



Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, June 21, 2022 – Wednesday, June 22, 2022

**FY22'S PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
"CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN — PHASE 3"**

Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.26/6
May 26, 2022

PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint Meeting of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees has reviewed the document Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.26/6 document, *FY22 Progress Report on Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 and FY23 Work Plan*.

The Joint Meeting approves the proposed FY23 Gender Work Plan and welcomes the continued implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3, together with the overall CIF Gender Policy, in support of gender equality outcomes under CIF programming.

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1 Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY22 Progress Report is to provide an update to the joint meeting of the trust fund committees (TFCs) of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). This report addresses the activities that have been undertaken to advance gender equality outcomes in the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), under the *CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3 FY21-2 (GAP3)*, which was approved by mail in July 2020. More specifically, this report provides an overview of the activities carried out by the CIF Administrative Unit's gender team during the July 2021–June 2022 period, as well as activities targeting gender carried out by the multilateral development banks (MDBs). The analysis of key performance metrics on gender across the portfolio of CIF-financed projects, between July 2020 and December 2021, has also been carried out, in order to assess the progress since the approval of GAP3. Finally, the report describes the development of strengthened procedures for enhancing the quality of gender integration at project design and the reporting on gender results.
2. In line with the key themes identified under GAP3, the report describes specific activities carried out under four priority areas:
 - a) Deepen gender upstream support to MDBs and countries;
 - b) Strengthen collaborative learning;
 - c) Strengthen women's climate leadership; and
 - d) Expand gender analytics on the key CIF focus areas.

2 Part I: FY22 Progress Report

2.1 Overview of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Administrative Unit's Strategic Priority Actions on Gender in FY22

3. In line with the priorities of the *CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3 FY21-24 (GAP3)*, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Administrative Unit's gender team (the gender team) prioritized close collaboration with the CIF Administrative Unit's program teams in FY22 to ensure the comprehensive integration of gender into the design of the three new programs - Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT), Renewable Energy Integration (REI), and Nature, People & Climate (NPC) programs. Annexes on gender integration were developed for the respective operational manuals of the new programs in order to explain the gender requirements outlined in the *CIF Gender Policy* and GAP3. A detailed gender and social inclusion analysis was conducted for each of the sectors, leading to the identification of (a) gaps in gender equality and (b) opportunities for promoting gender equality and social inclusion through the project activities. Capacity-building sessions on gender integration for the program stakeholders, which started under the ACT program in May, are expected to be replicated for the other programs in the next fiscal year.

4. Work on women's climate leadership was advanced through identifying partner organizations and developing a draft conceptual framework that will be validated through a series of participatory engagements with a range of stakeholders. The Women-Led Coal Transitions (WOLCOT) – a grant mechanism under ACT funded by a Canadian grant contribution of CAD15 million was developed. It will allow for the practical application of the principles of women's climate leadership and will provide resources to the MDB teams to advance this agenda and engage women-led organizations into the design and implementation of the investment projects under ACT (*see section 27 for details*).
5. To promote collaborative learning, the CIF Administrative Unit's mechanisms for engaging with the MDB teams and national stakeholders on gender integration issues have been strengthened. Close collaboration has continued with the MDB gender focal points, through a series of joint and bilateral meetings, in order to (a) to identify entry points for strengthening quality of gender integration at entry, as well as monitoring and reporting (M&R) on gender; (b) identify the need for capacity-building, and technical assistance (TA); and (c) support the MDB-led work on the activities covered by the country engagement budget and facilitate exchange on knowledge. Based on these consultations, gender team developed proposals for strengthening M&R procedures, as well as developed detailed design requirements for the *Gender Module* in the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) system. In collaborations with the M&R and E&L teams, more streamlined approaches for reporting on gender results and assessing gender impacts of projects are being developed.
6. Internally, CIF has continued to pay significant attention to gender equality, as committed under GAP3 (*more details on indicators in Annex 1*). In FY22, 52 percent of the total number of CIF's Administrative Unit staff (analyst level and above) and 30 percent of the total number of CIF's trust fund committee (TFC) members (contributors and recipients) were female. A gender focal point was identified among the CIF observers and on-boarded. She will be delivering capacity-building activities for all observers on the inclusion of the gender lens in the review of TFC documents at a side event, ahead of the TFC meetings in June.
7. In addition to placing an explicit focus on gender equality, the gender team has been paying increasing attention to the intersectionality of gender with other social drivers of exclusion, as well as broadening its focus on the inclusion of persons with disabilities, Indigenous people, and other groups. Specifically, a draft framework for disability inclusion at CIF is being developed. It aims to identify the key actions and practices that can be taken, both at CIF's Administrative Unit and program levels to facilitate disability inclusion. The gender team has also started exploratory work on social inclusion and broader social dimensions of climate change and climate policies in CIF's programming, drawing on on-going work on just transitions, gender equality, and stakeholder engagement.

2.2 Progress on CIF's Gender Results

8. At the CIF portfolio level some of the core indicators, on which the MDBs report to CIF AU annually, could be disaggregated by gender, are the main tool for capturing the overall impact

on female beneficiaries – see Table 1 below of overview of available data on core indicators. However, some programs, specifically the CTF, which has an older portfolio of projects that were launched before the Gender Policy was introduced, do not provide gender-disaggregated data.

Table 1. Available gender-disaggregated reporting by Program (Number and Percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
1. Clean Technology Fund (CTF): “Number of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women, if feasible) using low-carbon public transport as a result of CIF intervention”	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP): “Number of women and men, businesses, and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and/or other modern energy services, as a result of SREP interventions” (number of people)	1,189,377 (Women + Men reported)	597,573 50%	591,803 50%
3. Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP): “Number of women and men, businesses, and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and/or other modern energy services, as a result of SREP interventions” (in terms of businesses)	5,809	N/A	N/A
4. Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR): “Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change”	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A
5. Forest Investment Program (FIP) Livelihood Co-Benefits: Number of people receiving monetary/non-monetary benefits from FIP interventions	1,657,481 (Women + Men reported) 2,068,430 (All people reported) ²	717,712 43%	939,769 57%

9. To gather an overall picture of CIF’s gender results, CIF completed the *Gender Portfolio Review*³: started in FY21, it was finalized and published in FY22 based on updated information on project results (see *Box 1 below for an overview of the key findings*). Due to the fact that full information was only available about the quality of gender integration at entry, this was the focus of the review. This was complemented by gathering information on the gender results for selected projects.

¹ The data for the reporting year 2021 with December 31, 2021, cut-off date is not available as annual multi-stakeholder PPCR M&R workshops to compile, discuss, and validate the annual results achieved at the programmatic level were temporarily suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CIF is now in the process of supporting countries to begin reporting again using this mechanism and expects to update the results data reported by countries in the near future.

² This value includes the number of women and men as well as number of people reported without gender distinction.

³ https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif_enc/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/portfolio_review_of_gender-integration_in_climate_investment_funds.pdf

10. The experience of conducting the review demonstrated that reporting on gender-specific results remains problematic. Indicators that reflect impact on gender are often below the core/outcome level indicators; and therefore, they are not systematically reported to CIF's Administrative Unit by the MDBs. Moreover, since the impacts on gender are often qualitative in nature, they are often not properly captured, even in the MDBs' own project level reporting. To address these gaps, in FY23, the gender team, in collaboration with the MDB gender focal points working group, is planning to conduct a systematic review of gender results across the portfolio of completed projects, as well as step up capacity building efforts.

11. To enable the compliance of the three new programs (that is, ACT, REI, and NPC) with the ambition for gender-disaggregated reporting set out in GAP3, the text related to expectations on gender-disaggregated reporting on the main program beneficiaries indicator has been included in the design documents. Gender and Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) teams are currently working on developing more detailed guidelines outlining requirements on gender-specific reporting, as well as providing methodological guidance to facilitate the process and allow for comparability of data. Project teams would also be encouraged to report on lessons learned on gender in their project progress and completion reports, since progress on gender equality is often difficult to capture through quantitative indicators alone.

