

# Gender (Responsive) Indicators for Climate Finance: Measuring Results in Getting Resources to Women

## Discussion Paper

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December 2013



Networked **Intelligence** for Development



**HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG**  
**NORTH AMERICA**

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## Summary

At a time when public and private sector finances are being held to higher levels of transparency and accountability, as more development aid integrates environmental protection with economic development objectives and as additional finances are channelled through climate change funding facilities there is a need to address gender gaps in compiling data for measuring gender differentiated impacts. This paper reviews a few established and emerging development and environment/climate finance indicators from a gender perspective.

The review identifies three critical gaps that need to be addressed in order to better integrate, standardise and 'codify' gender indicators into all accounting, monitoring and impact assessment systems:

- Economic and social indicators framed by ecological systems need to systematically integrate gender-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data throughout – from needs assessments and base-line indicators to program and project outcome targets, process, results and impact assessments;
- Gender indicators need to go beyond economic equity and socio-political empowerment indicators to include climate-relevant environmental and ecological factors, including access to public commons and natural resources;
- The top-down approaches to defining measurement frameworks need to be complemented by parallel bottom-up approaches; the latter, where they exist at all, are severely and consistently weak. Indicators need to be developed at the ground level in close and continued consultation with communities and women as often politically marginalized group within those communities. The very process of defining indicators in this way is both an instrument for empowerment and a tool for ensuring that localized and grassroots policing of the effectiveness of these funds is monitored exactly by those who are supposed to benefit from them. This will mean inevitably that more resources need to be dedicated specifically to building capacity at the grassroots levels in ways that target and include women.

The note is forward looking, reviewing current practice and the latest policy directions in the international community for advancing environmental sustainability. It draws on examples of gender and sustainability indicators that could be applied to climate finance mechanisms at the national and local levels as a way of measuring their effectiveness on gender-responsive implementation of projects, processes and programs.

## I| Context –introduction to measuring climate finance

### Strength in diversity - a bottom-up approach to tracking finances

1. Development finances as well as international resource transfers that fall under the rubric of 'climate finance' (CF) are as varied as they are numerous.<sup>i</sup> The term CF can be used primarily as a 'guiding post' rather than a strict definition to include a broad spectrum of funds that directly or indirectly finance the prevention of, adaptation<sup>ii</sup> to or mitigation<sup>iii</sup> of climate change as part of financial and resource transfers from developed to developing countries. At present the tracking of climate finance is relatively better defined for public sources of funds; the tracking of private finances, south-south flows to developing countries and domestic climate finance flows is less clear cut. As developed countries commit to collectively increase the flow of climate finance to developing countries to USD100B a year every year by 2020<sup>iv</sup> it is apparent that there is a need for transparency and accountability for these funds. The EU for instance is attempting to establish an internationally accepted measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework for CFs.<sup>v</sup>
2. Current estimates suggest there are over 75 bilateral and multi-lateral institutions involved in CF, each with their own allocation priorities, means of disbursement and modes of engagement with recipient countries. While there is an apparent need for developing a centralised aggregate index system that qualifies and classifies CFs, the diversity of fund sources and delivery channels also allows for a parallel diversity of ways to measure and compare real outcomes and impacts on the ground. There is some argument to be made for having standardized comprehensive and comparable information so that the sources, allocations and impacts of all these funds can be tracked - but in reality, given the diversity of funds, this will be close to impossible to negotiate, agree upon and to enforce.
3. Instead it might be more effective to establish very basic principles, the purpose of which will be to enable the ultimate beneficiaries of the multiplicity of funds to understand the motivations behind the finances that impact them, to be able to establish the kinds of indicators that would be relevant to assessing the efficacy and effectiveness of these finances within their own contexts, and to be able to record the impact on human and natural capital and human empowerment in the face of climate change realities. This is going to be particularly important as private sector finances can be especially difficult to monitor.
4. The processes of measuring the impacts of CF should empower communities and the men and women in these communities, to formally and informally, legitimately engage in the decisions around the design and allocation of these finances and to be involved in feedback and improvements to future funds. Women's participation in these processes is fundamental, not only because the priorities and needs of women can be quite different than those of men, but also because strict gender roles in some cultures restrict women to the domestic sphere while men are more involved in public life means that women are prone to be 'invisible' in any consultation on these issues. Gender disparities, "while pervasive in most countries and groups, are typically much larger for households with lower socioeconomic status: the combined effect of gender and socio-economic inequality is often to exclude young women from poor households from attending school and getting rewarding jobs, denying them

possibilities of self-expression and political voice, and exposing them to hazards that put at risk their health”.

## Climate change funds

While donor pledges to specific climate funds are substantially less, and actual deposits smaller again

Cumulative pledges and deposits to climate change funds US\$ billions, 2002–2012

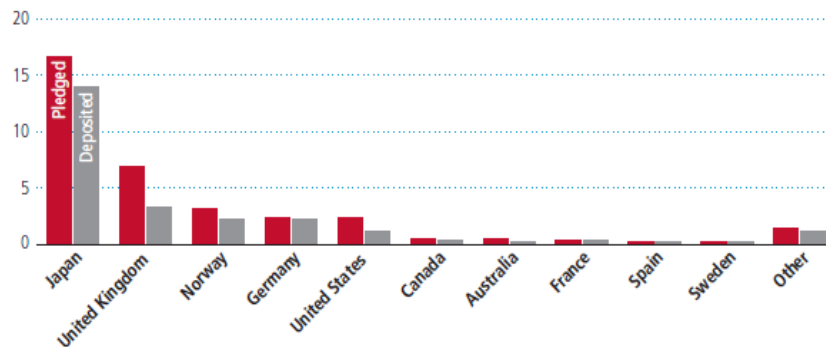


Figure 1: Climate Change Funds 2002 - 2012<sup>vi</sup>

5. In so doing, climate finances could be better assessed by their multiple and differential impacts – both mitigation and adaptation - across sectors, by different interest groups, by gender, by class, by age. Ultimately it will be important to ensure that the impacts of one CF facility do not undermine or reverse the positive impacts of another facility or of dedicated development spending. For that reason alone, all CF initiatives whether public or private,<sup>vii</sup> adaptive or mitigative, large or small scale, need to adopt basic empowerment principles and gender indicators within their overall MRV frameworks.
6. Both top-down and bottom-up approaches to assessing development impacts have their strengths and shortcomings, the trick will be to strike a balance that supplement and enhance the other. At the global level, professionals such as financial analysts and accountants might need standardised defined measures, on the ground at the very local and decentralised level however, measures might need to be more fluid, organic and contextual.

## Bringing gender-responsive development and poverty indicators into the mix

7. Among other things, aid development indicators have attempted to track poverty reduction across sectors; through employment numbers, income numbers, access to health services and to education or through indices such as maternal mortality rates. Poverty, and by extension, widening income inequalities, exacerbate the *qualitative* differences in services – education, health or other social services - that people can access. This vicious cycle is difficult to break. It requires essentially, the empowerment of people or ‘investing in human capital’. Without adequate financing, however, human capital investments will not be possible. Official Development Assistance (ODA) peaked in 2010 at \$128.7 billion, since that time there has been a steady decline.

8. The limited body of data and analysis suggests that if projects and programmes make concerted efforts to target poor and marginalized groups, they have every reason to expect to provide some positive livelihood benefits for local people. It is also clear that there are serious risks of negative social outcomes and impacts, such as for example from poorly designed projects focusing on reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus conservation (REDD+), or projects which do not include specific measures for women, and for the poorest and most vulnerable stakeholders. The general lack of social impact assessments (SIA) is a key factor impeding stronger social designs of land-based carbon projects.<sup>viii</sup>
9. As part of project design, determining which indicators to use can have profound implications for project outcomes. Establishing quantitative criteria alone, for instance, has had the unintended effect of excluding entire constituencies of project beneficiaries. For example, the *Programa Fase de Forestación* (PROFAFOR) carbon sequestration project in Ecuador set the minimum plot size at 50 hectares, de facto excluding some smallholders, the majority of whom are women. In Uganda, “the availability of land and capital” of local farmers was seen as a determining factor for participation, forcing smallholders without idle land into making the difficult choice between planting trees for carbon forestry or cultivating food crops.<sup>ix</sup>
10. Gender equality and women’s empowerment are critical components of poverty reduction strategies. Gender inequality and women’s disempowerment are key features of persistent poverty. Decades of donor aid flows, technical assistance roll-out and humanitarian programming provide substantial evidence of the need to address gender-differentiated realities and priorities in disbursements. The benefits of disaggregating data by gender are substantial. According to data published by the World Bank, 62% of projects that included substantial gender indicators delivered positive outcomes, as compared to only 30% of those projects that did not include gender indicators.<sup>x</sup>
11. Where credit finance did not reach women, therefore, micro-credit finance instruments were adopted. Where formal climate-risk insurance mechanisms are beyond the reach of the poor, micro-insurance schemes, if designed properly, can provide financial protection to the poor for certain risks in a way that reflects their cash constraints and coverage requirements.<sup>xi</sup> Big insurance players, such as AIG and Munich Re recognize the viability of investing in micro-insurance.
12. There have been attempts to shift the design of development indicators away from measuring ODA impacts towards being tools to assist governments undertake governance reforms or tools that engage communities in determining and measuring their own impact – thereby empowering them in the process. UNDP<sup>xii</sup> for instance developed a framework for determining pro-poor and gender sensitive indicators using the International IDEA’s Democracy Assessment Framework to derive four senses in which a gender sensitive governance indicator might be understood as (i) disaggregated by sex; (ii) gender specific; (iii) implicitly gendered, and (iv) chosen separately by men and women. (See Annex). This framework is completed by presenting three tools for shaping the demand for pro-poor and gender sensitive indicators. These include (i) a set of key questions directed to different areas of governance; (ii) a process flow chart, which may be used to identify indicators for elections, the criminal justice system and the national budget; and (iii) an integrated indicator matrix, which provides an overview of where gender sensitive and pro-poor indicators are needed.

