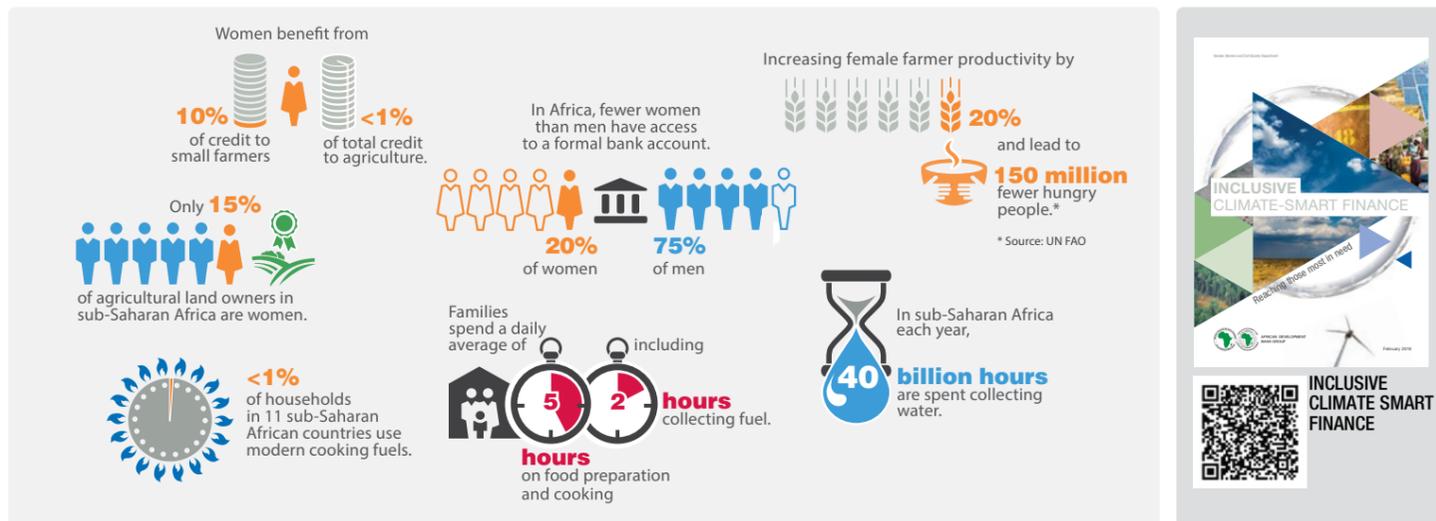


GENDER POLICY AND ACTION PLAN

The AfDB will continue to ensure that climate-smart financing contributes to increasing African women's participation as change agents and decision-makers in climate change adaptation and mitigation. The AfDB Second Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020) stresses that the link between gender and climate change must be an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and investment plans.

The revised CIF Gender Policy underlines the Funds' approach to gender integration through:

- Gender mainstreaming approaches (including sex-disaggregated targeting, project assessment and design, and organizational mainstreaming);
- Strengthened attention to gender in private sector operations; and
- Transformative approaches focused on increasing women's voice and agency by supporting women's improved resource governance, access to and ownership of assets and public participation.



At inception, the CIF did not have explicit gender requirements. However, the 2013 CIF Gender Review concluded that gender is a key driver for transformational change in climate programming and that gender mainstreaming should therefore be central to the Funds' effective and efficient implementation. It also found that significantly more effort could be made to mainstream gender within the CIF in order to ensure women are not excluded from the benefits of CIF investments in mitigation, adaptation, and resilience building in developing countries.

Since 2014, the CIF Gender Action Plan (Phases 1 and 2) has aimed to advance effective and equal participation, benefits sharing, and evaluative learning from both women and men in CIF pilot countries. The 2018 revised CIF Gender Policy addresses gender integration in CIF approaches, procedures, and implementation of investment plans and projects, as well as integration in areas of CIF internal operations, such as CIF governance, staffing, and budgeting.

CIF MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GENDER IMBALANCE

Involving women in the project implementation process; addressing vulnerable women as project's direct beneficiaries; encouraging women to assume responsibilities in decision-making bodies and in forest management frameworks; activities promoting women's group and enterprises; training and support for alternative livelihoods; promotion of equality in employment opportunities and equal access to income; training to support women in male-dominated sectors and to develop businesses and entrepreneurship; women-oriented campaigns for functional literacy and life skills; increased health and education opportunities.

MAKING MOZAMBIQUE CLIMATE RESILIENT

Women in Mozambique represent 52% of all agricultural workers. The PPCR funded Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project aims to contribute to the economic empowerment and overall well-being of these women by improving the productivity and climate resilience of their farming plots and by adding value through agro-processing and access to markets. Agrarian centres will provide women with training and employment in primary processing activities in order to increase their skill sets, making them more employable and more productive income earners. The project will provide climate-resilient infrastructure for increased agricultural productivity. Expected outcomes include a 150% increase in incomes and crop production, and a reduction in the poverty rate to 42%. This will lead to a decrease in the time burden for both older and younger females, which can then be spent on income generating or educational activities. Females will therefore become more resilient to the negative short- and long-term effects of climate change due to increased access to a stable wage.

The Government of Liberia is committed to gender equality and approved a National Gender Policy in 2009. This project will include strong gender components in environmental and social assessments and involve women in the decision-making process for rural electrification. The project aims to raise women's awareness of electrification and to promote their active participation in the construction and maintenance of the hydropower plant, including access to training opportunities.

MOROCCO MIDELT SOLAR

In Midelt Province, women comprise 50.5% of the population. Given that they participate in all types of economic activities, securing power supply will enable them to develop new lucrative activities. In addition, the project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in its impact area where females are disproportionately affected by illiteracy and under-employment. Through its activities, the project seeks to reduce these inequalities by enhancing female integration into the socio-economic fabric, mainly through the generation of indirect jobs. The micro-enterprise incubator set up by the Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN) will pay special attention to projects promoted by females, or those aiming to employ a predominantly female workforce.



WOMEN'S ENERGY ACCESS IN LIBERIA

Less than 2 percent of households in Liberia have access to electricity services, one of the lowest rates globally. The Renewable Energy Project aims to provide a source of reliable, sustainable, and affordable power in the region to reduce the cost of electricity by 60 percent, as well as the country's dependence on electricity imports. The project will support the development of the run-of-river Gbedin Falls Hydropower Plant with a total capacity of 9.34 MW to provide an average of 56.4 GWh per year to Nimba County. This advancement is expected to encourage more households, firms, and institutions to connect to the national grid, thus reducing the use of self-generation and domestic wood fuel. Household expenditures are expected to fall as improved health outcomes simultaneously rise, particularly for women and children.

BURKINA FASO AND WOUL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION: CASHEW DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT IN COMOE BASIN FOR REDD+

