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# **The Green Climate Fund and Gender**

**Training Programme on Mainstreaming Gender  
Considerations in Climate Change Adaptation Projects**

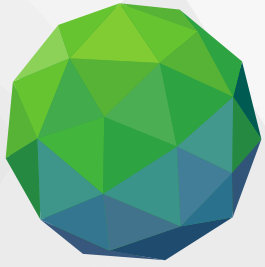
4 December 2017 | Songdo

Faith Chenesai Choga, ESS and Gender Associate



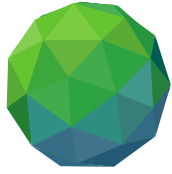
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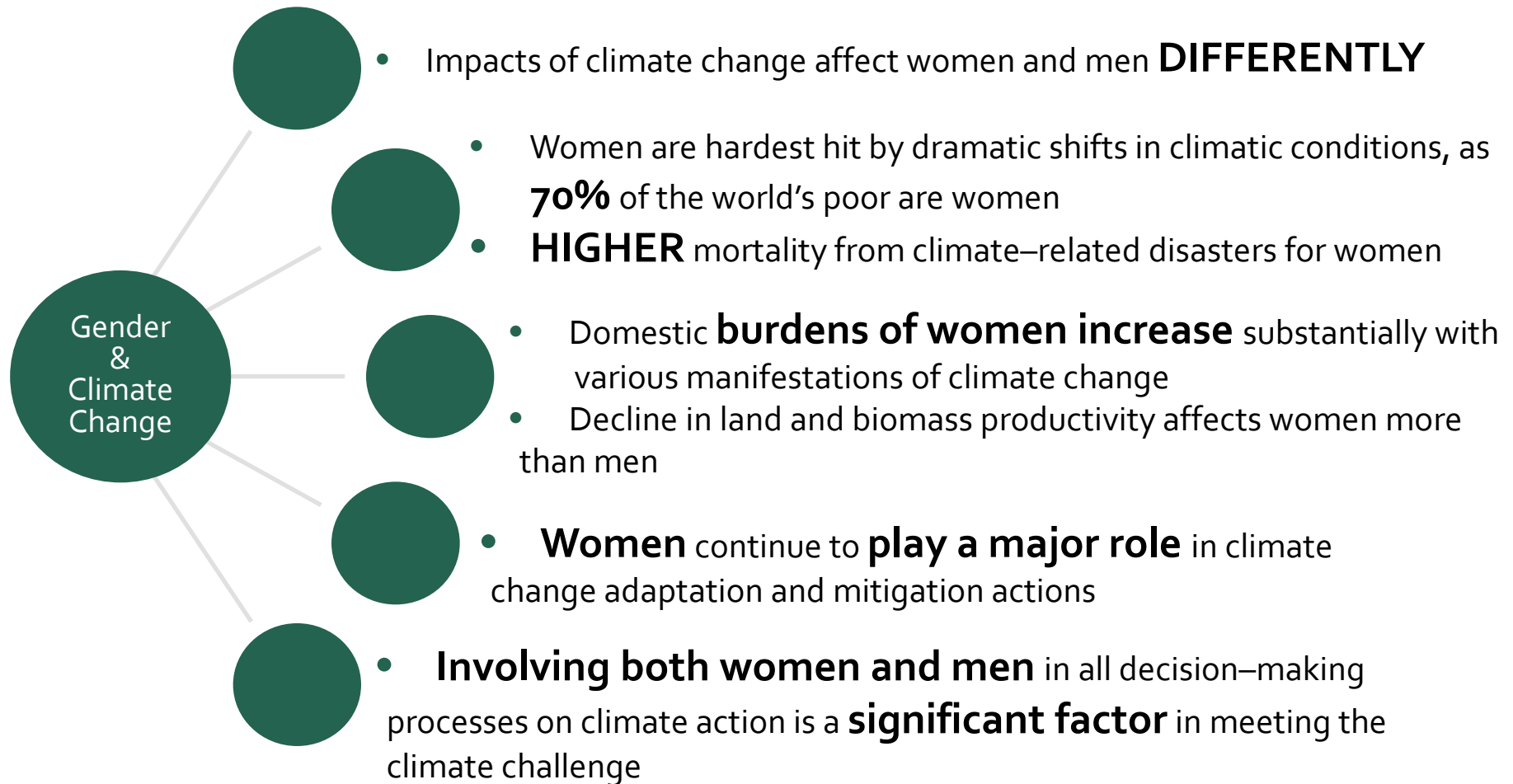
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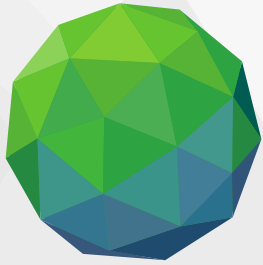
# Gender and Climate Change