13. One not-for-profit framework on Gender and Development suggests that “The three corners of a gender policy relate to (1) creating the right conditions for the delivery of a variety of resources to support empowerment of women, especially where they have a say on the type and mode of delivery of resources of their choice; (2) the provision of cost-effective and complementary services - for example, training and gender sensitivity workshops, covering all issues of economic, social, cultural and other aspects, that leads to empowerment; and (3) mainstreaming of gender issues within larger developmental policies, which may call for an in depth review of norms and regulations from a gender perspective, identifying empowerment indicators for a programme or policy.”<sup>xiii</sup>

## What we know about economic and social indicators and indices

14. Traditional economic measurements are under scrutiny. The international standards used to measure and compare development include gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP) and national income, labour productivity and wages. GDP growth – the world’s preferred yardstick for measuring progress - does not capture many vital aspects of national wealth and well-being, such as direct changes in the quality of health, education, and changes in the quality and quantity of natural resources<sup>xiv</sup> nor does it account for the distribution of wealth among population groups within countries. Both GNP and GDP measurements are criticized for their apparent lack of accounting for environmental degradation and resource depletion. Arguably GNP is as much a measure of resources extracted and consumed and pollution generated as it is of wealth created.<sup>xv</sup>
15. One measurement of human well-being is the Human Development Index (HDI) launched in 1990 but conceptually applied in various capacities for generations before; the HDI assesses 175 countries on their achievements in three basic dimensions: life expectancy, access to knowledge and standard of living. Unlike the GNP and GDP measurements, the HDI shifts the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people centered policies. UNDP also calculates the Gender Inequality Index<sup>xvi</sup> (GII), which is the HDI adjusted for gender inequality, and the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), which accounts for inequalities apparent in a given country across the indicators. The 2010 Human Development Report introduced the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which includes an increased number of indicators on the overlapping dimensions of poverty.
16. The Millennium Development Goals represent an attempt at collecting universal indices. While the MDGs focused attention on development targets to reduce poverty and made some headway in addressing the needs of the poor, the overall outcomes are mixed, difficult to compare and leave much to be desired. One criticism of the MDGs is their focus on cumulative achievements in each sector rather than a multidimensional approach to increasing equity in terms of opportunity, access and outcome.<sup>xvii</sup> The MDGs also did not integrate the three pillars of sustainable development policy (economic, social and environmental) and thus the hard work that has been done in these three areas has often been undertaken (and measured) separately rather than around a common framework.<sup>xviii</sup> The realisation of civil, cultural and political rights alongside economic and social rights is indispensable for sustainable growth and human development.

17. Reviews of the MDGs suggest that along with set targets and goals it will be important to ensure that the processes for reaching those targets in a post 2015 agenda are redesigned to shift away from the serial compartmentalisation of social sectors towards integrating them systemically with each other and within the broader goals of economic, environmental and social development. This will require different approaches to track progress across sectors. In a post 2015 sustainability agenda for instance, health concerns will need to include the complex links between, for instance, health and education, food systems and climate change and move beyond targeted diseases and maternal health concerns to a more comprehensive universal health coverage system that provides for quality health as a human right from cradle to grave. The post 2015 principles under discussion relate to integrated approaches to development, equality, human rights and resilience – building environmental sustainability as a fundamental factor in human development and well-being.
18. The International Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress<sup>xxix</sup> calls for the inclusion of indicators that measure well-being as well as economic, environmental and social sustainability. In 2009 “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” also addressed the inadequacy of national accounting and demanded new approaches to macroeconomic measurement that would include the value of ecosystem services, especially those upon which the poor depend.<sup>xx</sup> Annual natural capital losses, the study explains, are typically estimated at an unimpressive few percentage points of GDP. “If, however, the natural stocks upon which the livelihood and welfare of the poor depend are included, then we are talking about fifty percentage points and more; a figure they would find impossible to replace”.<sup>xxi</sup>
19. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts<sup>xxii</sup> (SEEA) is gaining popularity in response to the need for a data-system framework for environmental economic accounting. An improved version at the “Beyond GDP” conference in November 2007, SEEA was adopted as an initial statistical standard at the 43rd session of the Statistical Commission in March 2012.<sup>xxiii</sup> The revised central framework is structured around three components:
- Physical flows of materials and energy within the economy and between the economy and the environment;
  - Stocks of environmental assets and changes in these stocks; and
  - Economic activity and transactions related to the environment (including spending on natural resource management and protection).

The SEEA approach only quantifies the depletion of the environment and does not consider over consumption or underinvestment. Sustainability is not specifically characterised as it is in ecological footprint approaches.<sup>xxiv</sup>

## The limitations of top-down approaches

20. In the various efforts to measure development impacts through establishing results-based frameworks – feedback from ‘partner organisations’ on the ground is that, once again, they have not been consulted either in identifying the relevant criteria for these frameworks or in gathering data, evidence and qualitative measures of the real impacts of these programs. In



other words this has tended to be a top-down process with the 'piper calling the tune'. Our tools of measurement are deeply in favour of further rewarding and protecting what we already do - this then poses considerable difficulty if we want to shift away from the top-down approach of framing *universal* (one could argue mono-cultural values to) indicators towards more bottom-up, diverse and decentralised approaches that place indicators squarely within particular value contexts. At the same time, there is a push for the broad universalism of human rights to be applied to support bottom-up approaches to measuring progress.

21. Perhaps the greatest challenge lies in identifying when pro-poor interventions are best organised from the centralised (top-down) level, and when such interventions including all aspects of designing the governance, policies, concepts, investment strategies, as well as program, project and implementation decisions are best left to local and community-based (bottom-up) interventions. Environmental and social values are not well served by markets. Regulation through policies and financial instruments as well as collective action can help change market attitudes and behaviour to optimize pro-poor development, minimize negative externalities, and ensure that benefits are equitably shared and human rights respected.
22. Development indicators were never really set up to measure power or how decisions are made. Do we ever measure how well a people work together? How institutionalized politics is (something quite different than democracy and "good governance")? How cohesive a population is?<sup>xxv</sup> That may be why measuring gender inequities can be particularly challenging, because in measuring gender inequities the spotlight is turned on differences in societal, political and economic power.

## II| How indicators are selected, constructed and interpreted and alternate approaches

### GAVI's accountability framework and gender policy: learning from a global initiative

23. The GAVI Alliance has one mission: to save the lives of children and protect people's health by increasing access to immunisation. GAVI is a partnership of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, developing and industrialised country governments, research and technical institutes, civil society, and the pharmaceutical industry. GAVI's commitment to advancing development progress on gender and immunisation is recognised. GAVI's comprehensive accountability framework is reproduced below (Figure 2) to illustrate the ten levels of country and global accountability.
24. Three aspects of a recent evaluation<sup>xxvi</sup> of the GAVI Alliance gender policy and accountability framework could be particularly instructive for the accountability design of CFs. It suggests that cross-sectoral data collection needs to become more sophisticated and systemized at the country-level while gender and equity concerns need to be central to the ongoing analysis. It also highlights the continued need for capacity building within the institution at all levels linked to tangible incentives.
25. Notable recommendations of relevance are reproduced in Table 1 (author's emphasis). These findings do suggest that while there may be guiding frameworks at the international or global level, the key sources for identifying, selecting and monitoring data disaggregated data needs to take place at the country level.

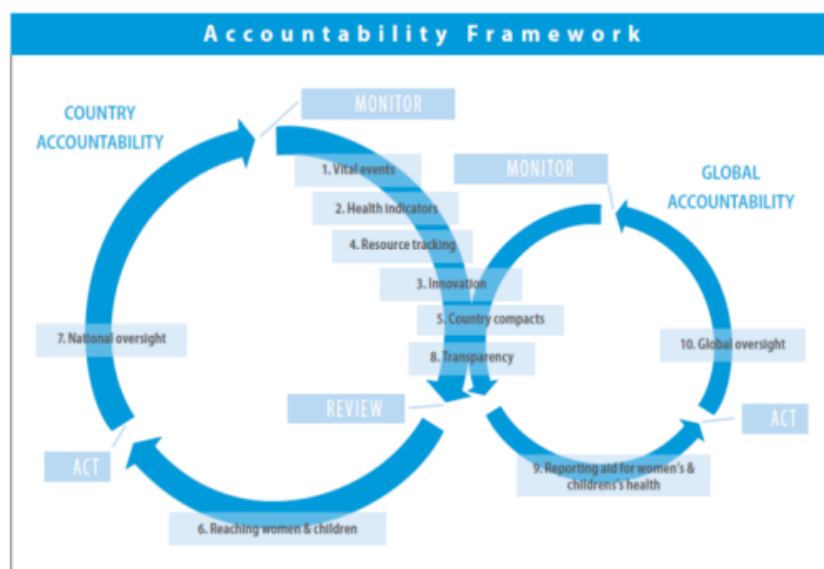


Figure 2: The accountability framework for women's and children's health<sup>xxvii</sup>

### Key Messages from the GAVI evaluation

1. The evaluation found that the Gender Policy's commitment to encourage routine, systematic reporting of sex-disaggregated data was the source of differing and contradictory viewpoints. Two related discussions were observed during the evaluation and were under review at the time: the introduction of a country by country approach; and a move towards viewing gender equity as one of a group of equity factors related to access and uptake of immunisation.
2. GAVI should address the underlying critique of the Gender Policy that emanates from the *perceived lack of evidence base* to support the rationale. The rationale should be revised to reflect more closely the current data from *both* the immunisation world and current theory and developments in gender mainstreaming.
3. GAVI should support *gender equity research* that generates greater understanding on how gender and equity may be factors in contexts where GAVI will be supporting activities. Examples include the distribution of single-sex vaccines (e.g., HPV vaccine); the expansion of GAVI age and geographical cohorts; the awareness of the fragile states or conflict situations in GAVI-supported areas; and the development of a plan to reach the last 20% (identify "bottlenecks" and barriers).
4. Support specific research that explores how GAVI should define and measure the various equity factors, including gender, which are relevant to the *access and control* of health services, including immunisation.
5. GAVI should revisit what sex-disaggregated data already exist, how that data can be accessed and analysed, how and if it can be used to inform decision making, and what additional data are needed to inform appropriate vaccination strategies, building on the Independent Review Committee (IRC)'s example of drawing on Demographic and Health Services (DHS) data. This process would be further supported and informed by the research recommended above. This needs to be considered in light of GAVI's country-driven approach.
6. Continue to support the *facilitated educative discussions and training* across the GAVI Secretariat, governance structures, and IRCs on gender and equity issues. Based on best practices reported in the benchmarking study, it is recommended that GAVI consider developing customised training in specific sectors and learning-by-doing approaches, and linking both to *tangible incentives*.
7. Given GAVI's mandated role, it can most likely influence improvements in equity outcomes at the country level through its own funding levers. It is recommended that the organisation revisit the format and requirements included in its relevant forms to more explicitly ensure that gender considerations are addressed in country programs.
8. GAVI should leverage change to the way it will operate at country level and plan the expansion of the Country Programmes department; both present a unique opportunity to revise the Gender Policy in consultation with regional and national knowledge networks. If approved, the country by country strategy will allow for policy formation that is not necessarily global in approach but will potentially have scope to become more context or country-specific. In alignment with the recommendation above on a goal-level aim to leverage the Gender Policy to reach "the last 20 percent," this presents an opening for greater attention to equity and gender issues as (or if) they arise in real-time within GAVI countries.