Box 1: Key Findings of the Gender Portfolio Review

The purpose of the Portfolio Review was to understand the quality of gender integration in CIF's investment plan and project portfolio at entry, as well as review the reporting on gender results. A sample of 12 investment plans and 40 projects was identified through purposeful sampling technique. Additionally, 18 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders were conducted.

a. Findings about Investment Plans

- The review found limited evidence of engagement with women and women's groups/organizations during the design of CIF investment plans, partly due to the absence of specific requirement to do so in the earlier program design documents.
- However, most of the CIF investment plans reviewed included gender analysis reflecting on sector- and country-specific gender issues, national policies, and capacity on gender. Nearly all the CIF investment plans reviewed included gender indicators to measure the expected key results of the investment plan implementation.

b. Findings on Projects

- The extent of gender integration in projects varied by sector. In some programs, such as CTF due to its focus on larger infrastructure projects, integrating gender was seen as more challenging than for programs that had more extensive engagement with communities, such as PPCR and FIP.
- Half of the reviewed project had incorporated some measures to ensure gender-responsive access to services in such areas as renewable energy, sustainable transport, climate resilience, and agriculture.
- More than half of the CIF projects reviewed included some measures to improve women's livelihood status through the provision of project-specific jobs and support for traditional livelihood activities. However, in many cases these measures were limited to temporary and unskilled job.
- Except for the forestry and resilience programs, there has been an insufficient focus on women's effective participation and leadership at the levels of communities and local institutions in the reviewed CIF projects.
- Gender-responsive M&R for the projects was limited. Not all gender actions included in the projects had an indicator associated with them in the project's results framework. And even in cases where indicators were included – reporting was limited.

c. Recommendations

- Include detailed gender integration guidance in the new CIF program design
- Provide greater upstream integration of gender analysis, particularly for private sector projects
- Enhance systematic gender M&R
- Expand engagement on gender with a wider group of stakeholders to enhance the focus on institutional change
- Expand focus on the intersection of gender with other social identities and forms of exclusion

2.3 Progress on the Key Priority Areas of GAP3

2.3.1 Priority area 1: Deepen gender upstream support to MDBs and countries

12. To date, the gender scorecard, with the three main indicators — gender analysis, indicators, and activities, was used as the main tool for monitoring the quality of gender integration at project design stage. The scoring was carried out by the gender team, based on a manual review of the project documents of all MDB Board-approved projects. Tables 2 and 3 below demonstrate the dynamics of the three indicators, by comparing projects approved before July 2014 (GAP Baseline), projects approved between July 2014 and June 2020 (GAP — Phases 1 and 2), and projects approved from July 2020 to December 2021 (GAP — Phase 3).⁴ Table 2 shows the improvement across all three scorecard indicators. The percentage of projects that include sector-specific gender analyses has increased to 61 percent, compared to the baseline rate of 53 percent. The percentage of projects that include women-targeted activities, among projects approved between July 2020 and December 2021, is at a record 98 percent, compared to the baseline rate of 53 percent. Eighty percent of newly approved projects include sex-disaggregated M&E indicators, compared to the baseline rate of 47 percent. Furthermore, 55 percent of newly approved projects have all three scorecard indicators, compared to the baseline rate of 29 percent.

Table 2. CIF Projects' Gender Scorecard Performance Relative to Approval Date (All Portfolios)

Indicators	Projects approved before June 2014, by % (n) "Gender Action Plan" (GAP) Baseline	Only projects approved from July 2014 to June 2020 (% and n) ⁵ "GAP — Phases 1 & 2"	Only projects approved from July 2020 to December 2021 ⁶ "GAP — Phase 3"	Cumulative: All projects approved from inception till December 2021, by % (n) ⁷
Sector-specific gender analysis	53% (70 of 131 projects)	65% (113 of 174 projects)	61% (51 of 83 projects)	60% (230 of 382 projects)
Women-targeted activities	53% (70 of 131 projects)	80% (140 of 174 projects)	98% (81 of 83 projects)	75% (285 of 382 projects)
Sex-disaggregated indicators	47% (61 of 131 projects)	61% (106 of 174 projects)	80% (66 of 83 projects)	60% (228 of 382 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	29% (38 of 131 projects)	47% (81 of 174 projects)	55% (46 of 83 projects)	42% (161 of 382 projects)

⁴ There is no table on investment plans, since no investment plans were approved or updated during the July 2020–December 2021 period.

⁵ Between July 2014 and June 2020, a total of 5 Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) projects were approved. These projects are included as they include technical and operational activities that are reviewed for gender scorecard performance.

⁶ Between July 2020 and December 2021, a total of 48 TAF projects were approved

⁷ Projects approved till December 2021 include a total of 53 TAF projects.

13. The “CIF Gender Policy” and the activities under GAP3 are built on the MDBs’ own gender policies. Over the past two years, many MDBs have strengthened their gender policies, raising the bar on the quality of gender integration at project entry. In recent years, all MDBs have also adopted a rigorous process for reviewing the quality of gender integration at entry through scoring. (See Table 3 below for the comparison of the MDBs’ tagging systems and Annex 2 for a detailed overview of the MDBs’ gender integration systems). To reflect the MDBs’ own systems and efforts to increase the gender ambition of financed projects for the new programs, going forward for the new programs, CIF’s reporting will also reflect MDB’s gender scoring.⁸ The decision on creating a CIF consolidated marker for the MDB scoring has been put on hold, as the wider discussion among the MDBs on the development of a consolidated system has not been concluded yet.

Table 3: Comparison of MDBs’ Own Gender-Scoring Systems

	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	African Development Bank (AfDB)	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB)	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	World Bank Group (WBG)
I.	Gender Equity as a Theme (GEN)	Gender Objective (GEN I)	Gender Transition Impact	Direct Investment in Gender Equality	Gender-Flagged	Gender-Tagged
II.	Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)	Gender Outcomes (GEN II)	Gender Additional	Gender-Aligned	NA	NA
III.	Some Gender Elements (SGE)	Gender Outputs (GEN III)	Gender-Aware	N/A	NA	NA
IV.	No Gender Elements (NGE)	Marginal Gender Elements (GEN IV)	Don’t Undergo Gender SMART Diagnostic	Not Gender-Aligned	Not Gender-Flagged	Not Gender-Tagged

14. CIF’s gender score card will continue to be used as the main tool for reviewing gender integration at project design, to allow for comparisons across the CIF portfolio. Drawing on the MDBs’ own guidance documents on gender integration and its experience of providing upstream gender support, CIF has produced a *Gender Integration Guidance Note*⁹ that

⁸ Reporting on the gender score for the current portfolio of projects is not feasible, as some MDBs have only introduced the scoring system very recently, and not many, or in some cases, none of the past CIF-financed projects have undergone scoring.

⁹ https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif_enc/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/cif_gender_integration_guidance_note.pdf

provides guidelines on gender analysis, gender actions, and gender indicators, and calls for a clear results chain between them, as follows:

- i. Sector-Specific Gender Analysis: Identification of gaps between women and men (for example, in access to services, employment, asset position, along with decision-making and leadership) relevant to the objectives of the project/sectoral goals in the case of investment plans;
 - ii. Gender Actions: Relevance to the project's technical objective should be developed in order to address and narrow gaps identified by the gender and social inclusion analysis; and
 - iii. Gender Indicators: Measurement of progress on gender actions and the narrowing of gender and social inclusion gaps.
15. At the stage of entering the project data into CCH, project teams will be instructed to upload the relevant background information on these indicators online. Additionally, they will be asked if a separate budget had been allocated for gender-specific activities/stand-alone components on gender (wherever present) and indicate the amount of funding approved. Finally, for projects that developed the gender action plan as part of the MDB gender policy requirement, there would be an opportunity to upload it in CCH.
16. Upstream advice to MDBs at the project preparation stage remained the main mechanism available to the CIF Administrative Unit's gender team to directly support MDB teams in improving the quality of gender integration at entry. In FY22, a total of six projects were reviewed by the gender team under the PPCR Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP). Gender team provided feedback on the draft proposals, as well as reviewed the final document before their submission to the TFC for approval.
17. Based on the review of the projects, the following recommendations were provided:
 - a. Strengthening gender analysis, either as a standalone assessment, or by including gender lenses in climate change or hazard risk assessments; vulnerability and exposure mapping; or assessments mapping micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) focusing on green finance, etc.
 - b. Incorporating into project design activities that seek to close gender gaps, such as:
 - improving the access of women-led MSMEs and entrepreneurs to climate finance and assets, including through skills training and capacity-building;
 - promoting women's access to job opportunities in clean growth, science and environment-related fields, including through providing training tailored to women and girls;
 - ensuring gender-responsive designs in road infrastructure;
 - integrating gender-responsive budgeting practices; and

- engaging in particular with women representation the private sector, in addition to the consultations with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, as well as the gender focal points in relevant line ministries.
- c. Lastly, the upstream review inputs suggested that project teams integrate specific sex-disaggregated indicators in the project results framework, for example:
 - the number/percentage of internship opportunities provided to female students;
 - percentage of women among the beneficiaries of on-the-job trainings;
 - number of women employed in technical and managerial positions.