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# Gender and Climate Change





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# **The GCF Gender Policy**



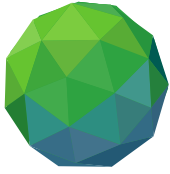
# GCF Gender Policy

- Gender equality embedded in GCF's governing instrument
- In 2015, GCF adopted a Gender Policy and a 3-year Action Plan
- The Policy is guided by all main conventions
- Guided by the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC
- SDG linkages: The SDGs prioritize gender as a central cross-cutting issue, which corresponds to the approach being taken by GCF



# GCF Gender Policy Objectives

- Achieve greater, more effective, sustainable, and equitable climate change results.
- Build equally women and men's resilience to & ability to address climate change.
- Address and mitigate against potential project/program risks for women and men in the activities financed by the Fund.
- Help reduce the gender gap of climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.



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# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

1. Commitment to gender equality and equity

2. Inclusiveness in terms of applicability to all the Fund's activities

3. Accountability for gender and climate change results and impacts

4. Country ownership in terms of alignment with national policies and priorities and inclusive stakeholder participation

5. Competencies throughout the Fund's institutional framework

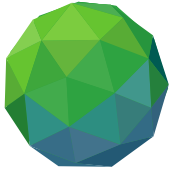
6. Equitable resource allocation so that women and men benefit equitably from the Fund's adaptation and mitigation activities



# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *1. Commitment*

- The GCF's gender-sensitive approach means it commits to contributing to gender equality.
- Adopt methods and tools to promote gender equality & reduce gender disparities in its climate funding.
- Measure the outcomes & impacts of its activities on women and men's resilience to climate change.

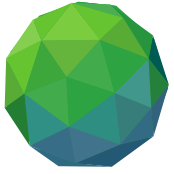


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# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *2. Comprehensiveness (in scope and coverage):*

- The gender policy is applied to all its climate mitigation and adaptation activities.



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# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *3. Accountability:*

- GCF reports annually to its Board on gender & climate change results/outcomes.
- Gender impact and outcome indicators are included in the results management and performance measurement frameworks.
- Accredited entities **must** have gender policies, procedures, & competencies to implement the GCF's gender policy for their Fund-approved projects/programmes.

# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

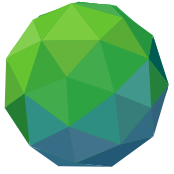
## *3. Accountability:*

- Project/programme gender-related complaints and grievances are processed through the Fund's independent redress mechanism unit.
- The GCF's management and staff are accountable for gender results.

# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *4. Country Ownership:*

- National designated authorities (NDAs) and focal points (FPs) proposing projects or programmes need to align with national policies and priorities on gender and the GCF's gender policy.
- GCF requires that women and men have equitable opportunity to be included in stakeholder consultations and decision-making during preparation, implementation, and evaluation of GCF financed activities.