### Alternative tools and ways of measuring – *what are we measuring*

26. It is apparent that development indicators to date have focused much more on the value of what is produced, and much less on what is conserved and stewarded for public access and for generations to come.<sup>xxviii</sup>
27. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) for instance lists the promotion of gender equality as part of its expected co-benefits. The one gender-related indicator for the FIP is "percentage income change and employment (women and men) in rural areas".<sup>xxix</sup> This is potentially

problematic, it essentially suggests that economic ‘growth’ measured in income and employment can be pursued at any cost. Access to forest commons, stewardship of forest resources for access by women and men, and involvement of women and men in FIP design are not captured in these indicators. An ADB review of the FIP program in Indonesia reports: “There is no clear perspective on the handling of forest tenure and recognition of the rights of marginalized people and women to land and natural resources, and the FIP plan does not acknowledge women as important forestry stakeholders, and does not recognize the impact of forest degradation on women or protect their rights.”<sup>xxx</sup>

28. The UK International Climate Fund<sup>xxxi</sup> tried to address this with the following indicators under forestry:
  - Percentage reduction in hectares deforested and degraded (percentage and number)
  - Percentage and number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day who are dependent on forests for their livelihoods
  - Number of UK partner countries with costed REDD+ national plans
  - Scale and increase in private sector investment in REDD+ in UK partner countries
  - Value of ecosystem services saved.

#### **(a) “Hybrid” / capture-all integrated indicators in the Environment/Climate Field**

29. The Social Carbon Methodology (SCM) developed by the Instituto Ecologico in Brazil is linked to validation under the Social Carbon Standard (<http://www.socialcarbon.org/>). There are four capitals or ‘resources’ in the SCM approach – natural (which includes carbon and biodiversity resources), financial, human and social resources. (See Annex 3).
30. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) facility follows the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) “Gold Standard”<sup>xxxii</sup> of 18 social sustainability and development indicators that focus on livelihoods of the poor and human capacity development in social and economic development. Its gender equality indicator is used to assess how the project activity might enhance the empowerment, education and livelihoods of women in the community. (See Annex 4.)
31. The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCB Standards) (<http://www.climate-standards.org/>) were designed to ensure robust project design with community and biodiversity benefits. CCB Standards projects are expected to generate positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of communities. Stakeholder involvement is required and documented during all phases of project development.<sup>xxxiii</sup>
32. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) seeks to advance environmental thinking and policy analysis to enhance and inform decision-making in the public, business, community, and personal realms to promote sustainability.<sup>xxxiv</sup> The EPI considers ten indicators, divided by two main headings – environmental health and ecosystem vitality (reproduced in Annex 5).<sup>xxxv</sup> Both indices do not disaggregate the data by sex. However, the long-term impacts and effects of environmental changes on humans are experienced differently by men and women. The types and frequency of health implications as well as the daily interactions with the

environment differ for women and men. If the mandate of the index is to influence and shape decision-making and solutions – the solutions might be different for women and men.

33. What is apparent is that there is no lack of development indicators or frameworks for measuring from design to impact. On the contrary there exists a plethora of sets of indicators, a good portion of which are quantitative in nature with perhaps some space for commentary (qualitative assessments or narratives). That is because ‘numbers’ still represent the preferred means of comparative measurement. (See for instance: <http://www.beyond-gdp.eu/index.html> and <http://www.ssfindex.com>). That said, there are clear trends towards defining indicators that feature: i) more decentralisation; ii) more complex cross-sectoral ‘hybrid’ indicators with cross cutting outcomes; and iii) measuring human, social progress and environmental health as an integral part of other ‘output’ measures.

## (b) Gender-specific indicators – measuring equity and empowerment

34. The reasons for establishing comparable indicators to measure gender equality and equity (distribution of benefits) are essentially two-fold:
- 1) to be able to ensure that women and men have equal access to development resources (through dual track mainstreaming and targeted approaches), and
  - 2) to be able to measure (and support) complex processes of women’s economic and socio-political empowerment.

Arguably the indicators for (1) will be comprised primarily of gender-disaggregated data and benchmarks that apply to both men and women, and gender mainstreaming at all levels of project implementation while the indicators for empowerment (2) are more complex, non-linear and difficult to measure (see Annex 6).

35. There is an overall consensus in the development community that “Countries should develop gender-sensitive indicators for projects to allow the tracking of progress, or include measurable and verifiable quantitative and qualitative targets that address gender considerations and women's needs and capabilities.”<sup>xxxvi</sup> One gap that needs addressing is to cross-link environmental and ecological (natural capital) indicators with gender priorities and needs. The IUCN is attempting to address this through their pilot Environmental and Gender Index (EGI).<sup>xxxvii</sup>

## Measuring Equity

36. **Equity is a principle** that calls for fairness, inclusion and justice, and equitable policies often require concrete actions and steps beyond simply making everyone “equal before the law”. They are accordingly designed to take appropriate account of historical and contemporary injustices and unequal outcomes. In the USA, the Applied Research Centre’s Green Equity Toolkit Standards and Strategies for Advancing Race, Gender and Economic Equity in the Green Economy<sup>xxxviii</sup> is an example.

37. Equity impacts depend on a project's benefit sharing arrangements, the balance between monetary and in-kind or community level benefits, and the quality of the associated governance. Benefit sharing systems have the potential to alter current institutions, decision-making arrangements, gender relations, and social and organizational dynamics. Whether these changes are positive or negative will be context and governance dependent. Much will depend on the contracts negotiated between project developers and local stakeholders – hence the need for sound and just legal advice, as part of a 'free, prior and informed consent' (FPIC) process as a prerequisite.
38. International composite indices to measure gender equity have been developed. The Social Watch's Gender Equity Index (GEI) combines indicators from both the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Matrix (GEM), with a separate gender equality rating estimated for three dimensions<sup>xxxix</sup>:
- Education: measured by the literacy gap between men and women and by male and female enrolment rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education.
  - Participation in the economy: measured by the percentage of women and men in paid jobs, excluding agriculture, and by the income ratio of men to women.
  - Empowerment: measured by the percentage of women in professional, technical, managerial and administrative jobs, and by the number of seats women have in parliament and in decision-making ministerial posts.
- The GEI measures the gaps between women and men to illustrate gender-based differences.
39. Women's World Banking (WWB)<sup>xl</sup> has over thirty years' experience designing financial services for poor women. Important to note is that in order to develop relevant Gender Performance Indicators (reproduced in Annex 7). WWB (i) defined the priority areas that *women themselves* value; and (ii) these findings were based on the bank's extensive *qualitative* research on women clients. While these indicators have been developed specifically for the micro-finance industry – they hold applicable lessons for CFs. Its 2013 report makes very clear that *"The first step that an institution should take to start measuring gender performance is to ensure there is alignment across the entire organization on the integration of a gender focus"*. Targets and incentives must align to this strategic priority. It goes on to say that the most important way an institution can drive improvements in data quality is by using the data. WWB has coordinated closely with the industry's social performance community, including the Social Performance Task Force, (SPTF) Universal Standards for Social Performance Management, (USSPM) Smart Campaign's Client Protection Principles, and the Pro-Poor Seal of Excellence.
40. WWB pursues a three-way track<sup>xlii</sup> to developing indicators: (i) A client-centric focus; (ii) an institutional focus; and (iii) financial and social outcomes. WWB defines its client-centric focus as: *"A client-centric analysis allows institutions to thoroughly understand the performance and needs of clients because they are able to link social and demographic information to the overall financial behavior of the client, not just to a particular product"*.<sup>xlii</sup> The client-centric indicators are categorised under outreach, products, service quality and client protection. The institutional focus looks at staff composition through all levels within the organisation and its trends in terms of staff promotion and attrition by gender. It's three financial and four social outcome indicators are quantitative and do not include environmental or ecological indicators

(other than the condition of homestead). There is some scope for more informal adaptation of results.

41. The Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) established six main domains: income and assets, time, health, food security, leadership, education and knowledge against which indicators for its W+ Standard (formerly the Women's Carbon Standard) are organised.<sup>xliii</sup> (Reproduced in [Annex 8](#)). The W+ criteria were developed through a consultative process with stakeholders and expert reviewers to form the basic requirements of the standard. Each application of the standard will measure how well a project meets these criteria through the validation or verification process. These are the requirements used to evaluate a project's conformance and to determine how the project has improved the quality of life for women in the community.
42. Rather than measure outcomes (e.g. how many girls go to school, how many women have a place in parliament, how many women receive health care), the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) (<http://genderindex.org/>) measures the prevalence of *social institutions*<sup>xliv</sup> that promote gender inequality. The SIGI indicators range from violence against women or inheritance rights to the practice of female genital mutilation or women's lack of access to land. It is being pitched as a new way of thinking about gender equality. It does provide an interesting premise. Instead of asking, how many women are going to school, the SIGI asks: why aren't women going to school? Let's measure that, find out more about it. It's an inquiry that aims to drill deeper, it attempts to embed culture and the economy within society, recognizes the organic link between social conditions and development and presents an attempt to get to the heart of the barriers preventing true social and economic development by considering the root causes of injustice, and the beliefs, values and cultural norms that vindicate this injustice rather than perpetuating them. The SIGI does not have any indicator explicitly related to the environment.
43. As an illustration, it is no longer sufficient to count the numbers of jobs that women access, there is a need to gauge work satisfaction, space for innovation and creativity in the job, and the life work balance that enables women to also play commit to the care economy which continues to be the mainstay of women's responsibilities and life choices. Just as the education system acknowledges that grades alone are not a measure of intelligence, measures need to reflect not only women's access but the deeper rewards that they are looking for in the market place.
44. Once we start measuring in this way, it becomes clear that an important aspect of addressing gender inequality lies in raising consciousness of the nature and capacities inherent in every human being and empowering each individual to set off on their own path of learning to discover their social implications. This is a process that takes more time, more consultations and resources.

## Measuring Empowerment

45. **Empowerment** is a relative term. When a woman can claim a small area of farming land as her own where before she had none, when she is able to grow some food where before she

relied solely on handouts and relief, this definitely marks personal progress – but might not necessarily equate with her socio-political or economic empowerment. More often than not however, the very struggle to secure any kind of land often calls for acts of resistance, protest and collective action, in some cases long years of hard labour and savings, and a persistent collective voice. In participating in these processes, women are taking power into their own hands to pursue a choice and claim a right. Empowerment is a non-linear process of change rather than a targeted or defined outcome. Its interpretation is subject to complex contexts of culture, values, knowledge, relationships and behaviours; it is constantly negotiated and contested on an individual basis and at household and community levels. In sum, it is a qualitative measure of relative societal status that is difficult to quantify, catalogue and compare.