2.3.2 Priority area 2 Strengthen collaborative learning

18. To contribute to collaborative learning on gender and climate change nexus CIF Administrative Unit’s gender team has actively engaged with thought leaders on these subjects through participation in a number of global expert groups:
 - Gender Experts Group of the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP);
 - Gender SMART’s Women and Climate working group; and
 - 2X Collaborative’s 2X Green — Gender and Climate Community of Practice.
19. Presentations by CIF’s Administrative Unit team were delivered at the following global events covering wide audiences of policy makers and practitioner in the field of development finance for climate action:
 - A presentation on the evolution of CIF’s approach to gender integration and the expansion of activities on women’s climate leadership was delivered at an online webinar. The webinar, organized by the Green Finance Platform and supported by the GGKP Gender Expert Group, was entitled *Gender-Responsive Sustainable Finance: Towards Inclusive Market Economies: Financial-economic Interactions and Implications of Gender-responsive Sustainable Finance*.¹⁰
 - CIF’s best practices in mainstreaming approaches to gender were presented at the *Gender and Climate Change Adaptation on the Africa Continent: Ramp-up and Innovation* — a side event organized by the AfDB and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference (COP26) held in 2021.¹¹
 - Introductory remarks, reflecting on CIF’s work in promoting female entrepreneurship, were delivered at the *An Inclusive Green Economy for Armenia: Strengthening Women and Men-led MSMEs for a Sustainable Future* organized by the EBRD.¹²

¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCnz3UZ-hAY>.

¹¹ <https://live-streaming.pl/africa-cop26>.

¹² https://ebrdgeff.com/armenia/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/3009_Agenda_GEFF_GC_Multi-stakeholder-event_en.pdf.

- A presentation on CIF's approaches to integrating gender considerations in projects was delivered at the *Climate Finance with a Gender Perspective* session under the Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) Regional Meeting on Gender and Climate Change, a follow up event on the Chilean COP25 Presidency.¹³
- A presentation of CIF's work on promoting Indigenous and local women's traditional knowledge and practices, as well as supporting women as leaders and decision-makers in sustainable natural resource management, was delivered at a session — entitled *Nature's Worth: the Business of Biodiversity #Women4ClimateAction*¹⁴ — on Climate Day at the Women's Forum Global Meeting 2021.¹⁵
- In partnership with CIF and the World Bank, the *Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)* study was presented at the World Bank's The Social Sustainability and Inclusion Global Practice Coffee Series. The event was also featured as part of the WBG's year-long Gender Equality and Development +10: Accelerate Equality initiative.¹⁶

20. To disseminate some of the learning, and engage with wider audiences, in March 2022, CIF celebrated International Women's Day with a three-week gender campaign that highlighted the role climate finance is playing in recognizing women's specific needs, empowering their potential as agents of change, and achieving gender parity in climate-smart development. The campaign focused on CIF's commitment to a more comprehensive and systemic approach to women's climate leadership in new programs and include 24 posts, across all social media channels. This included 600 engagements and over 9,000 impressions on Twitter, with an average engagement rate of seven percent; 3,000 engagements and 28,000 impressions on Facebook, and over and 3,700 impressions LinkedIn. Three web stories were launched:

- *Women Are Agents of Change: CIF Climate Finance Showcases Power of Women Climate Leadership*¹⁷
- *Gender Action in Haiti and the Maldives — How the Climate Investment Funds Aims to Achieve Gender Balance in Renewable Energy*¹⁸

¹³ <https://cop25.mma.gob.cl/encuentro-regional-sobre-cambio-climatico-e-igualdad-de-genero/programa/#sesion4-es>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0VTAuya7IXQ>; and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bb8s9jA5r4c>.

¹⁴ The full recording of the session is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQzVBsu6XAk>.

¹⁵ See tweets by the Women's Forum here:

https://twitter.com/Womens_Forum/status/1460281591918383106?s=20&t=9JdghDiJ8jSYvlGeALgZjw;

https://twitter.com/Womens_Forum/status/1460286228608299016; and

https://twitter.com/Womens_Forum/status/1460279463846023180?s=20&t=9JdghDiJ8jSYvlGeALgZjw.

¹⁶ The presentation is available at the World Bank Gender Equality and Development +10 website:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/brief/gender-equality-at-a-crossroads#2>.

¹⁷ <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/women-are-agents-change-cif-climate-finance-showcases-power-women-climate-leadership>.

¹⁸ <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/gender-action-haiti-and-maldives-%E2%80%93-how-climate-investment-funds-aims-achieve-gender-balance>.

- *New Partnership Aims to Direct Climate Finance for Building Women's leadership*¹⁹

2.3.3 Priority area 3: Strengthen women's climate leadership

21. To advance the analytical base on women's climate leadership, CIF has partnered with IIED and the EnGen Collaborative. The aim of the partnership is to draw lessons from the past experiences of CIF-funded projects along with the academic and practitioner literature; identify barriers and opportunities; as well as develop recommendations for strengthening women's climate leadership. The analysis will look at the institutional changes that need to occur in both formal and informal settings, including changes in norms and governance mechanisms and policies; systemic shifts through formal participation in public planning and budgeting; as well as shifts in labor markets, employment entry requirements, credit markets, and/or policy measures. Together, CIF and IIED will develop a conceptual framework, a roadmap, and a compendium of best practices for achieving the institutional changes needed to achieve gender equality in climate leadership. This work will be carried out through extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders. The goal is to generate and share actionable knowledge in the context of CIF-funded projects, with a particular focus on the context of CIF's recently launched programs – ACT, REI, and NPC. At the same time, the framework should also be applicable to other sectors. (See Annex 4 for a diagram of the draft conceptual framework for women's climate leadership, as well as a diagram outlining the process for developing the framework and recommendations).
22. One of the examples of practical application of women's climate leadership principles is CIF's Women-Led Coal Transition (WOLCOT) grant mechanism under the ACT program, developed in FY22. The purpose of WOLCOT is to enhance women's climate leadership and effective participation in the design, decision-making, and implementation of coal transition strategies and plans in the countries that are eligible for ACT. Two types of grants would be provided to implementing MDBs are the mechanism – preparatory grants up to 100,000 USD and full grants up to 1mln USD, linked to the main ACT investment projects. MDBs are encouraged to direct the bulk of the funding would go directly to local, regional, and national women-led organizations, in order to build their capacity to influence transitions, as well as design and implement women economic empowerment and community development initiatives. The initiative will offer support along four main components:
 - *Component 1: Direct grants to local women's organizations and groups*²⁰ to support investments in a gender-responsive transition of the women's choice, as part of ACT-financed projects;

¹⁹ <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/new-partnership-aims-direct-climate-finance-building-women%E2%80%99s-leadership>.

²⁰ Women's groups and organizations are 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 (CSOs), as well as, for example, non-formal associations or women's cooperatives that self-organize, as long as they maintain some structure of an association.

- *Component 2: Capacity building* to foster effective participation and leadership of women’s organizations and groups in coal transition planning and decision-making, as well as the design and implementation of the ACT investment plan and underlying projects;
- *Component 3: Designing and piloting access to finance and training* programs to increase employment and entrepreneurship in green economy by women and other socially excluded groups, including funding the designing and piloting of approaches to build capacity of enterprises in the energy sector (such as energy enterprises, private companies, micro-finance institutions, early-stage ventures, MSMEs, among others), in order to employ more women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and support women-led entrepreneurship;
- *Component 4: Evidence generation and knowledge sharing* to influence ACT project design and M&E, as well as strengthen networks and partnerships among women’s organizations to build knowledge and improve transparency and awareness.

2.3.4 Priority area 4: Expanding gender analytics

23. The World Bank, with support from CIF’s Evaluation and Learning Initiative, has published a research paper, entitled *Using Behavioral Science to Increase Women’s Participation in Natural Resource Management in Mexico*. It is based on the results of a randomized control trial, involving 113 localities and a representative survey of 1,485 women in 52 localities that participated in the experiment. The findings indicate that the expanded channels and simplification process had a strong effect on the number of applications submitted by both males and females. In the control group, where messages to women to engage in productive natural resource management programs were informed by complementary behavioral insights, the number of women applying by locality was 6.4 people on average.
24. The World Bank, in partnership with CIF, has also published a Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF)-funded study, entitled *Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)*.²¹ This is the first comprehensive study that analyzes the nexus of gender equality, indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs), and locally led climate action. The study looked at results from 12 DGM country projects and four deep-dive case studies on Ghana,²² Indonesia,²³ Peru,²⁴ and the National Steering Committees (NSC)²⁵ — the national governing bodies of the DGM projects. The study highlights the DGM’s success in enhancing women’s voice and agency through its

²¹ Canpolat, Ezgi; Meerim Shakirova, Vince McElhinny, Kame Westerman, Alli Cruz, and Theresa Buppert, 2022, *Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)*, Washington, DC: World Bank, <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/37127>.

²² <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37188>.

²³ <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/37183>.

²⁴ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37188>.

