciality for sustainability of the program in regard to food security, but no mention of gender.

September 2018, Vanuatu launched its National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster -induced displacement which includes multiple references to women and gender, engagement of women's representatives, and strong language on gender-responsive approach, priorities and action, including budget and indicators.

Vanuatu is still in the process of **finalizing SREP IP**, but does have two projects already approved. Both projects' documents include reference to women, with one providing significant information on the issues for women and men in Vanuatu (Energy Access Project: Small Hydropower Project).²⁵⁵ This project also includes information on hiring of a gender specialist, and that specialist is credited with developing a gender action plan following a gender analysis and community stakeholder consultations. The GAP includes that there will be "women's engagement in consultation activities" as well capacity building for women with the energy and options for income, etc., and also continued engagement with women in project-related activities/contracts. The other project does include within the integrated safeguards document that "Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that women are engaged, and that all community members are informed and have a chance to participate."

²⁵⁴ Vanuatu National Advisory Committee on Climate Change. 2007. NAPA. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/naps-least-developed-countries-ldcs/vanuatu-national-adaptation-programme-action-napa>

²⁵⁵ CIF. 2015. Energy access project: Small hydropower project. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects/energy-access-project-small-hydropower-project>

Vietnam

National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020

2006 Law on Gender Equality;

2007 Law on the Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence

- Gender Equality Department within the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
- The National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam merged into the Ministry (still national advocacy).
- Committee coordinates women in sub-national and local spheres.

Other Women's organizations of national standing include:

- The Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Family, Women and Adolescents (CSAGA);
- The Center for Education, Promotion and Empowerment of Women (CEPEW); and
- Gender and Community Development Network (GENCOMNET).

Vietnam does include significant reference to gender in their INDC in reference to adaptation, and specifically: Climate change adaptation must be linked to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and to ensure a systematic, joint, interdisciplinary, interregional approach, and incorporate gender equality, hunger eradication and poverty reduction.

Vietnam is in the process of designing a NAP, and have initiated planning workshops. A workshop held in December 2016 included a session on Designing and Monitoring Gender Indicators in Climate Change Responsive Agriculture conducted by SNV (Dutch).

CTF IP (2009) does not include any reference to women or gender.

From the six projects included in the CIF portal, five have project documents and include some mention of gender. Four projects include several references, with two projects strongly integrating gender considerations and women's participation and engagement into the proposed activities. Both of these have a Gender Action Plan, which followed from a gender analysis as encouraged by the ADB. Both of these are for urban transportation options and discuss options for increasing ease and mobility for women and other marginalized groups, but also considerations in design of infrastructure, and jobs allocation.