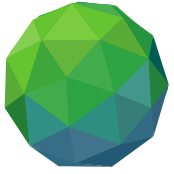


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# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *5. Competencies:*

- Aims for gender balance in key advisory & decision-making bodies.
- Has a senior staff member(s) with gender and social development competencies.
- Secretariat strives for gender & climate change competencies in the Accreditation Panel, Investment Committee, Risk Management Committee, Private Sector Advisory Group, & amongst technical advisers.



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# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *5. Competencies:*

- Entities are required to have policies, procedures & competencies in place to implement the Fund's gender policy.
- NDAs/Focal Points and accredited entities may request GCF readiness and preparatory support to enhance their capacity to implement the gender policy.

# GCF 's 6 Gender Policy Principles

## *6. Resource Allocation:*

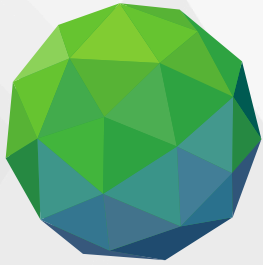
- The Fund's allocation for adaptation & mitigation projects/programmes contributes to gender equality.
- GCF aims to provide gender-sensitive solutions to climate change mitigation & adaptation and it can support 'readiness'.
- When it is necessary to correct for existing (climate-exacerbated) gender inequality, the Fund can support women's climate change adaptation & mitigation initiatives.





# Operationalizing GCF's Gender Policy

- Accreditation
- Readiness & preparatory support program
- Knowledge sharing and capacity development
- Project preparation facility
- Program development & implementation  
(adaptation and mitigation [through public/private sector window])
- Pilot programmes:
  - MSME RFP
  - Enhancing Direct Access



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# Mainstreaming Gender in GCF Projects



# Mainstreaming Gender in GCF Projects

## Analysis

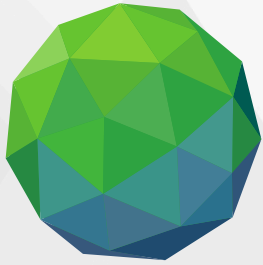
- identify and analyze gender issues *relevant* to the project
- report findings of country/regional gender diagnostics or undertake project specific analysis
- reflect the results of consultations on the project objectives or components with women/girls/men/boys and/or gender NGOs

## Actions

- show how interventions are expected to narrow existing gender disparities
- include specific or targeted actions that address the needs and constraints of women, girls, men, or boys
- include actions to offset risks of adverse gender impacts

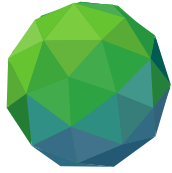
## M&E

- propose the collection of gender and/or sex-disaggregated indicator(s)
- include an evaluation strategy which will analyze the gender-specific impacts of the project



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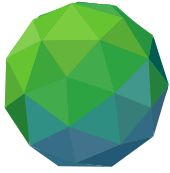
# **Gender – related documents required GCF for funding proposals**



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# Gender – related documents required for FPs

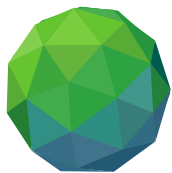
- Conduct a **gender assessment** at project preparation stage in order to collect baseline data, and to:
  - Determine how the project/program can analyze and respond to the different needs of women and men in view of the specific climate change issue to be addressed
  - Identify drivers of change and the gender dynamics in order to achieve the program/project adaptation or mitigation goals
  - Identify and design specific gender elements to be included in the program/project activities
  - Select output, outcome and impact indicators
  - Design project/program implementation and monitoring institutional arrangements



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# Gender – related documents required for FPs

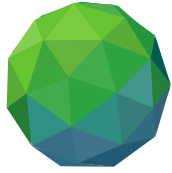
- Develop program/project level **gender action plan** containing:
  - Gender responsive activities/actions
  - Gender performance indicators
  - Sex-disaggregated targets
  - Timeline for completion of activities
  - Responsibility lines
  - Anticipated budget and other resources, including personnel