²⁵ <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099235003102211934/p171847090e2670b10b02001907315f5ee7>

governance mechanisms that have helped to shift community-level gender norms. A blog post was published about the findings and recommendations of the study.²⁶

25. The IDB, with support from the CIF Administrative Unit's country engagement budget, is currently finalizing the study, entitled *Transition towards Clean Cooking Fuels and Technologies for the Women of Guatemala*. This study is linked to the CIF-financed SREP and FIP projects, whose results are expected by end-June 2022. It is based on an experimental design, involving the engagement of 80 households in two rural communities in Guatemala who received induction cookstoves and electric pressure cookers at the onset of the study. At the two-month follow-up survey, the following results were observed: (a) high level of acceptance of the technology among the women and the rest of the household members; (b) women stopping the use of wood without significant inconvenience; (c) households not perceiving a substantial increase in the electric invoice (though this will be verified over the next few months); and (d) women having more free time because cooking time is lower with electricity than with wood. Based on the observations drawn from the study and consultations with stakeholders, recommendations for a people-centered, context-specific, comprehensive, and bottom-up approach to facilitate a transition to clean cooking technologies will then be developed.
26. The IDB also published a blog post, entitled *Making Women Welcome: The Next Challenge for Renewable Energy Construction Projects*.²⁷ It features gender results from the CTF projects²⁸ under the private sector RE program implemented by Optima Energeia. It describes incentives offered to renewable and energy-efficient private companies to expand the employment of women. For example, a reduced loan interest rate is offered to companies that meet the goals of a GAP. Commitments under such plans include gender equal pay, the introduction of sexual harassment prevention policies, professional development support and paid internships for women, childcare assistance, paternity leave, and lactation rooms.

²⁶ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/climatechange/close-gap-climate-action-first-close-gender-gap>

²⁷ <https://www.idbinvest.org/en/blog/gender/making-women-welcome-next-challenge-renewable-energy-construction-projects>.

²⁸ The projects are as follows: the "Energy Efficient Roadway Lighting" project and the "Bright Distributed Solar Generation" projects in Mexico, along with the "Atlas Renewable Energy" project in Brazil.

Box 2. Fostering Women's leadership and Effective Participation in Sustainable Forest Management

The [*Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism \(DGM\)*](#) study provides crucial insights into the central role that IPLC women play in efforts to combat climate change and the ways locally led climate action mechanisms like the DGM can best support them. It looks at several innovative and iterative strategies (for example, gender quotas and tailored outreach mechanisms) to support women's climate leadership and participation in decision-making and equal benefit-sharing from sustainable forest management at the national and community levels. The ascension of women to leadership positions in the national governance bodies of the DGM — the National Steering Committee (NSC) — is an indication of the impact of the projects on changing gender norms.

At the same time, the study points out that the ability to advance women's leadership and affect participation in decision-making is influenced by various distinct social characteristics, meaning that certain groups of women can access leadership platforms more easily than others. Therefore, simply emphasizing women's leadership is not necessarily sufficient to ensure that more marginalized women are included. Specifically, the study asserts that the efforts to increase women's role in leadership must consider the varied and nuanced experiences of different women, including factors such as indigenous identity, migration status, age, and education level.

The report suggests that the DGM and other similar programs should prioritize the capacity-building of emerging female leaders. And it makes a case for the need to include formal gender-sensitive performance indicators in order to ensure that the impacts on gender are captured across all projects.

27. The AfDB, with support from the CIF Administrative Unit's country engagement budget, has carried out the following study — *Assessment of Gender Mainstreaming in Cameroon's FIP* — in order to support the development and implementation of gender-specific actions within selected FIP programs. In April 2022, AfDB, in collaboration with CIF and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, organized an in-person workshop to consolidate and validate the GAP of the FIP in Cameroon. The meeting, which was held in Ebolowa, mobilized about 40 representatives from the ministries and sectoral administrations; representatives of the National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Platform and Climate Change; civil society actors; the representatives of Indigenous peoples; and the national working group on gender and development partners. As a result of the meeting, a GAP, a financing plan, and a monitoring framework for improving gender mainstreaming in FIP were approved. The ensuing report, which is currently being finalized, takes into consideration the recommendations of the stakeholders. AfDB is planning to organize a finance mobilization forum to fund the planned activities later in the year.
28. The AfDB has also advanced its work on the study, entitled *Granular Gender and Climate Change Vulnerability Hotspot Mapping for Decision Support in Rwanda*. Linked to PPCR's

Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) priorities for the country. Drawing on a regional study conducted in 2020, AfDB recruited the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) to continue with country level analysis and development of a mapping tool that is scalable to other countries. The results of this analysis will help with decision-making in the rollout of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient strategies (LTS) among other key climate and development-related actions. The study will produce: (a) a spatial map of adaptation and mitigation hotspots, in relation to gender and climate change, with geo-coded data on climate/gender/sector nexus areas, other relevant gender and age indicators, along with links to the national gender and climate policies wherever available; (b) the use of holistic gender-climate metrics for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting the LTS, NDCs, and NAPs; long with (c) knowledge products to support gender integration into the national climate policy and climate actions.

29. The World Bank has produced an Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) paper, entitled *Gender Differences in Behavior and Perceptions of Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Turkey*.²⁹ The *Turkey Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings* project, implemented by the World Bank with USD50 million in CIF financing, aims to reduce energy consumption and fossil-fuel use in public buildings through technical investments (for example, in energy efficiency) and behavioral solutions. During the preparation of the project, a qualitative assessment was carried out to understand gender differences in the perceptions, attitudes, and behavior toward energy efficiency among the employees and users of public buildings. Between July and October 2018, approximately 700 employees (327 women and 381 men) of 16 public buildings in four cities (Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, and Erzurum) responded to a survey on energy use and behaviors. The survey was complemented by 17 focus group discussions (FGDs) comprising nearly 100 employees (54 women and 45 men), 17 in-depth interviews (IDIs), and six key informant interviews (KIIs) with energy experts.
30. EBRD, in collaboration with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and UK's CDC Group (CDC), along with support from CIF, jointly developed a document, entitled *Gender and Climate Investment Guide*, with the 2X Gender and Climate taskforce. Launched at COP26, this guide seeks to promote a better understanding of the gender and climate finance nexus. In addition, it also aims to provide concrete guidance, tools, and analysis on various green sectors (for example, finance, agriculture, sustainable energy, water, transport, along with sustainable infrastructure and cities) and topics (for example, adaptation, mitigation, and green jobs), along with relevant case studies, to support investors in mainstreaming gender in climate finance investments. Case-study on CIF-financed EBRD project — “ClimAdapt” — is also included in the guide.

²⁹ Canpolat, Ezgi, and Ursula Casabonne, 2021, *Gender Differences in Behavior and Perceptions of Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Turkey*, World Bank, Washington, DC. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/35654>.

31. EBRD also started work on gender activities under its Green Economic Facility program in Armenia. The program is aimed at promoting women’s access to climate finance and green technologies. In FY2022, the gender baseline assessment was finalized and presented at a multi-stakeholder workshop. CIF-funded activities under this initiative have been planned for FY23.

3 Part II: FY23’s Tentative Work Plan

3.1 Priority area: Deepen gender upstream support to MDBs and countries

In FY23, the CIF Administrative Unit’s gender team will continue to focus on improving the quality of gender integration at entry for the new projects. It will be working with program leads and M&R teams to ensure that gender is integrated into the operational manuals and M&R toolkits of the new programs and that consistent and realistic guidelines are provided to project teams on how they can implement gender requirements. Building on the experience of ACT Gender clinic, sector-specific capacity building events with the MDBs and other stakeholders will be rolled out for all programs. Background notes on gender and social inclusion in renewable energy, coal transitions, and the management of natural resources, drafted in FY22, will be finalized and published, followed up with dissemination and capacity building events. The gender team will continue to provide on-demand upstream support at the project design stage, as well as to draw lessons learned from the experience and disseminate them. The finalization and rollout of the “Gender Module” in CCH is expected to be in Q1 of FY22.

3.2 Priority area 2: Strengthen collaborative learning

32. Renewed attention will be placed on gathering and analyzing the quantitative and qualitative results on the gender impact of completed CIF-financed projects. A systematic portfolio review of completed projects, including a review of project completion reports and in-depth case studies to look at the results of selected projects, comparing them against the activities that were planned at project design stage is planned. This work will be carried out in close collaboration with the MDB gender focal points team, and with technical guidance from the E&L team. The review of project reports, along with the implementation status and results reports (ISRs), will also be undertaken to identify best practices on gender in the current projects. Collaboration with the M&R team is expected to lead to the development of additional detailed guidelines on gender-disaggregated results reporting and the inclusion of a gender focus in the M&R country workshops. Finally, reporting on gender will also be strengthened and prioritized, with the launch of CCH’s “Gender Module” and planned capacity building activities.

3.3 Priority area 3: Strengthen women's climate leadership

33. Upon the TFC approval of the WOLCOT TA mechanism, the CIF Administrative Unit's gender team will engage in targeted discussions with the MDB project teams to support the development of the application for the preparatory seed grants under the mechanism. In parallel, the gender team will also start working on the creation of a knowledge platform on women in coal transition, along with developing a series of knowledge products and capacity-building activities.
34. Partnerships with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the EnGen Collaborative to develop sector-specific and actionable recommendations on women's climate leadership will continue. Series of sectoral consultations with national stakeholders and civil society actors will be carried out during the summer months to develop recommendations through a participatory process. They will result in a series of capacity-building events and four targeted knowledge products:
 - *Conceptual Framework and Diagnostic Methodology for Assessing Barriers and Opportunities related to Women's Climate Leadership*
 - *Barriers and Opportunities related to Women's Climate Leadership in Renewable Energy Integration*
 - *Barriers and Opportunities related to Women's Climate Leadership in Accelerated Coal Transitions*
 - *Barriers and Opportunities related to Women's Climate Leadership in Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*
35. In partnership with GenderSmart and other key partners analytical and capacity building work focusing on women climate leadership from a financial markets and private sector perspective would also be developed.