46. Recent attempts to measure women’s empowerment and agency are presented in aggregate indices such as the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP)<sup>xlv</sup> and the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).<sup>xlvi</sup> The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) is a survey-based index designed to measure the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agricultural sector. The WEAI was developed as a tool to reflect women’s empowerment that may result from the United States government’s Feed the Future Initiative, which commissioned the development of the WEAI. Research carried out by the “Gender and Indicators” working group of the Commission on Women and Development suggests a methodology for measuring empowerment (reproduced in Annex 2).
47. An analysis of gender impacts of the Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project in Bolivia found that while the project focused on women’s practical needs (e.g., health, education, income-generation and food production), other “strategic gender needs” were not addressed that could “empower women, challenge the existing gender division of labor, and bring about greater gender equality.”<sup>xlvii</sup> The distribution of project benefits depends in large part on who participates. Eligibility requirements for participation, such as minimum landholding size, credit, or formal property rights, may exclude the poorest from taking part in carbon projects and their benefits.<sup>xlviii</sup>

## Missing components? Reassessing assumptions?

48. Would it be foolhardy to attempt to earmark 50% of all CF funds towards policies, programmes and projects that specifically target women? Could these kinds of quota targets complement the need for 100% of all climate finance to be gender responsive? Is the bottom line indicator first about how much or what proportion of CF funds actually reaches poor men and women? How does the holder of the purse-string work with recipients to determine how much is allocated and where? What are the power dynamics of this negotiation?
49. There may need to be a dual-track approach to establish targeted and mainstreaming gender indicators. For example, the IUCN review of CIFs reports that 50% of the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCRs) have earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, while none of the Scaling up Renewable Energy



Program<sup>xlix</sup> (SREP) have.<sup>i</sup> Similarly 25% of GEF-financed projects reported specifically targeting women and/or girls as direct beneficiaries – compared to 2011, the 2012 figures show an increase in the total number of projects reporting work on gender equality or mainstreaming, and a small increase in the percentage of projects specifically targeting women or girls as direct beneficiaries.<sup>li</sup>

50. There is an assumption that the allocation of financial resources to gender priorities is linked directly to the number of women involved in making those allocation decisions. A 2005 World Economic Forum report<sup>lii</sup> suggested that the absence of women from structures of governance inevitably meant that national, regional and local priorities and how resources are allocated are typically defined without meaningful input from women, whose life experience gives them a different awareness of the community's needs, concerns and interests from that of men. Studies in three countries (Bolivia, Cameroon and Malaysia) showed that, were women to have a greater say in spending priorities, they would be far more likely to spend family and community resources for improving health, education, community infrastructure and the eradication of poverty, as opposed to the military, alcohol or gambling.

### III| A way forward –integrating gender measurements with emerging CF indicators

51. There are a number of cross-cutting qualitative and quantitative issues that gender indicators need to address:

- At the monetary level: how much money, dollar for dollar, actually reaches women and girls at the very local levels of consultation and decision making around disbursement, use, investment and reinvestments;
- At the empowerment level: how many women and how many men are actively involved and engaged in reaching those decisions and in enacting on those decisions; how many women participate in determining a valid indicator that best captures change for them;
- At the environmental/ecological level: how are the access points to natural resources that poor men and women depend on protected, how are men and women involved in the decisions and actions around stewarding natural resources for future generations;
- At the gender-differentiated level: what kinds of gender-differentiated evidence, perspectives, narratives and realities are captured, recorded and learned from as a direct result of their own measurements of progress.

52. Gender indicators, both explicit and gender responsive (mainstreamed) need to be integrated at all levels of MRV frameworks. The suggestions that follow have been selected as illustrations of what could be adapted and applied at: (i) the international level adapting some emerging thinking around ODA scorecards; (ii) the institutional level - are there practices in current CF facilities that could be built on, such as whether gender responsive baseline analyses could be a prerequisite for all CF programs (iii) the national level which is a key source for gender data, arguably if GAVI and WWB have some gender disaggregated data as part of their data base how can these be integrated into national strategic planning; and (iv) the local empowerment level – where the ‘rubber hits the road’ and where participation criteria and community indicators need further research and development for CFs on a contextualised basis.

#### At the international level – QuODA-CF scorecard

53. The basis for the Quality of Official Development Assistance (QuODA) scorecard rests on over 60 years of development assistance channelled through 23 countries and multilateral agencies. Aid quality is assessed using 31 indicators grouped in four dimensions: (i) maximising efficiency; (ii) fostering institutions; (iii) reducing burden; (iv) transparency and learning. These measurements make it possible to compare contributing countries and agencies across all four dimensions.

54. The Climate Finance scorecard (QuODA-CF)<sup>liii</sup> is an on-going attempt to add further indicators to assess existing climate change related foreign assistance, excluding the CDM, and is an attempt to measure the ‘effectiveness’ of CF in compensating for damages caused by climate change problems. Table 1 presents a summary of QuODA scorecard variables; additional

climate mitigation and climate adaptation indicators added as columns and a new set of indicators ME3 to ME6, FI5 an FI6, TL8, CM1 to CM4, and CA1 to CA4.

55. Table 2 presents potential gender indicators (G) that might be integrated into the new set of indicators – although there is yet work to be done to integrate gender into the original indicators.

**TABLE 1: QuODA-CF - summary of Indicators and their Computability (June 2013)**

	QuODA Indicators				QuODA-CF Indicators	
	Maximizing Efficiency	Fostering Institutions	Reducing Burden	Transparency & Learning	Climate Mitigation	Climate Adaptation
<b>QuODA (Total Portfolio)</b>	ME1: Low administrative unit costs	F11: Use of recipient country systems	RB1: Use of programmatic aid	TL1: IATI signatory		
		F12: Coordination of technical cooperation		TL2: Implementation of IATI		
		F13: Coverage of forward spending plans/ predictability		TL3: Completeness of commitment data		
<b>QuODA (Climate-only Portfolio)</b>	ME2: Allocation to well-governed countries	F14: Aid to countries with good operational strategies	RB2: Significance of aid relationships	TL4: Recording of project title and descriptions		
			RB3: Fragmentation across donor agencies	TL5: Detail of project description		
			RB4: Median project size	TL6: Reporting of aid delivery channel		
				TL7: Support to partners with good monitoring and evaluation frameworks		
<b>New Indicators</b>	ME3: Allocation to countries with high mitigation opportunities	FI5: Share of aid to recipients' top climate priorities		TL8: Quality of FSF report	CM1: Commitment to scale	CA1: Allocation to highly vulnerable countries
	ME4: Multiplying impact/co-financing	FI6: Supports capacity building in climate mitigation/ adaptation			CM2: Leverage of private funding	CA2: Scale: demonstrated commitment
	ME5: Focus on climate				CM3: Projected emissions reduction	CA3: Adaptation focus
	ME6: Support of select global public goods facilities for climate				CM4: Transparency of allocation criteria	CA4: Implementation of Hyogo Framework

<b>KEY</b>	Computed	Lacking data or definitions
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**Table 2: QuODA CF Potential Gender indicators**

	Suggested QuODA gender indicators				QuODA-CF Gender Indicators	
	Maximising efficiency	Fostering institutions	Reducing burden	Transparency and learning	Climate Mitigation	Climate Adaptation
<b>New Indicator</b>	ME3G: allocation to countries with high mitigation opportunities	FI5G: Share of aid to female recipients' top climate priorities, as		TL8G: Quality of FSF report with disaggregated gender data &	CM1G: Commitment to scale with focus on gender-	CA1G: Allocation to vulnerable communities and marginalised

	involving women	addressed in each NAMA and NAPA for recipient countries disaggregated and targeted by gender. Institutional learning on gender		empirical evidence.	responsive infrastructure – e.g. Gender-responsive urban transport and access to alternative energy	constituencies within highly vulnerable countries
		FI6G: Supports capacity building amongst women's organisations in climate mitigation/adaptation				
						CA3G: Adaptation focus on women's activities and priorities
	ME6G: support of select global public goods facilities for climate that are particularly key to women's activities and priorities					CA4G: implementation of gender aspects of Hyogo Framework

## At the institutional level

56. As noted earlier the WWB pursues a triangulated approach to establishing gender-based indicators – serving its client base through understanding client needs and capacity, establishing guiding principles within the institution itself, and embedding gender considerations in its measurement of outcomes. Its social and financial outcomes however do not include ecological or environmental considerations.

57. There are practices established by the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) small grants program are particularly relevant and unique, these include for instance:

- A funding window that is not time constrained. Most other projects have fixed time frames of 3 to 5 years. This causes projects to be “pushed” onto communities because the “deliverables” of the project must be achieved within the time frame. From field-based evidence of working with communities in Guyana, particularly hinterland communities, communities require time to understand, apply and implement projects. With time-constrained projects, they are led to cutting the planning process which then leads to projects that are unsustainable because time was not allowed for the communities to think it through. This points to another factor where cultural differences are not catered for in the project cycle.
- It recognizes grassroots groups and puts resources in their hands to execute their ideas. This empowers these groups to initiate changes in their communities rather than waiting on local authorities and governments.

- It focuses on building local capacity as an integral part of the project cycle. Many projects require communities to submit applications even when they lack the capacity to understand the project cycle and complete complex application forms. The Small Grants Program (SGP) offers Planning Grants to help applicants build their project planning and management capacity before they apply for project grants.
- It is flexible and dynamic. SGP recognizes the on-the-ground challenges and responds to make the process simple and efficient for proponents. One example is SGP accepting submissions in alternative formats after recognizing that some communities may not know how to write a proposal but they can “write” the proposal in their preferred way of communication such as photo story or participatory video.
- It aligns itself with local priorities and national initiatives thereby making it relevant to local situations.
- The SGP has also successfully directed funding to projects that maximize the impact of mitigation projects by educating and empowering women.<sup>liv</sup> It uses gender checklists and criteria on the National Steering Committee level as a means to mainstreaming gender through its projects.

58. The GEF adopted its Policy on Gender Mainstreaming in May 2012 – it addresses the links between gender equality and environmental sustainability and provides guidance on how the GEF will address gender mainstreaming in its policies, programs and operations.<sup>lv</sup> Among other requirements, project monitoring incorporates both quantitative and qualitative data on the gender relevance of their work.<sup>lvi</sup> Also see GEF Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards and Gender Mainstreaming.<sup>lvii</sup>

59. The Adaptation Fund (AF) has an overarching framework with specific emphasis on how the Fund is working to maintain flexibility at the project level while still retaining the ability to measure impact at the fund level. The AF has a two pronged approach with a built-in gender component – central to any community based adaptation that it carries out. All its indicators are disaggregated by gender and documented through the project review criteria. However, according to interview notes<sup>lviii</sup>, “the best information comes from the qualitative side compared to the quantitative side. We have only had four projects report back to us but it has provided us with some interesting information and narratives not captured quantitatively or through data. As the portfolio matures we might focus on these aspects more deeply. Quantitative measures give you a good snapshot of outcomes but are not really a result.”