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# Gender – related documents required for FPs

| Activities   | Indicators and Targets  | Timeline   | Responsibilities  | Costs  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Impact Statement:</b> Write the project/program impact statement here (<i>Note: an impact statement briefly summarizes, in lay terms, the difference the project/program will make over time. It also states the long – term gender, social, economic, environmental impacts to which the project/program will contribute.</i><br/> <i>Examples of impact statements in, say, a climate change/energy efficiency project/program: <b>increased resilience of vulnerable communities, including women and girls, to the negative impacts of climate change; improved access to affordable, year – round clean energy services for all households, including poor and female – headed households.</b></i></p> <p><b>Outcome Statement:</b> Write the project/program outcome statement here (<i>Note: the outcome statement should be specific, measurable and let project managers know when project goals are achieved. An outcome statement describes specific changes in knowledge, attitude, skills, and behaviours that will occur due to actions undertaken by the project/program.</i><br/> <i>Example of an outcome statement in, say, a gender – responsive energy efficiency MSME project/program: <b>improved business opportunities for an estimated X no./percentage of women – led/owned energy efficiency enterprises.</b></i></p> |   |  |   |  |
| <p><b>Output(s) Statement:</b> Write the output statement here. In many cases, there will be more than one output for a project or program; therefore, for each output statement a separate row should be created followed by associated activities, gender – performance indicators, sex – disaggregated targets, timeline and responsibilities. (<i>Note: an output statement highlights what the project/program intends to achieve in the short term due to project/program activities.</i><br/> <i>Example of an output statement in, say, an energy efficiency project/program is: <b>installed meters, new and subsidized service connections and improved supply quality.</b></i></p>  |   |  |   |  |
| <p>(This is the place where the project/program team inserts a brief list of activities. Activities are those that tell us what the project/program will do; sometimes referred to as interventions. Examples of activities associated with the above output are):</p> <p>(i) Poor and socially excluded female headed households (FHH) provided new meters<br/>           (ii) Poor and vulnerable FHHs provided with new service connections<br/>           (iii) Increase in female-headed, start-up, energy-based microenterprises<br/>           (iv) Women self – help groups (SHGs) trained as trainers for the implementation of gender-sensitive</p>  | <p>Outline the indicators and targets here (<i>Note: A good indicator should be able to measure the quantity, quality and timeliness of products (goods or services) that are the result of an activity, project or program. On the other hand, a target should – in the case of the GAP – be disaggregated by sex. Targets, disaggregated by sex, is an effective way to measure quantifiable [and differential] results for women, men, girls and boys. Examples of gender – performance indicators and sex – disaggregated targets are):</i></p> | <p>(This is the place where the project/program team inserts the timeline for each of the indicators/targets. Examples are shown below):</p> | <p>(Highlight here which party/organization /entity/partner will be responsible for ensuring the achievement of targets, as outlined in the indicator and targets column. Examples are provided below):</p> | <p>(This is the column to insert the approximate budgetary allocation for undertaking each activity. Examples are provided below):</p> |



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## Gender – related documents required for FPs

Gender analyses by Accredited Entities for all approved GCF projects:

87%

Gender assessments

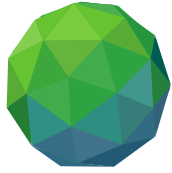
**\* Mandatory**

74%

Gender action plans

**\* Highly recommended**

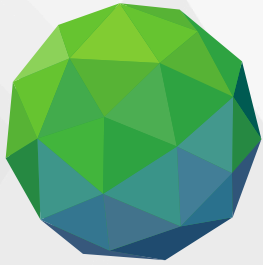




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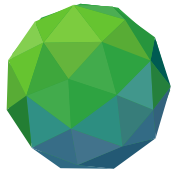
# Gender – related documents required for FPs

- **Funding proposal:**
  - Sex-disaggregated data for project beneficiaries
  - Gender-specific outputs and indicators in the project's results framework, including sex-disaggregated targets
  - Mechanism to monitoring and reporting on gender impacts of the project