3.4 Priority area 4: Expand gender analytics

36. Several knowledge products, exploring the gender impacts of CIF-funded activities and drawing lessons from them for the new programs, have been planned. For example, under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) project, a knowledge product — *Women's Leadership in Climate Resilience Operations* — has been planned, as part of the Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series. Other knowledge products, focusing on the gender dimensions of the climate finance, with particular focus on private sector investments will also be developed in collaboration with several external partners.
37. Based on an increasing focus on the intersectionality and social inclusion, knowledge events and products further exploring social dimensions of climate change will be developed in close collaboration with other CIF Administrative Unit teams and MDB stakeholders. As part of the Evaluation and learning Initiative's Just Transition work stream, the gender team will lead the development of a toolkit on gender-responsive transition planning and/or other strategic social inclusion processes. This toolkit will aim to provide guidance on "how" to implement

gender-equal and socially inclusive just transition planning. Further work is also anticipated on other crucial social inclusion issues – such as the inclusion of Indigenous people, with a focus on Indigenous women, as well as the identification and mitigation of the risks of child and forced labor, prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, etc.

38. The work to develop CIF's *Framework for Disability Inclusion* will continue by building on the draft developed in FY22. This process will include conducting a series of consultations and knowledge-sharing events with organizations of persons with disabilities, as well as consultations with CIF's stakeholders on the proposed draft of the framework.
39. The following MDBs have planned several activities around technical assistance and knowledge management on gender in FY23:
 - The African Development Bank (AfDB), with support from the country engagement budget, will be building capacity and establishing gender-sensitive profit-sharing mechanisms in Burkina Faso's forestry sector. It will also be partnering with Women in Niger in formulating/implementing Niger's renewable energy policy that will include raising awareness among women as well as the country's national energy utilities and line ministries. This work is focused on delivering recommendations and tools for application in the renewable energy sector.
 - The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will be implementing analytical work and capacity building in the activities on gender under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) project in Peru. Postponed from FY22, this project is being implemented in collaboration with the *Programa Nacional de Conservacion de Bosques*. It includes the development of life plans with Indigenous communities that involves the prioritization of the areas for economic initiatives, based on the sustainable use of natural capital within the territories. IDB will also be finalizing the *Brief on the Female Labor Force Along the Lithium Value Chain*.
 - The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is planning a series of analytical and capacity-building activities to support the Climate Finance Center in the Kyrgyz Republic and a knowledge product on gender under the EBRD's Green Cities program in Turkey.

Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 – Results Framework

Goal: Women’s improved asset, voice, and livelihood status through access to benefits from CIF-funded Investments

Objective: To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS
Strengthen CIF evidence base, knowledge and capacity on gender and climate change		C1. No. of completed Gender analytical pieces across CIF (annually)		C1. (i) “Fostering Gender Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)” and 4 case studies on DGM Ghana, DGM Indonesia, DGM Saweto Peru, and the DGM National Steering Committees” (ii) “Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in Climate Investment Funds” (iii) “Gender Integration Guidance Sheet for Climate Investment Fund Projects”

		C2. No. of sector-specific gender learning events conducted by CIF (annually) and no. of participants (M/F)		C2. (i) World Bank Social Inclusion and Sustainability Global Practice Online Event: Fostering Women's Leadership and Gender-Transformative Change in Locally Led Climate Action: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism [Total number of participants: 60]
		Number and % of women and men, businesses, and community services benefitting from improved access to electricity and/or other modern energy services, as a result of SREP interventions" (people)		597,058 women (50% of total 1,188,326 people)
Improve women's tenure security and livelihoods base through gender-responsive DGM investments	Identify and support DGM groups' capacity-building and linkage needs in order to help improve voice of women and indigenous peoples and local communities in landscapes-related policy	Female DGM beneficiaries of native land titling		54% and 30, 336 ³⁰
		No. and % share of DGM Global Steering Committee Members are women		38% (5 out of 13) of DGM Global Steering Committee voting members are women ³¹

³⁰ Data from results of DGM Peru project, as of June 2021.

³¹ As reported in DGM Program Annual Report, 2021.

		No. and % share of DGM National Steering Committee Members are women		23% (41 out of 182) of DGM National Steering Committee voting members are women ³²
		No. and % share of DGM subprojects awarded to women		FY21: 24% FY22: N/A ³³
INTERNAL MONITORING ON CIF GOVERNANCE - GENDER				
Deepen gender-inclusive climate finance governance	Women's participation in climate planning Processes increased	% (and number) of women participating in new SCF Investment Plan consultations, of total participants	30% ³⁴ CY16: 41% (805 women)	FY17: 20% FY 18: 30% FY 19: 50% FY 20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> CY 19: 34% (2445 women) (cumulative) ³⁵ of 7202 CY 19: 31% (37 women) ³⁶ of 120 CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ³⁷ CY21: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ³⁸ CY22: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ³⁹
		% (and number) of current CIF observers that are female		FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% FY21: 37%

³² As reported in DGM Program Annual Report, 2021.

³³ Data was not reported in DGM Program Annual Report, 2021.

³⁴ Baseline established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks of projects approved from inception until December 31, 2016.

³⁵ Achievement includes data of IPs from inception to December 2019.

³⁶ During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), only 2 new SREP Investment Plans (IPs) for Kiribati and Zambia were approved. 21 women (34% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Kiribati IP consultations, and 16 women (27% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Zambia SREP IP consultations.

³⁷ No new IPs approved during CY20.

³⁸ No new IPs approved during CY21.

³⁹ No new IPs approved during CY22.

				<u>Achievements:</u> FY22: 42% ⁴⁰ (18/43) ⁴¹
		% (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female	34% (21 of 62) ⁴²	FY17: 20% FY18: 30% FY19: 40% FY20: 50% FY21: 37% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> FY22: CTF TFC: 32% (6 women of 19 members) SCF TFC: 32% (9 women of 28 members) FIP SC: 29% (5 women of 17 members) PPCR SC: 33% (7 women of 21 members) SREP SC: 35% (7 women of 20 members) GCAP SC: 38% (6 women of 16 members)
		% (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female		FY22: Cumulative 1 (<i>no repetition</i>): 30% (20 women of 66 members) ⁴³ Cumulative 2 (<i>with repetition</i>):

⁴⁰ Figure has increased from FY21 Progress Report result reported of 37%.

⁴¹ In the overall observers count some observers are counted multiple times as they serve in different committees.

⁴² As of December 2016.

⁴³ In the overall TFC/SC count members are included once and the total number of members is 66, 20 of which are women.

				%33 (40 women of 121 members) ⁴⁴
		% (and number) of total CIF AU staff at Analyst level and above, that are female	50% (12 of 24) ⁴⁵	FY17: 50% FY18: 50% FY19: 50% FY20: 50% FY21: 53% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> FY22: 52% (16 of 31) ⁴⁶
		% (and number) of new SCF CIF investment plans that establish a gender focal point for IP implementation	N/A	FY17: 10% FY 18: 20% FY 19: 30% FY 20: 40% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> CY19: 0% (0 of 2 IPs) ⁴⁷ CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ⁴⁸ CY21: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ⁴⁹ CY22: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) ⁵⁰

⁴⁴ In the overall TFC/SC count some members are included multiple times as they serve in different committees and the total number of members is 121, 40 of which are women.

⁴⁵ As of December 2016.

⁴⁶ Figure has decreased from FY21 Progress Report result reported of 53%.

⁴⁷ During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), 2 new SREP Investment Plans for Kiribati and Zambia were approved. Both of the IPs don't establish a gender focal point for IP implementation.

⁴⁸ No new IPs approved during CY20.

⁴⁹ No new IPs approved during CY21.

⁵⁰ No new IPs approved during CY22.