60. A potential starting point for developing gender-aware global finance mechanisms at the strategic, institutional and governance levels could address the following checklist:<sup>lix</sup>

## **Gender aware global finance mechanisms: check-list**

### **Minimum requirements: (strategic level)**

- a commitment to women's human rights;
- the collection, analysis and application of sex-disaggregated data;
- balanced participation of men and women in adaptation and mitigation efforts;
- gender balance and gender expertise in climate fund governance;
- measures to ensure full implementation of the gender policy through the development of an action plan or gender mainstreaming guidelines;
- measures to both incentivize and hold staff accountable for their performance on gender in annual performance reviews;

### **Fully integrating gender in operations: (project and institutional level)**

- maintain smaller funding windows as well as a dedicated reserve fund specifically for women and minority groups;
- allow and encourage women's groups to apply for finance directly for adaptation and mitigation activities;
- play a 'catalytic role' at the country level to raise awareness of gender inequality with regard to climate change and build country staff's capacity to respond to it;
- provide gender training for all staff and identify an internal gender task team to monitor gender capacity-building activities;
- maintain a gender balance within their Boards, secretariats and staff;
- conduct genuine consultation with women in project areas at all project cycle stages;
- make a gender analysis mandatory for all project cycle stages, including project identification, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation;
- establish external independent evaluation mechanisms to assess the implementation of gender policies;
- implement gender-sensitive complaint mechanisms for country-level gender policy violations.

61. These minimum requirements will require that institutional budgets and operational plans allocate substantial resources to cover on-going in-house training, client-based research, collection and use of data in-house, and external independent evaluation mechanisms.

62. These points are elaborated further with respect to operationalizing a gender-sensitive approach for the new Green Climate Fund.<sup>ix</sup> There is scope for the Green Climate Fund to fully integrate gender in its architecture since gender is embedded in its mandate, governance and operational policies:<sup>lxi</sup>

- The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.

- The Fund will provide simplified and improved access to funding, including direct access, basing its activities on a country-driven approach and will encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects.

With these principles serving as a guiding framework, it will be up to national governments and local communities to further develop gender indicators specific to the local context.

## At the national level

### Key recommendations for a gender-sensitive approach in the GCF

- Results Management Framework: Include gender-sensitivity in planning and reporting on GCF funding outputs, outcomes and impacts, and mandate the inclusion of qualitative and quantitative gender indicators and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation for all activities from the outset of fund activities;
- Funding approval criteria and funding cycle: include gender needs assessments and gender-sensitive planning and implementation among the criteria required for proposal development, and include gender-sensitivity as a standard element of funding approval criteria;
- Audits: develop a gender audit tool to track GCF resources with respect to funding allocations and disbursements.

Source: Schlateg, L (2013) Operationalizing a Gender-Sensitive Approach in the Green Climate Fund

63. As more development aid takes on an environmental mantle, it is apparent that “environmental assistance... creates ... windows of opportunity: to augment financial resources in order to enable recipients to devote more attention to environmental problems; to build strong political coalition in a position to protect the environment; to package a deal to make environmental protection appeal to actors whom it otherwise would not”. One of the ten principles for improving the environmental performance of aid agencies outlined in “Greening Aid” is: “Recipient government and local groups within developing countries need to participate more in the planning and execution of aid projects. If recipients lack a sense of ownership, then the likely effectiveness of the project will be reduced.”<sup>lxii</sup> There is a thin line between the traditional mentality of withholding aid unless certain criteria are met (aid conditionality) and establishing some transparency and code of conduct that ensures that *all* stakeholders involved are equally responsible for the disbursement, investment and accounting of public funds.
64. Ongoing discussions at the design level of the GCF, for instance, point to the imperative that countries need to determine their own national targets and indicators. At the recent board meeting the representative from China commented that there is need to simplify the approach in relation to performance indicators. The more detailed they are, the less is the ability to get consensus. She suggested that the Board could formulate some simple

guidelines for performance indicators and leave the details to the project or programme funding level.<sup>lxiii</sup> The representative from Pakistan<sup>lxiv</sup> echoed this sentiment, saying that indicators in distinct sectors are “linked to country-ownership and could not be top-down. Countries should decide on the level of transformation that they want to achieve. The GCF cannot impose an aggregate emissions reductions target, but needs to provide incentives for transformation at the national level, with a higher level of support to be provided”.

65. In a 2013 meeting, African governments determined that the success of a post-2015 development agenda would require locally relevant indicators, rather than insisting on globally comparable indicators for some of the goals. The MDGs were criticized for having indicators and targets that did not correctly reflect the goal. “Omitting environmental sustainability from the framework would imply the issues lack importance. We may have to settle for aspirational goals that do not have rigorous globally comparable indicators”.<sup>lxv</sup>
66. The GCF can create the conditions for achieving a paradigm shift<sup>lxvi</sup> by providing clear incentives and guidance for ambitious proposals by governments and sub-national actors, by developing access modalities that ensure strong country ownership, by supporting the necessary capacity development, and by encouraging robust knowledge sharing. This must be matched resources to the fund. It is the country’s government institutions, private sector, civil society organisations and citizens that will need to continue on the road towards achieving the paradigm shift once GCF funding has ended or is reduced.

## Participatory and community indicators – a bottom-up approach

67. Participatory methods are effective in gathering qualitative data. Participatory methods are based on the principles that men and women should be the agents of their own development, contributing to decisions about what should be measured and what indicators should be used, and participating in the research themselves.<sup>lxvii</sup> To be meaningful and illuminating, indicators need to be derived in consultation with local people, and to reflect the gender context of a particular region, country or community. Community indicators should take into account statutory and customary laws, as well as reflecting the ways in which gender inequalities are experienced and expressed. Only then can they convey what would constitute meaningful change for the people involved in or being affected by donor policy.
68. A project review of the PPCR process in Cambodia for example, emphasises that: “In-depth engagement with civil society and the inclusion of dedicated funding for civil society were innovative aspects of these consultations, which supported the management of expectations and created strong country ownership of the final program.”<sup>lxviii</sup> Findings in reviewing the Clean Technology Fund project in Indonesia showed that “The consultations also demonstrated how wider consultation with trade associations and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) can enhance the identification of potential clean energy projects and raise government awareness of the impact of policies on investment”.<sup>lxix</sup>
69. A common approach for international funds is to identify a set of core indicators that should be used by all projects, wherever applicable, but which should not prevent the use of additional indicators that might be more appropriate. Providing such a core set of indicators



from the top down can help recipients with the design of their projects, but it should not prevent the identification of suitable indicators from bottom up.

70. One example of an indicator determined by local community comes from Uganda<sup>lxx</sup> where an indicator of hunger was both community-derived and expert-validated. Eating beer bananas (normally reserved for brewing) as a staple food is a sign that a family has been reduced to poverty and hunger. Its characteristics match up well against some criteria for good indicators (see table below). The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)<sup>lxxi</sup> (Winnipeg, Canada) has devoted considerable research into Community Indicator Systems which among other things enables communities to identify the economic, environmental, cultural, social, and other priorities and issues that matter most to them; and select the indicators that will measure change in their priorities over time. There needs to be deliberate steps put in place to ensure that women participate in these processes and that gender equality and empowerment measures are integrated into such community systems.

#### Example of a community indicator

- **Policy relevance**  
Everyone in the community agreed that it was very relevant. It was something they would be willing to monitor on their own. This is an essential point if the community is to maintain an important role in decision-making for follow-up projects and activities. The indicator must be something that they see as important as well as not burdensome. This indicator has graphical and immediate appeal to decision-makers at higher levels.
- **Simplicity**  
Since eating beer bananas was community-derived, the local people already have a clear understanding of its immediate causes and effects. This means that it can be utilized as a way to summarize the more complex causes and effects of poverty in general.
- **Validity**  
Eating beer bananas was a valid indicator, since nothing except hunger would lead to it. In contrast, other possible indicators of hunger (increased domestic quarreling and eating meals at other peoples' houses) were discarded since many factors other than hunger could also lead to the same result. This data is also very easy to verify in a community, unlike the difficulties associated with asking people about other household expenditures and income.
- **Time series data**  
It can be measured at regular intervals, e.g. weekly or monthly. However, eating beer bananas is only a trailing indicator - it shows that people are already in a state of hunger. This makes correcting negative trends a slightly longer process which cannot prevent the hunger in the first place.
- **Availability of affordable data**  
It does not take very long to count the number of households affected. Nor does it require any special equipment or training - even schoolchildren could help.
- **Ability to aggregate information**  
Hunger is a very broad sustainability issue which decision-makers at many levels are attempting to confront. This gives the indicator a high priority for selection and use.
- **Sensitivity**  
Unfortunately, eating beer bananas is only moderately sensitive since it cannot indicate how severe the hunger is within the household. It would be necessary to study child weight or another such indicator to determine how severe the hunger in the family is. Also, in crisis situations, beer bananas may no longer even be available.
- **Reliability**  
This is a reliable indicator. The method of counting is very simple. Two different researchers should come to the same conclusions.