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# GCF Project Examples



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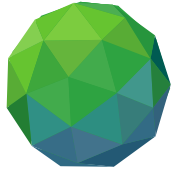
# GCF Project examples



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# PROJECTS + PROGRAMMES



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# GCF Project examples

**A comprehensive gender assessment & identification of actions for implementation**

Accredited Entity: **WWF**

Region: **Asia-Pacific**

Country: **Bhutan**

Project: **Bhutan for life**

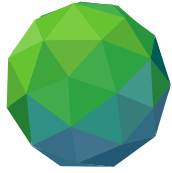
Impact: *Cross-cutting - Mitigation* and **Adaptation**



# GCF Project examples

## The gender assessment

- The analysis was based on the following aspects:
  - Activity profile/ Division of Labour
  - Socio-cultural gender perceptions
  - Decision Making and Public Participation
  - Differential Vulnerability to climate change
  - Access and ownership of resources
  - Laws, policies and institutional practices
  - Strategic and Practical gender needs

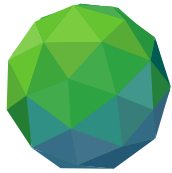


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# GCF Project examples

## The gender assessment

- Primary data was collected through:
  - Focused group discussions
  - Key informant interviews
  - Survey Questionnaire
- Contextualisation of gender issues more location specific
- Identification of gender mainstreaming opportunities e.g. skills development



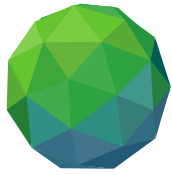
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# GCF Project examples

## The gender action plan

- Skills development was reflected in the gender action plan with sex-disaggregated targets

| Activities   | Indicators and Targets   | Timeline | Responsibilities                              | Budget (in US \$) |
|--|--|----------|---|-------------------|
| <b>Impact Statement:</b> Enhanced participation in natural resource management, equitable benefit sharing and economic opportunities, wellbeing and resilience to the negative impacts of climate change of women, girls and poor households in Bhutan's Protected Areas and Biological Corridors. |  |          |   |                   |
| <b>Outcome:</b> Increased participation of women in natural resource management, economic opportunities and/or climate adaptation/DRR by 80% through gender mainstreaming, enhanced knowledge and capacity   |  |          |   |                   |
| <b>Output 1:</b> Increased knowledge on Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) and alternative income generation activities enhanced for women/girls (Component I and II)   |  |          |   | 130,000.00        |
| Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs  | 80% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition   | By 2024  | Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF)/EE | 40,000.00         |
|  | At least 40% of women/girls in project area trained in agro forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming | By 2023  |   |                   |
|  | 50% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises   | By 2025  |   |                   |



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# GCF Project examples



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# PROJECTS + PROGRAMMES





# GCF Project examples

## A gender-responsive logical framework

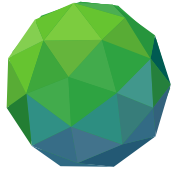
Accredited Entity: **UNDP**

Region: **Asia-Pacific**

Country: **Tuvalu**

Project: **Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project**

Impact: **Adaptation**



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# GCF Project examples

## The gender assessment

- Information collected from secondary sources, & stakeholder engagement activities for the project
- Context of gender issues in Tuvalu:
  - National legal and policy framework
  - Roles of men and women
- Gender-responsive project implementation strategy

# GCF Project examples

## The gender action plan

- Reflection of opportunities identified in the gender assessment in the gender action plan