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

Table 1. CIF Investment Plan (IP) Gender Scorecard Performance (All Portfolio)

Indicators	IPs approved before June 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	63% (34 of 54 IPs)	86% (31 of 36 IPs)	NA	74% (67 of 90 IPs)
Women-targeted activities	63% (34 of 54 IPs)	94% (34 of 36 IPs)	NA	77% (69 of 90 IPs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	54% (29 of 54 IPs)	86% (31 of 36 IPs)	NA	68% (61 of 90 IPs)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	43% (23 of 54 IPs)	72% (26 of 36 IPs)	NA	54% (49 of 90 IPs)

Table 2. CIF Project Gender Scorecard Performance (All Portfolio)

Indicators	Projects approved before June 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline</i>	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	53% (70 of 131 projects)	65% (113 of 174 projects)	61% (51 of 83 projects)	60% (230 of 382 projects)
Women-targeted activities	53% (70 of 131 projects)	80% (140 of 174 projects)	98% (81 of 83 projects)	75% (285 of 382 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	47% (61 of 131 projects)	61% (106 of 174 projects)	80% (66 of 83 projects)	60% (228 of 382 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	29% (38 of 131 projects)	47% (81 of 174 projects)	55% (46 of 83 projects)	42% (161 of 382 projects)

CTF

Table 3. CTF IPs Gender Scorecard Performance (Program inception – December 2021)

Indicators	IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	6% (1 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
Women-targeted activities	13% (2 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	13% (2 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	6% (1 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	6% (1 of 16 IPs)

Table 4. CTF Project Gender Scorecard Performance⁵¹

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) GAP Phases 1 & 2	Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	33% (20 of 61 projects)	54% (39 of 72 projects)	42% (5 of 12 projects)	44% (64 of 145 projects)
Women-targeted activities	28% (17 of 61 projects)	68% (49 of 72 projects)	83% (10 of 12 projects)	52% (76 of 145 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	20% (12 of 61 projects)	33% (24 of 72 projects)	50% (6 of 12 projects)	29% (42 of 145 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	8% (5 of 61 projects)	22% (16 of 72 projects)	33% (4 of 12 projects)	17% (25 of 145 projects)

⁵¹ The table reports quality at entry data for CTF Trust Fund Committee-approved projects approved through December 31, 2021. The total project count does not include 16 Business Development Facility (BDF) projects. BDF projects are designed to support MDB project preparation and CIF is only monitoring gender scorecard performance of technical and operational activities.

PPCR

Table 5. PPCR SPCRs Gender Scorecard Performance (Program inception – December 2021)

Indicators	IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	95% (19 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	97% (29 of 30 SPCRs)
Women-targeted activities	90% (18 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	93% (28 of 30 SPCRs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)

Table 4. PPCR Project Gender Scorecard Performance

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021⁵²	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)⁵³
Sector-specific gender analysis	78% (35 of 45 projects)	76% (19 of 25 projects)	78% (14 of 18 projects)	78% (64 of 82 projects)
Women-targeted activities	76% (34 of 45 projects)	92% (23 of 25 projects)	100% (18 of 18 projects)	84% (69 of 82 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	69% (31 of 45 projects)	80% (20 of 25 projects)	94% (17 of 18 projects)	77% (63 of 82 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	47% (21 of 45 projects)	60% (15 of 25 projects)	78% (14 of 18 projects)	56% (46 of 82 projects)

⁵² Between July 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021, a total of 18 BDRP projects were approved.

⁵³ This reporting includes 12 BDRP projects approved during the reporting period (January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021). These projects are included as they include technical and operational activities that are reviewed for gender scorecard performance.

FIP

Table 5. FIP IPs Gender Scorecard Performance (Program inception – December 2021)

Indicators	IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	75% (6 of 8 IPs)	100% (13 of 13 IPs)	NA	90% (19 of 21 IPs)
Women-targeted activities	88% (7 of 8 IPs)	92% (12 of 13 IPs)	NA	90% (19 of 21 IPs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	88% (7 of 8 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	71% (15 of 21 IPs)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	50% (4 of 8 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	57% (12 of 21 IPs)

Table 6. FIP Project Gender Scorecard Performance

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP)</i> <i>Baseline</i>	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	53% (8 of 15 projects)	77% (24 of 31 projects)	100% (4 of 4 projects)	72% (36 of 50 projects)
Women-targeted activities	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (4 of 4 projects)	82% (41 of 50 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (4 of 4 projects)	82% (41 of 50 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	40% (6 of 15 projects)	74% (23 of 31 projects)	100% (4 of 4 projects)	66% (33 of 50 projects)

SREP

Table 7. SREP IPs Gender Scorecard Performance (Program inception – December 2021)

Indicators	IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2021 <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	80% (8 of 10 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	70% (16 of 23 IPs)
Women-targeted activities	70% (7 of 10 IPs)	92% (12 of 13 IPs)	NA	83% (19 of 23 IPs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	70% (7 of 10 IPs)	100% (13 of 13 IPs)	NA	87% (20 of 23 IPs)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	50% (5 of 10 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	57% (13 of 23 IPs)

Table 8. SREP Project Gender Scorecard Performance

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP)Baseline</i>	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021 ⁵⁴	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	70% (7 of 10 projects)	71% (29 of 41 projects)	100% (1 of 1 project)	71% (37 of 52 projects)
Women-targeted activities	80% (8 of 10 projects)	90% (37 of 41 projects)	100% (1 of 1 project)	88% (46 of 52 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	70% (7 of 10 projects)	76% (31 of 41 projects)	100% (1 of 1 project)	75% (39 of 52 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	60% (6 of 10 projects)	61% (25 of 41 projects)	100% (1 of 1 project)	62% (32 of 52 projects)

⁵⁴ Between July 1, 2020, and Dec 31, 2021, only one project was approved.

Table 9. SREP/TAF Project Gender Scorecard Performance

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)	Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2021	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n) ⁵⁵
Sector-specific gender analysis	N/A	40% (2 of 5 projects)	42% (10 of 24 projects)	41% (12 of 29 projects)
Women-targeted activities	N/A	100% (5 of 5 projects)	100% (24 of 24 projects)	100% (29 of 29 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	N/A	100% (5 of 5 projects)	71% (17 of 24 projects)	76% (22 of 29 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	N/A	40% (2 of 5 projects)	25% (6 of 24 projects)	28% (8 of 29 projects)

⁵⁵ 24 CIF Technical Assistance Facility (CIF-TAF) projects were approved during the current reporting period (January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021). Out of 24 CIF-TAF projects, 11 of them included “sector-specific gender analysis”, all of them integrated “women-specific activities”, and 16 projects hosted “sex-disaggregated indicators.”

Annex 3: Overview of the MDBs' Gender-Tagging Practices

1. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)

The African Development Bank (AfDB) approved the **Gender Marker System** (GMS) in 2017. GMS is a mechanism that is used to set targets for gender mainstreaming, as well as track and report on gender results (AfDB 2017b). This four-category system marks the extent to which the design of a project has integrated gender equality perspectives.

1.1. **Gender Objective (GEN I)**

1.1.1. *Definition:* The principal objective of the project directly addresses gender equality (GE) and/or women's empowerment (WE).

1.1.2. *Criteria for designation:*

The projected impact of the project and its outcomes directly address GE/WE by narrowing gender disparities through ensuring access to social services and/or economic and financial resources and opportunities. The outcome statements of the project explicitly mention GE/WE and the outcome performance indicators are explicitly focused on GE/WE.

1.1.3. *Project requirements:*

- A gender analysis conducted during project preparation and incorporated into the concept note (CN), Project Appraisal Report (PAR)
- Gender-focused activities and outputs at the core of the project
- GE/WE outcome(s) and gender-specific outcome indicators, and associated activities and outputs incorporated into the RF
- An action plan not required, as the entire project is gender focused

1.2. **Gender Outcomes (GEN II)**

1.2.1. *Definition:* GE/WE is one of the outcomes of the project, but not the principal one.

1.2.2. *Criteria for designation:* At least one of the project's outcomes is focused on GE/WE. It contributes to narrowing gender disparities by ensuring access to social services and/or economic and financial resources and opportunities. The outcome statement explicitly addresses a specific gender gap, and the corresponding indicators and targets measure the narrowing of gender gaps.

1.2.3. *Project requirements:*

- Gender analysis conducted during project preparation and incorporated into CN, PAR, with a brief gender analysis attached as an annex to the PAR
- A GAP specifying the activities, outputs, and performance indicators related to the achievement of the gender-focused outcome(s), and incorporated as an annex of the PAR

1.3. Gender Outputs (GEN III)

1.3.1. *Definition:* GE/WE is one or more of the outputs of the project.

1.3.2. *Criteria for designation:* One or more of the project outputs are focused on gender equality and/or women's empowerment. Indicators related to this/these output/s are sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant, depending on the specific sector and the nature of the project.

1.3.3. *Project requirements:*

- A gender analysis conducted during project preparation and incorporated into CN, PAR.
- The PAR specifying the activities, outputs, and performance indicators related to implementing the gender-focused output(s), which is incorporated into project documents
- A GAP specifying the activities, outputs, and performance indicators related to the achievement of the gender-focused outputs, and incorporated as an annex of the PAR

1.4. Marginal Gender elements (GEN IV)

1.4.1. *Definition:* The project may contain one or more gender-inclusive activities, but these are marginal to the outputs and outcomes of the project.

1.4.2. *Criteria for designation:* One or more of the project's activities is gender focused, but this/these are not central to the achievement of project objectives. Targets related to this/these activity/ies are sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant, depending on the specific sector and the nature of the project. Gender screening is used to justify categorization.