Source: <http://www.iisd.org/casl/caslguide/ComIndEx.htm>

71. Kusel<sup>lxxii</sup> offers an approach to social indicators research in the context of ecosystem management. For Kusel, the community level is an important unit of analysis where livelihoods, a sense of place, identity, and community mobilization are most often organized and managed. The municipal level is also commonly the scale of social organization for “community capacity,” defined in broad terms as the “ability to respond to external and internal stresses; to create and take advantage of opportunities; and to meet the diverse needs of residents”.<sup>lxxiii</sup> In terms of the assessment of capacity, Kusel identified five assessment categories: physical, financial, human, cultural, and social capital, i.e., resources or assets. Missing from this list are natural capital and political capital, which are often cited in other approaches. This “capitals” approach serves as the basis for community capacity assessment in developed and developing country contexts.<sup>lxxiv</sup>
72. Additionally there is scope to consider the function of criteria and indicators *as tools for facilitating communication and decision-making* among a diverse and representative group of stakeholders. In other words, the very process of framing indicators (both qualitative and quantitative) could be one means of empowering those who have a direct stake in those indicators. It is time to look at alternative tools that supplement or complement both the overarching framework of indicators and the approach to selecting, processing and interpreting indicators in a more qualitative manner.
73. Separating indicators of participation from project impacts is useful to gauge the level and quality of participation in the ongoing development process (process indicators), the impact of participation on self-development and *community capacity* (developmental indicators), and the impact of participation on policy or change (instrumental *indicators*). Participation indicators developed through a participatory process can help agencies and organizations assess and strengthen participation and sustain it beyond the initial planning stages of development.<sup>lxxv</sup>
74. The objective is to change the mindset of both funders and recipients to reinforce the perception that much of CF impact should be driven and assessed by the very people the funds are supposed to impact. This shift in emphasis could address a typical gap between indicator design and evaluation; “The problem is not only to have indicators of course, but to have – in the case of CDM – project evaluators that have the ability to access them. At the Carbon Expo this year I spoke with some CDM project evaluators, 90 percent of them have a background in engineering and are neither trained nor interested in accessing gender or wider social indicators. This might necessitate framing the need for indicators into the context of training for folks to read access and analyze them...”<sup>lxxvi</sup>
75. Institutional capacities of CF facilities need to be complemented by an equivalent level of capacity building of CF recipients – in particular the constituencies of people who are supposed to be the prime beneficiaries of these funds. This is an essential component of an empowerment approach – the objective being to enable women to:
- Make regular inputs in deciding *what* to measure and to engage in the political process of negotiating for the equality and empowerment issues that are most important to them;
  - Access indicators to hold political leaders and implementation agencies accountable for their actions, or lack of action

- Establish or become members of intermediary agencies – not just implementation agencies – that can act as communication and information gathering points; independent evaluation and monitoring units, etc.
76. Three approaches underpin capacity by women and men to take more control over the decisions and allocation of resources that affect and support their lives:
- a) Participatory
  - b) Decentralised
  - c) Factual and contextual
- And an overarching concern is Human Rights and dignity of all men and women.
77. Qualitative and participatory research methods have become increasingly popular in recent years in various development sectors. They are important for:
- Identifying intangible, negative or unforeseen outcomes;
  - Assessing social and institutional change;
  - Capturing local stakeholder perceptions;
  - Exploring social and livelihood complexities, including causative links; and,
  - Capturing equity, gender and temporal (time related) issues.

### A note on private sector funds

78. Institutional and private sector sources of financing, including asset owners and fund managers with Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) policies– are keen to refer to reliable and uniform Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. *Novethic* for instance, defines ESG indicators as a measurement of the real impact that portfolio companies have on their environment and stakeholders, in proportion to the investment made. This is a quantitative assessment measured in a concrete unit (eg. tonnes of GHG emissions, numbers of jobs, etc.) carried out ex-post and based on data published by the companies, or estimates when such data are not available. Fund managers need to be able to follow comparable indicators in order to better compare portfolios.
79. ESG ratings, however, differ from company to company and there are no simple standardised indicators. The most frequently used public indicators are GHG volumes for the environmental measure, and job creation for the social measure. The indicators for corporate governance are fewer and more varied. For instance, they may deal with the number of women on the board, director independence, and executive pay.<sup>lxxvii</sup> “Impact investing” is part of an emerging business language that claims to pay more attention to the social and environmental impacts of commercial investments than previously. Signatories to the UN Global Compact consider that to be a significant positive governance indicator.
80. SRI itself is also coming under increasing criticism.<sup>lxxviii</sup> The CSR Impact report (2013) suggests that “There are no established and accepted methodologies and tools to measure societal impacts from companies or their CSR/ sustainability activities. Among the most frequent reasons for not measuring impact were:
- No clear understanding of performance & its relation to impact

- Lack of knowledge on pathways of impacts
- Lack of commonly agreed measurement methods
- High costs of measurement
- Companies do not see a need for measurement
- Positive impacts are more interesting than negative ones

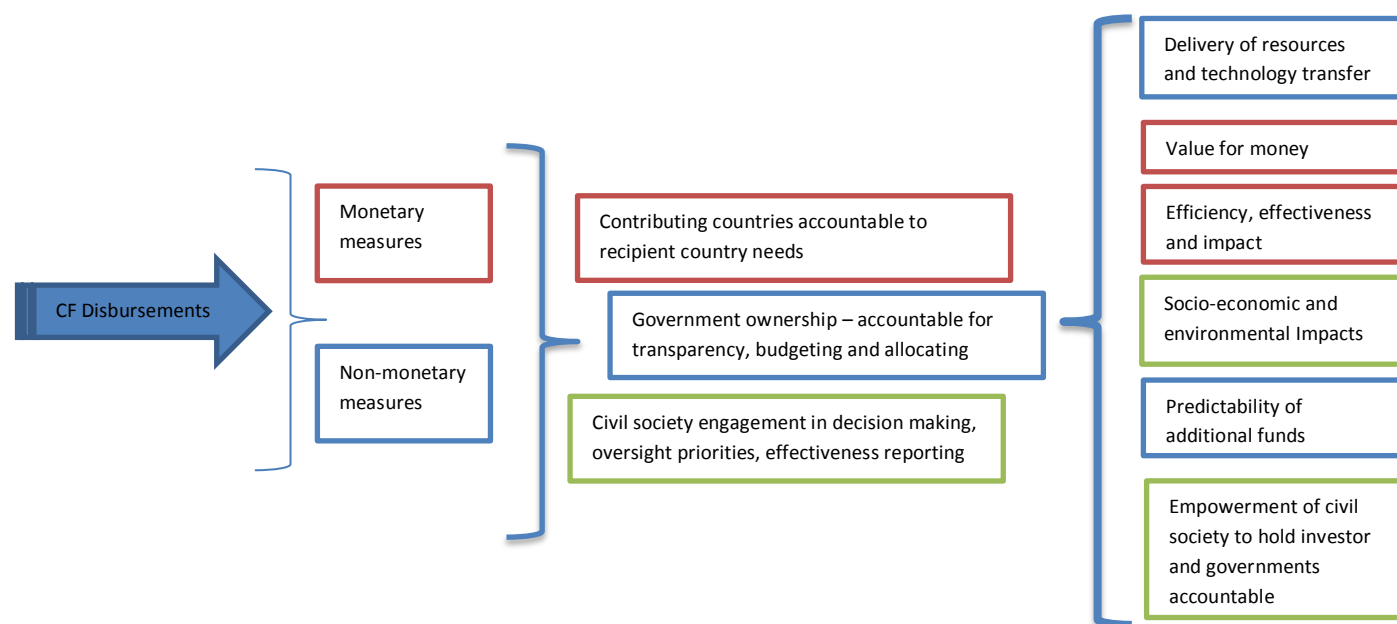
“Furthermore, as there is no clear understanding of the pathways of impact, this means it is not possible to trace the relationship between strategic decisions about CSR policies and activities, how they translate into outputs (allocated resources), and then become outcomes that create impacts. In the absence of widely deployed impact logic among company managers, and no accepted impact measurement methodologies, the societal impacts of companies remain unclear and hidden from public scrutiny and policy.”<sup>lxxix</sup>

81. While sustained pressure needs to be levied on companies to improve their transparency and accessibility, there needs to be an equivalent capacity building and support at the local levels to enable communities to hold companies to account for their actions and impacts.

## IV| Making indicators applicable

82. There has been much attention paid to the technical construction of indicators – that merge socio-economic, financial and environmental measures in order to gauge sustainable development in all its complexity. Most indicators have been designed for use by the management of financial mechanisms and policy makers in both the public and private sphere. There needs to be a parallel or complementary participatory design of indicators by local communities and local civil society for their application to hold policy makers, local government and private sector to account.
83. Indicators have different emphases depending on vantage point and applicability. Often times there is disconnect between the technical design of an indicator and its actual use. Given that different constituencies have different interests in what gets measured and tracked, the best way to make indicators applicable and context specific is to ensure that users appropriate or adapt indicators for their own use, or design new ones entirely. Indicators have to be presented as part of an overall bundle of information, including program objectives, stakeholder interests, and where the information and tracking can be accessed. “Clearly without some level of media and public attention no “outside” indicator effort (meaning an effort that was not developed directly by government) that seeks to instigate change can gain traction in the public mind or influence policies. An informed public is more able to apply pressure on decision-makers to strengthen environmental regulations”<sup>lxxx</sup>.
84. At the policy level, indicators and targets are important to guide and direct public policy interventions, prioritize investments, track progress and identify challenges, and monitor and capture gender equity and empowerment results. In the finance sector, these indicators may provide necessary evidence and direction to: help ensure equal access to financial services; influence policy reforms to address multiple constraints to finance access; tailor financial products and services for women; commit resources towards human capital investments. At the ‘client’ and civil society level, indicators and targets need to be developed on a community to community basis to better prioritize investments, and to balance out differentiated priorities between women and men. At the institutional level, common metrics, methodologies and agreed frameworks for the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finances are still in the making. The process is made complex not only because it is not clear what climate finance constitutes exactly but also by the differences between private and public climate finance, finances earmarked for mitigation and for adaptation, and the relationship between CF and Development Finance.
85. As Figure 3 shows, the three categories of stakeholders: (i) contributing countries; (ii) recipient governments; and (iii) civil society / community – each have their own priority interests in evaluating and tracking CF disbursements. Through each of these levels, it will be important to establish monetary and non-monetary indicators to measure equity and empowerment for women. Arguably the weakest link in the overall consultation process has been from the civil society angle, and within that the interests and priorities of poor women are overlooked or misunderstood.

Figure 3: Indicator interests by stakeholder category



86. “The influence of indicators is greater when connections are strengthened between targeted users and indicator developers. By achieving agreement among actors to identify a problem, resulting objectives, goals and measures will enhance the likelihood of indicators playing a significant role in policymaking. Stakeholders, meaning both policy makers and the civil society representatives most affected by an environmental issue, should be involved in these processes to facilitate learning and help identify areas where indicators are needed for impacts in policies.”<sup>lxxxix</sup>
87. Going forward, climate finances will need to go beyond conventional technical designs of indicators. The funds will need to dedicate and ‘scale down’ significant resources to working directly with the ‘client base’ – to better respond to their specific gendered priorities, but also to enable women and men to measure social, financial and development outcomes of climate programs in addition to quantifiable mitigation and qualitative adaptation results.