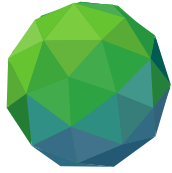
| Expected Results  | Indicators  | Target   |  | Participation | Responsibility |
|---|---|--|--|---------------|----------------|
|   |   | Mid-term   | Final  |               |                |
| Project/ programme outcomes   |   |  |  |               |                |
| A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks                                   | 7.2 Number of males and females benefiting from climate risk reduction measures   | Coastal protection design and implementation started to have at least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by coastal protection        | At least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by a coastal defense  | ✓             |                |
| Project/ programme outputs  |   |  |  |               |                |
| 1. Strengthening of institutions, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management | Number of technical officers trained on:<br>- Monitoring / data synthesis on dynamic coastal processes<br>- Designing of coastal protection (both hard and soft) measures<br>- Environmental social impact assessment<br><br>Number of students that are supported at higher-level studies (tertiary level or higher) on disciplines related to coastal protection work on CCA-related positions in the country | N/A<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>At least 24 students (50% women) are supported for at higher level studies AND obtain a CCA-related position in the country | At least 12 technical government staff (50% women) exposed to hands-on trainings on the three areas<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>At least 24 students (50% women) are supported for at higher level studies AND obtain a CCA-related position in the country | ✓             | ✓              |
| 2. Vulnerability of key coastal infrastructure including homes, schools, hospitals and other assets is      | Knowledge about gender-differentiated impact of coastal protection enhanced   | Island-level social impact assessment includes a section on gender   | The final technical assessment report includes gender-differentiated impact and the results are shared at a  |               |                |

# GCF Project examples

## The logic framework

- Reflection of gender-informed indicators in the logic framework of the funding proposal

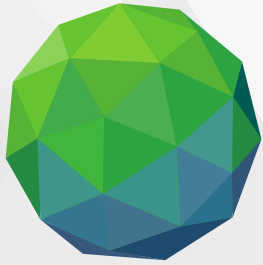
| Project/programme outcomes   | Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts   |  |   |   |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development | 5.1 Institutional systems that improve incentive for climate resilience and their effective action   | Climate change related budget and expenditure report from island councils; Annual progress report          | Only one round of ISPs has been produced and they neither are climate sensitive nor govern budget use | At least two cycles of ISP production   | ISP production, execution of priority actions, and community review have become an annual event     | Domestic unconditional grants (FTF/SDE) which currently finance island-level activities remain at similar volume   |
| A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks                              | 7.2 Number of males and females benefiting from climate risk reduction measures  | Implementation report by construction vendor; Annual progress report; mid-term review; terminal evaluation | Currently, no Tuvaluans benefit from hard-engineered coastal protection measures                      | Coastal protection design and implementation started to have at least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by coastal protection | At least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by a coastal defense   | There is a land-use agreement with the landowners; Environmental and social impact assessment confirms that the proposed measures have minimum risks                     |
| Project/programme outputs  | Outputs that contribute to outcomes  |  |   |   |   |  |
| 1. Strengthening of institutions, human resources, awareness and knowledge for                         | Number of technical officers trained on:<br>- Monitoring / data synthesis on dynamic coastal processes<br>- Designing of coastal protection (both hard and soft) measures<br>- Environmental social impact assessment<br>- Project management, V&A assessment, CBA | Annual progress report; questionnaires; mid-term review; terminal evaluation                               | Currently, there is no institutional arrangement where technical officers can gain technical skills   | N/A   | At least 12 technical government staff (50% women) exposed to hands-on trainings on the three areas | Skill building trainings do not result in accelerated turnover of staff<br><br>The host departments allow their staff to be away for skill building for sustained period |



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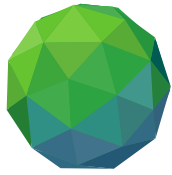
# GCF Project examples

- Reporting by Accredited Entities to GCF
  - Annual Performance Reports:
    - Implementation of gender action plans
    - Monitoring and reporting based on the logic frameworks
- Results? Results? Results?



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# **GCF Gender Manual**

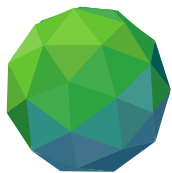


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# GCF Gender manual

## Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects





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# Thank you





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