1.4.3. *Project requirements:*

- Gender screening conducted during project preparation that (a) supports the articulation of any gender focused-activities; (b) shows no gender-related risks that could affect the achievement of the project objectives; and (c) ensures that no adverse gender impacts result from all other project activities and outputs ("do no harm"), drawing inter alia on the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) analysis
- PAR explicitly addressing these points

Source: AfDB. 2019. "Synthesis Evaluation of the Gender Mainstreaming at the African Development Bank."

<https://idev.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/Approach%20Paper%20-%20Evaluation%20Synthesis%20of%20Gender%20Mainstreaming%20at%20the%20AfDB%20-%20ENG.pdf>.

2. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

The ADB projects are screened and assigned to one of four tiers, regarding gender integration: (1) gender equity theme (GEN); (2) effective gender mainstreaming (EGM); (3) some gender

elements (SGE); and (4) no gender elements (NGE) whereby gender is not integrated in the project design.

2.1. Gender equity theme (GEN)

2.1.1. *Definition:* The project is categorized as “gender equity theme” (GEN), if its outcome directly addresses gender equality and/or women's empowerment by narrowing gender disparities, including those identified under the Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 2's (OP2) five pillars. They comprise the following objectives: (a) women's economic empowerment increased; (b) gender equality in human development enhanced; (c) gender equality in decision-making and leadership enhanced; (d) women's time poverty and drudgery reduced; and (e) women's resilience to external shocks strengthened.

2.1.2. Project requirements:

- There should be a gender analysis that includes relevant sex-disaggregated data and a thorough consideration of gender issues, highlighting both constraints and opportunities. At the design and monitoring framework (DMF) outcome level, there should at least be one gender performance indicator that directly reduces gender gaps, benefits women and girls, and/or promotes women's empowerment. At the DMF output level, at least one gender performance indicator should directly reduce gender gaps, benefit women and girls, and/or promote women's empowerment in the majority (50 percent or more) of the project outputs.
- There should be a GAP that incorporates the project's gender performance indicators.
- The GAP should be included as a linked document to the reports and recommendations of the president (RRP).
- The RRP main text should integrate gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data on key development constraints and address how the project will directly reduce gender gaps, benefit women and girls, and/or promote women's empowerment beyond the “Poverty, Social, and Gender” subsection of the “Due Diligence” section. A gender analysis must be included in the “Gender and Development” section of the summary poverty reduction and social strategy (SPRSS).

2.2. Effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)

2.2.1. *Definition:* A project is categorized as “effective gender mainstreaming” (EGM), if its outcome does not explicitly address gender equality or women's empowerment, but its outputs contribute to addressing gender equality and/or women's empowerment by narrowing gender disparities, including those identified under OP2's five pillars.

2.2.2. Project requirements:

- There should be a gender analysis that includes relevant sex-disaggregated data and a thorough consideration of gender issues, highlighting both constraints and opportunities. At the DMF output level, at least one gender performance indicator that

directly reduces gender gaps, benefits women and girls, and/or promotes women's empowerment is included in the majority (50 percent or more) of the project outputs.

- A GAP that incorporates the project's gender performance indicators is included as a linked document to RRP.
- The RRP main text should integrate gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data on key development constraints. It should also address how the project will directly reduce gender gaps, benefit women and girls, and/or promote women's empowerment beyond the "Poverty, Social and Gender" subsection of the "Due Diligence" section. The gender analysis must be included in the "Gender and Development" section of the SPRSS.

2.3. Some gender elements (SGE)

2.3.1. *Definition:* Such a project promotes gender equality, with some gender performance indicators that directly or indirectly improve the access of women and girls to project benefits, resources, opportunities, and/or timesaving infrastructure; and/or mitigate potential risks to women and girls beyond environmental and social safeguard measures.

2.3.2. *Project requirements:*

- A gender analysis with sex-disaggregated data is completed.
- A GAP is not required. The RRP main text, the "Poverty, Social, and Gender" subsection of the "Due Diligence" section, along with the "Gender and Development" section of the SPRSS, should discuss any project-relevant gender issues and how the project will address them.

2.4. No gender elements (NGE)

2.4.1. *Definition:* A project is assigned "no gender elements" (NGE), if it does not include a gender performance indicator that directly or indirectly improves the access of women and girls to project benefits, resources, opportunities, and/or timesaving infrastructure in the project's DMF.

Actions that aim to mitigate potential negative impacts on women and girls as part of environmental and social safeguard measures (for example, activities for project-affected persons, project contractors, and laborers) are not considered to be gender performance indicators. The "Poverty, Social, and Gender" subsection of the "Due Diligence" section of the RRP should describe any relevant gender issues and explain why the project cannot address them.

Source: AfDB. 2021. "Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects."
[https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects.](https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects)

3. EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD)

EBRD uses a process called Gender SMART — a new process to systematically integrate gender into EBRD investments. The Gender SMART process aims to (1) introduce gender considerations earlier in the project design stages, thereby improving the sustainability of investments as well as the expected impact; (2) create a standardized and systematic approach to addressing gender in projects, hence decoupling the gender consideration from the staff's personal inclinations or knowledge; and (3) reflect the appropriate incentives attached to gender mainstreaming in investments, through the new gender target in the corporate scorecard.

The Gender SMART process thus directly supports the bank's gender strategy, the priorities of the Strategic and Capital Framework 2021–2025, and the upcoming Equality of Opportunity Strategy. Gender SMART builds on three key steps that work together to ensure the meaningfulness and the consistency of reporting in EBRD's gender projects: Gender SMART diagnostic, Gender SMART design, and Gender SMART implementation and monitoring. Reflecting the best international practice, Gender SMART will enable teams to deliver on the bank's high ambition around gender.

EBRD has the following levels:

3.1. Gender SMART projects fall under two categories:

- a. **Gender Transition Impact:** Gender objectives and subsequent activities are to be integrated as part of the transition impact (TI), with gender as one of the two main objectives of the project.
- b. **Gender Additional:** Gender objectives and subsequent activities are to be integrated as part of the non-financial additionality. While gender is a deliberate goal, it is not the primary objective.

3.2. Non-Gender SMART projects fall under the following two categories:

- a. **Gender-Aware:** The project has been assessed: while it is aware of relevant gender angles, it does not include any activities that explicitly focus on gender equality.
- b. **Not Assessed:** Projects that currently do not undergo the Gender SMART diagnostic are tracked. However, the number of projects under this category is expected to decrease over time, as gender is integrated into additional products of the bank.

Source: EBRD. 2022. "EBRD Gender SMART: Short Overview."

4. INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

4.1. Strategic Gender Alignment

The IDB Group tracks strategic alignment of its newly approved/committed projects to monitor how projects align with the IDB Group's strategic priorities, including Gender Equality.

Projects aligned to Gender Equality must contribute to closing gender gaps and/or addressing gender-specific issues. Given Gender Equality's cross-cutting nature, a project may be aligned if: (a) the project contributes to closing gender gaps and/or addresses gender-specific issues through its central vertical logic; or (b) the project includes interventions and/or actions that address gender gaps and/or gender-specific issues, but are not part of its central vertical logic (e.g., actions that address gender gaps or gender-specific issues that were incorporated as a result of the project's risk analysis).

For a project to demonstrate its Gender Strategic alignment requires that project documentation include all the following three elements:

- (i) An analysis of the development problem or gap related to gender equality or empowerment.
- (ii) At least one activity/solution that addresses the gender-specific problem(s) or gap(s) identified.
- (iii) At least one indicator in the project results matrix (or policy matrix for PBLs) that relates to the gender-specific problem or gap. The indicator may be at any level an output indicator, specific objective indicator, or general objective indicator.

4.2. Direct Investment in Gender Equality

IDB will continue to offer to its member countries the opportunity to develop loans, investment grants (IDRs), and TC operations that directly focus on gender equality and empowerment

Source: IDB. 2020. IDB Group Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023. Technical Guidance Note. / IDB. 2020. Update to the Gender Action Plan for Operations 2020-2021.

5. WORLD BANK

The World Bank seeks to enhance the gender quality of its project portfolio through the use of a "Gender Tag" system. Specifically, upstream support is offered to help ensure that, wherever it is relevant, a close results chain of identifying key gender gap/s related to the project's focus are identified. Actions are then designed within the project to reduce those gaps and the change monitored through relevant sex-disaggregated indicators. To meet the criteria for a gender tag, projects should include the following components:

5.1. Gender Analysis

Identify and substantiate that the gaps between or among females and males in a given sector or project context, especially those identified through the systematic country diagnostic (SCD) and the country partnership framework (CPF), are relevant to the project development objective (PDO) and the four pillars of the WBG's gender strategy;

5.2. Gender Actions

Aim to address identified gender gaps by designing specific actions that are supported by the project; and

5.3. Gender Indicators

Link these actions to indicators included in the RF to measure the progress of the proposed actions.