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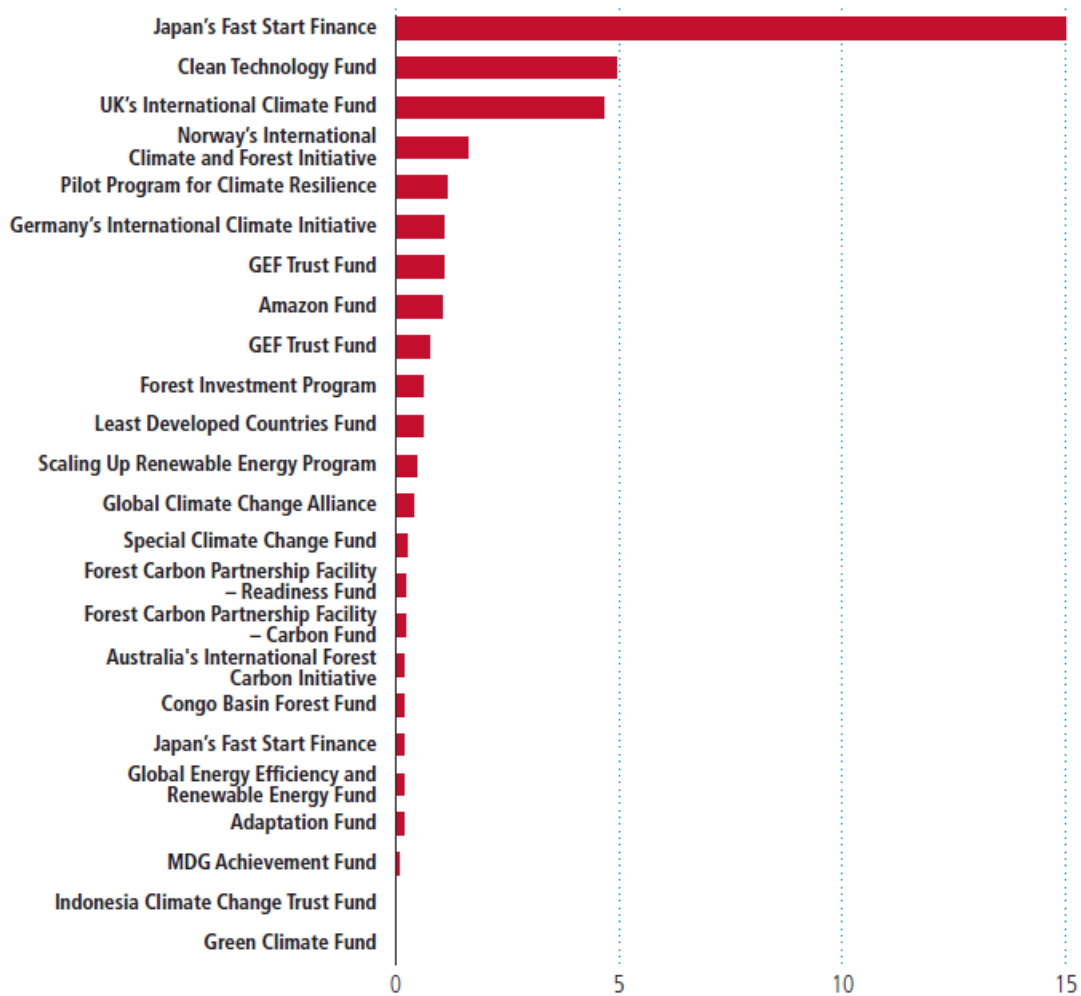


## Annexes

### Annex 1| Cumulative pledges to CCF 2003-2012

#### At least 24 climate-specific funds are managed through either bilateral or multilateral institutions

Cumulative pledges to climate change funds US\$ billions, 2003–2012



Annex 2| Realising Democratic Values in a Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Manner  
(UNDP May 2006)

TABLE 1: REALISING DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN A PRO-POOR AND GENDER SENSITIVE MANNER		
MEDIATING VALUES	REQUIREMENTS TO BE PRO-POOR AND GENDER SENSITIVE	INSTITUTIONAL MEANS OF REALISING THESE REQUIREMENTS
PARTICIPATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Women/men and poor/non-poor enjoy and exercise same rights to participate</li> <li>» Women/men and poor/non-poor possess the capacities and resources to participate</li> <li>» An inclusive participatory culture exists which encourages women and the poor to be active politically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Civil and political rights are enforced and safeguarded for all citizens</li> <li>» Electoral quotas for women and groups experiencing severe social disadvantage, e.g. Scheduled Castes/Tribes in India.</li> <li>» Civic and voter education programmes targeted at women and the poor</li> </ul>
REPRESENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Parliamentarians at national and sub-national level articulate the concerns and priorities of women and the poor</li> <li>» Civil service is representative of social composition of electorate, including women and the poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Political party quotas for female electoral candidates</li> <li>» Anti-discrimination legislation and equal opportunity policies in the civil service</li> <li>» Affirmative action policies</li> </ul>
ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Clear and effective lines of accountability (legal, financial, administrative and political) to safeguard judicial integrity, and to ensure honest and efficient performance by civil servants in the delivery of public services to women and low income groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Speedy and low cost access to law courts, administrative tribunals and Ombudsmen by the poor</li> <li>» - Existence and enforcement of legislation against domestic violence</li> <li>» Anti-corruption programmes</li> <li>» Procedural initiatives to strengthen budgetary oversight by National Parliaments with support of Auditor-General and Accountant-General</li> <li>» Public Expenditure Tracking of spending on health and education</li> <li>» Robust political parties, civil society organisations and pressure groups to promote the interests of women and the poor</li> </ul>
TRANSPARENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Government decision-making in areas of particular concern to women and low income groups should be open to legislative and public scrutiny</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Freedom of information legislation</li> <li>» Independent media allowing journalists to report on gender and poverty issues</li> <li>» Gender sensitive budgeting (at local level)</li> <li>» Benefit incidence analysis of major items of public expenditure</li> </ul>
RESPONSIVENESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Accessibility of government to advocates of pro-poor, gender sensitive policy formation, implementation and service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Systematic and open procedures of public consultation on issues of particular concern to women and the poor</li> <li>» Effective legal redress for women and members of low income groups</li> <li>» Local governments' policy agenda and decisions includes local priorities of women and the poor</li> </ul>
EFFICIENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Goods and services provided by the public sector at least cost and in the quantities/qualities desired by citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Procedural initiatives to strengthen budgetary oversight by National Parliaments with support of Auditor-General and Accountant-General</li> </ul>
EQUITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» State redistributes entitlements through taxation and public expenditure in accordance with a democratically expressed social welfare function</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Progressive system of taxation and expenditure</li> <li>» Use of targeted welfare programmes</li> </ul>

## **Annex 3| Indicators Derived from ‘Sustainability Framework’ Approaches**

### **The Social Carbon Methodology (SCM) List of Approved Indicators**

Approved indicators for the SCM “Financial”, “Human”, “Social” and “Natural Resources” are as follows:

#### Financial Resources:

- Ability or capacity to access to credit
- Participation in goods and services markets
- Level of household income and savings
- “Economic and social returns” including relative income distribution & distribution of financial assets

#### Human Resources:

- State of family health
- Adult literacy level
- Professional skills in the household (especially agriculture, livestock, NTFP harvesting)
- Formal education levels
- Disease incidence
- Work attitudes
- Leisure options
- Technical competence
- Access to technical extension services

#### Social Resources:

- Level of participation in civil organizations
- Number of people taking collective decisions
- Adherence to and actions by institutions representing community
- Level of dependency on government interventions
- Degree of community organization - formal associations or community groups
- Presence of support agencies (especially religious)
- Family networks
- Internal conflicts and their causes (external or internal)

#### Natural Resources:

- Rate of deforestation
- Level of fish & wild game stocks
- Quality of soil & water
- Degree of fragmentation of local ecosystems
- Level of protection
- Management regimes

*Source: Social Carbon. 2009. 60 | SBIA Manual for REDD+ Projects – Part 2*

## Annex 4| Indicators for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects

### The WWF Gold Standard 18 Social Sustainability and Development Indicators

Employment and job quality: the job quality indicator depends whether the job is temporary or permanent (in comparison with the baseline) as well as any job-related Health and Safety (H&S) impacts.

#### Livelihoods of the Poor

This indicator is composed of various sub-indicators:

- *Poverty alleviation*: the change in number of people living above income poverty line compared to a baseline.
- *Contribution to equitable distribution and additional opportunity for disadvantaged sectors*: the indicator combines quantitative - changes in estimated earned income (normalized to the project's starting year) compared with the baseline – and qualitative assessment - improved opportunities for gender and marginal or excluded social groups.

*Access to essential services (water, health, education, access to facilities, etc.)*: this indicator is measured by the number of additional people gaining access compared with the baseline (access must be directly related to the project service).

- *Access to affordable clean energy services*: security of energy supply should be taken into account when assessing this indicator.

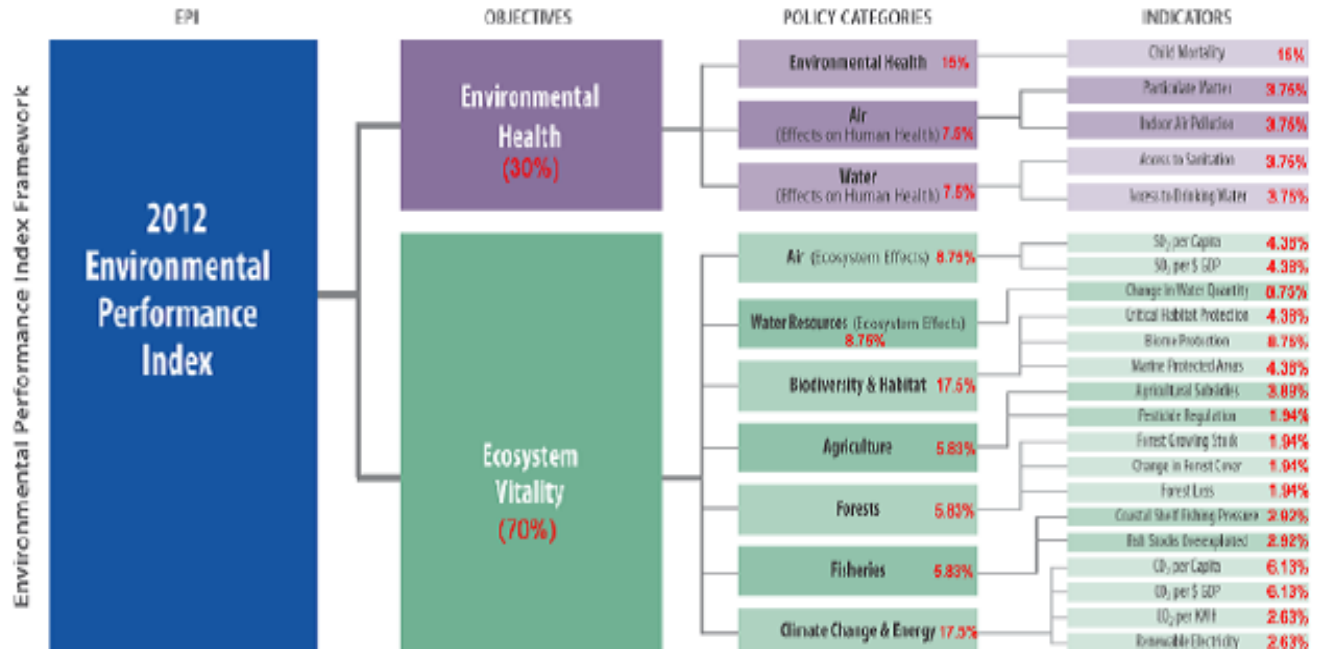
#### Human Capacity:

This indicator is used to assess the project's contribution to raising the capacity of local people and/or communities to participate actively in social and economic development. It comprises three indicative sub-indicators:

- *Empowerment*: used to evaluate the project's contribution to improving the access of local people to, and their participation in, community institutions and decision-making processes.
- *Education/skills*: used to assess how the project activity enhances and/or requires improved and more widespread education and skills in the community.
- *Gender equality*: used to assess how the project activity requires or enhances improvement of the empowerment, education/skills and livelihoods of women in the community.