In this way, the gender tag focuses on the quality and depth of the project's outcomes, rather than on processes and quantitative measurements alone.

Source: World Bank. 2013. "Gender Tag: A Guidance Note for Task Teams."

6. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

IFC employs a "Gender Flag" system to track gender integration in its projects. For a project to trigger the gender flag, it needs to be intentionally designed and implemented, with an explicit focus on closing gaps between women and men. The project and its related project cycle documents (investment reform map [IRM], board paper, etc.), therefore, need to fulfill the following requirements:

6.1. Incorporate a gender gap analysis

Such an analysis should identify gaps between men and women, in terms of the relevant stakeholder groups (that is, leaders, employees, entrepreneurs, consumers, and community stakeholders), which the project should help to reduce.

6.2. Define at least one specific gender intervention

The project documents should explain how the project will address the gender gap identified by highlighting what activity/ies will be specifically undertaken. The activities could either be undertaken by the client directly (pre- or post-disbursement) whereby the client would report back to IFC, or by the client in partnership with the IFC (such as through an advisory engagement).

6.3. Include sex-disaggregated indicators to be measured as part of the project results framework (RF)

The project should ensure that appropriate gender-related indicators have been determined, included, and tracked. These gender-related metrics/objectives should also be incorporated in the reporting requirements in the legal agreement with the client to ensure accountability.

These three dimensions should all be reflected in the board paper, particularly in the strategic context, the additionality, and/or the development impact sections. Where exactly the gender gap writeup will be featured most prominently will depend on the type of intervention, the degree of impact, or the additionality that can be associated with it. (Please note that the board paper guidance includes gender-related questions.)

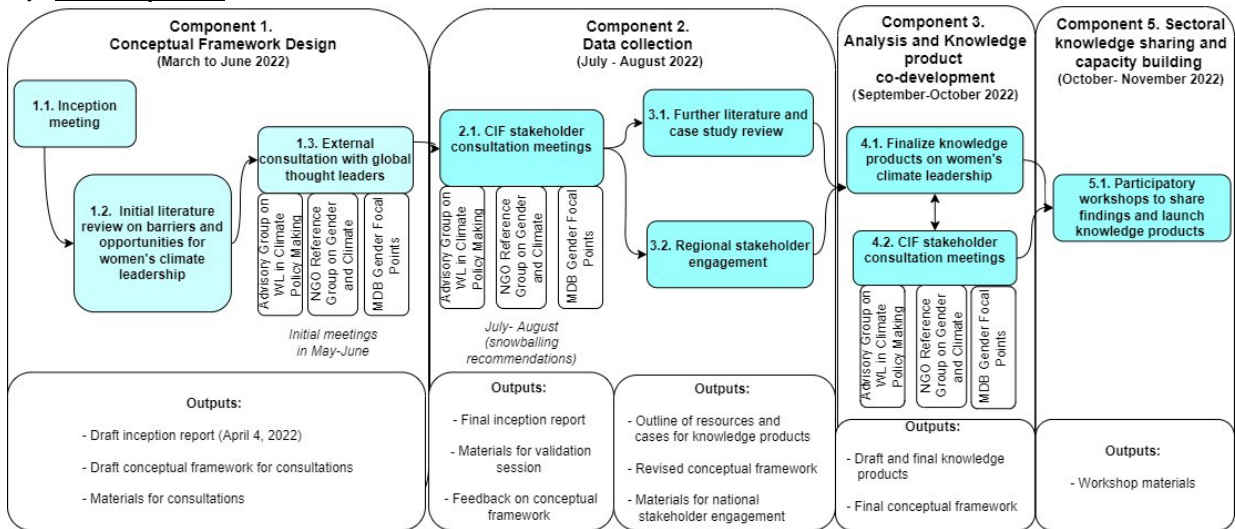
Projects that do not include the above three components and do not demonstrate the intent to close gender gaps will not qualify for the gender flag. For example, a project where gender-related work is circumstantial (for example, client base/beneficiaries are already majority women, employee base happens to include women, etc.), rather than intentional and reflected in its project design, does not qualify for the gender flag. The gender flag should be used for projects that intend to close gender gaps through specific interventions/activities included in the project design, implementation, and monitoring.

Source: IFC. 2020. "Summary Guidance: The Gender Flag in Investment Projects."
<https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/ifcintranet/Community/gender/IFCDocuments/SummaryGuidanceISGenderFlag.pdf>.

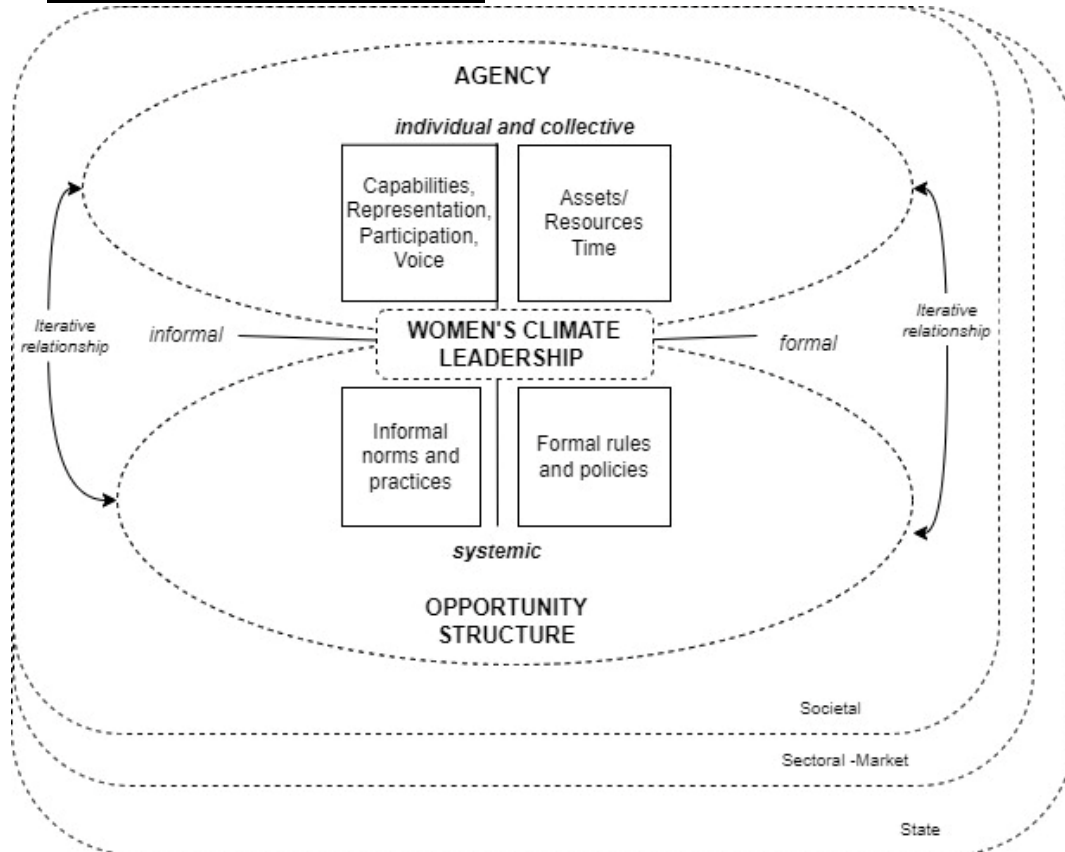
Annex 3: Women's Climate Leadership — Concept and WorkPlan

Diagrams from IIED

1) Workplan



2) Conceptual framework



The framework outlines empowerment as a function of:

Agency [individual and collective] Opportunity structure (systemic and societal)*

Agency is a function of assets/resources + capability set

- Individual agency is influenced by
 - individual assets (land, housing, livestock, savings, access and control over resources)
 - individual capabilities:
 - *human* (good health, skills, education),
 - *social* (social belonging, sense of identity, leadership relations),
 - *psychological* (consciousness, self-esteem, self-confidence, the ability to imagine and aspire to a better future),
 - *political* (ability to articulate and represent interests and influence decision-making) and
- Collective agency is influenced by:
 - collective assets
 - collective capabilities, such as voice, organisation, representation and identity.

Opportunity is a function of informal norms and exclusionary practices + formal rules and policies

- Opportunity structures are influenced by:
 - Informal norms and exclusionary practices
 - *Social and political structures* (open or closed, inclusive or exclusionary, cooperative or conflictual)
 - Formal rules and policies / Institutional climate:
 - *Information* (access)
 - *Inclusion/Participation* (distribution of authority and control over resources. change rules, rights, and processes to create space)
 - *Accountability* (political, administrative, social/public)

Finally, the framework operates at different domains in which women climate leadership is expressed. This conceptual framework allows us to identify barriers and enablers related to each domain, and to identify the most effective points of intervention to enhance climate leadership.

- Domains:
 - Society
 - State
 - Market /Sector



The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

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