Source: Gold Standard Version 2.1: <http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/Current-GS-Rules.102.0.html>

## Annex 5| Environmental Performance Index Framework



Source: Ecorys (2012) p. 43

## Annex 6| Measuring women's empowerment

	Baseline data	Programme inputs	
<b>Economic Resources</b>	capital, income, land, time, the market, health care, information	loans, lightening of workloads, technology, land, construction, means of transport	Indicators at the “assets” level must enable us to monitor increases in economic power: an increase in capital or income, better means of production such as land or technology, improved health care for women
<b>Human Resources</b>	management skills, technical know-how, ability to analyse, knowing how to read and write, self-confidence, self-perception	training, support, coaching, exchange visits	Indicators at the “will” level will serve to monitor women's increased ability to choose what path they wish to take in life together with an increase in self-confidence, self-perception or an ability to manage their fears. At individual level, it is also their ability to use their values to look to the future. At community level, it is a question of strengthening the feeling of belonging to the group in terms of commitment or respect for procedure in relation to a joint society project
<b>Socio-Political Resources</b>	being part of an organisation or solidarity mechanism, mobility, involvement in local politics, etc.	support for the organisation, structuring, networking, lobbying	Indicators at the “capacity” level will monitor women's increased ability to form groups and manage groups or services, as well as their ability to lobby and negotiate and to influence institutions The degree, to which women control or take part in the community, from simple presence to genuine involvement in decision-making, is a point to be considered.

Source: *The women empowerment approach: A methodological guide*<sup>lxxxii</sup>

## Annex 7| Women's World Banking: Gender Performance Indicators

Area	Category	Definition	Formula	USSPM	Smart Principles	SEAL Principles
Client-Centric	Outreach	Women clients as percent of total clients	$\text{Number women clients} / \text{Number total clients}$	Standard 1B3	CPP1/ CPP2	
	Outreach	New women clients as percent of total new clients	$\text{Number new women clients} / \text{Number total new clients for the period}$	Standard 1B3	CPP1/ CPP2	
	Outreach	Women clients as a percent of addressable market	$\text{Number women clients} / \text{Estimated female microenterprise market (or country's economically active female population)}$	Standard 6A5		
	Outreach	Women clients as a percent of total women served by comparable providers in the market	$\text{Number women clients} / \text{Number total microfinance women clients in market (country/region)}$	Standard 6A1		
	Outreach	Percent of women clients below the poverty threshold	$\text{Number women clients under the targeted poverty threshold (PPP/poverty line)} / \text{Number total women clients}$	Standard 1B5		PPP1
	Outreach	Average initial loan balance as a percent of per capita Gross National Income (GNI), by gender	$\text{Average initial loan balance for women (men) borrowers} / \text{per capita GNI}$	Standard 1B5		
	Products	Percent of clients analyzed through market research, by gender	$\text{Number women (men) clients analyzed through market research} / \text{Number total clients}$	Standard 4A1	CPP1	
	Products	Percent of women accessing two or more voluntary distinct type of voluntary financial products	$\text{Number women clients accessing two or more products} / \text{Number total women clients}$	Standard 4C1	CPP1	
	Products	Product growth, by gender	$\text{Number new women (men) clients accessing a specific product over time period} / \text{Number total women (men) clients accessing Product at beginning of time period}$	Standard 4A1	CPP1	
	Service Quality	Client retention rate, by gender	$\text{Number active women clients at the end of the period} / \text{Active women clients at the beginning of the period} + \text{new women clients during the period}$	Standard 4A3	CPP1	PPP2
	Service Quality	Share of active women clients by loan cycles Share of active women clients by join-year	- Number women clients who are in a given loan cycle / Number total women clients - Number women clients who joined in a given year / Number total women clients	Standard 4A3		
	Service Quality	Client satisfaction score, by gender	$\text{Average satisfaction survey score for women (men) clients}$	Standard 4A2	CPP1/ CPP7	PPP2
	Client Protection	Percent of clients with inquiries/complaints, by gender	$\text{Number women (men) clients with inquiries or complaints} / \text{Number total clients}$	Standard 2D4	CPP1/ CPP6	PPP2
	Client Protection	Percent of women clients who attend financial education programs	$\text{Number women clients that attended financial education programs in the year} / \text{Number total women clients}$	Standard 4C2	CPP3	
Institutional-Focus	Institutional	Percent women board members	$\text{Number women board members} / \text{Number total board members}$	Standard 5A7		
	Institutional	Percent women staff	$\text{Number women staff} / \text{Number total staff}$	Standard 5A7		
	Institutional	Percent women middle managers	$\text{Number women middle-managers} / \text{Number total middle managers}$	Standard 5A7		
	Institutional	Percent women senior managers	$\text{Number women senior managers} / \text{Number total senior managers}$	Standard 5A7		
	Institutional	Percent women front-line staff	$\text{Number women front-line staff} / \text{Number total front-line staff}$	Standard 5A7		
	Institutional	Voluntary staff attrition rate, by gender	$\text{Number women (men) voluntarily leaving institution} / \text{Number total women (men) staff}$	Standards 5B6/5C2/5C4		
	Institutional	Promotion rates, by gender	$\text{Number women (men) promoted} / \text{Number total women (men) staff}$	Standards 5B6/5C2/5C4		
Financial and Social Outcomes	Financial Outcomes	Percent of loan portfolio, by gender	$\text{Women's (men's) Gross Loan Portfolio} / \text{Total portfolio}$	Standards 1B3/4B3		
	Financial Outcomes	Average loan balance, by gender	$\text{Women's (men's) Gross loan portfolio} / \text{Number women (men) borrowers}$	Standards 1B3/4B3	CPP2	
	Financial Outcomes	Portfolio at risk > 30 days, by gender	$\text{Outstanding balance of portfolio overdue for women (men) for more than 30 days} / \text{Gross loan portfolio for women (men) clients}$		CPP2	
	Social Outcomes	Average percent change in net business income or assets by gender and/or average percent change in household income or assets, by gender	$\text{Average women (men) income in given year} / \text{Average women (men) income in prior year}$	Standards 1A3/1A4/1A5/1B8		PPP3
	Social Outcomes	Percent of women who use their loan for their own economic activity	$\text{Number women who obtain a loan and state that they will use it in their own business} / \text{Number total women clients}$	Standards 1A3/1A4/1A5	CPP2	PPP3
	Social Outcomes	Percent of women clients with school-aged children whose children are enrolled in school	$\text{Number women clients with school-aged children who state that all children are in school} / \text{Number total women clients with school-aged children}$	Standard 1A3/1A4, 1A5/1B8		PPP3
	Social Outcomes	Percent women clients that show improvement in housing conditions	$\text{Number women clients with improvement in household conditions metric (roof, floor, toilet, etc.)} / \text{Number total women clients}$	Standard 1A3/1A4, 1A5/1B8		PPP3



## Annex 8| W+ (formerly Women's Carbon Fund) Indicators

Domain	Outcome	Indicator
<b>Income and Assets</b>	Increased income in Households Increased ownership of assets Increased community funds under women's control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in women's income generation</li> <li>- Control over use of household income by - Access to business management development initiatives</li> <li>- Increase in Assets (land, trees, equipment, livestock)</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	Improved well-being and increased productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduced drudgery</li> <li>- increased discretionary time.</li> <li>- Increased sharing of women's work by</li> </ul>
<b>Education and Knowledge</b>	Increased knowledge and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased access to literacy/numeracy and business skills</li> <li>- Increased access to new ideas</li> <li>- Increased access to extension services, including agriculture and health</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership</b>	Increased decision making roles for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased representation in governance bodies</li> <li>- Increased numbers of women in executive positions of governance bodies</li> <li>- Increased quality of participation in community groups</li> <li>- women are actively supported /encouraged to participate and voice their opinions by</li> </ul>
<b>Food Security</b>	Decreased food insecurity (goal to decrease under and malnutrition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease in period of Food insecurity</li> <li>- Increase in yields</li> <li>- Increased access to seeds and seed diversity</li> <li>- Increased access to veterinary services</li> <li>-(veterinary services are open for longer hours to accommodate women and men</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	Improved health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved air, water quality</li> <li>- Improved sanitation and services</li> <li>- Access to Health education and Functional health posts</li> </ul>

Source: Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (2013) Women's Carbon Standard (WCS) Annex I



## NOTES

<sup>i</sup> Climate change finance comes from a range of sources: public sources include bilateral and multilateral agencies and climate-specific funds. (See [Annex I](#), <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/> and CPI, Climate Policy Institute “landscape of climate finance” reports for further details), public-private initiatives include export credits and transactions through the Clean Development Mechanism, and private flows, by far the largest component, include philanthropy and private investment. Precise figures are unknown, necessitating volume ranges – particularly for private sources. Total climate finance from developed countries to developing countries grew an estimated 15% between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. Source: Investments to End Poverty p.136-137

<sup>ii</sup> Adaptation finances could include capacity building and vulnerability assessments; alternative planting, storage and contingency systems; alternative coastal zone management; preventative health learning etc.

<sup>iii</sup> Mitigation finances have typically included energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, land stewardship, waste management and alternative industrial processing.

<sup>iv</sup> This was politically agreed to in 2009 in Copenhagen and committed to at the COP 16 in 2010

<sup>v</sup> See European Commission DG Environment and Climate Action (2011) Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying systems for climate finance in EU and its Member States

<sup>vi</sup> Source: Development Initiatives (2013) Investments to End Poverty <http://devinit.org/report/investments-to-end-poverty/> - data from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, and the ODI / Boell Foundation climate funds monitoring.

<sup>vii</sup> Private finances currently include Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), insurance facilities and risk guarantees, carbon market flows, philanthropic contributions and publicly leveraged finance. Some of this is partially tracked by the OECD, by UNCTAD and by the Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

<sup>viii</sup> CCBA (2011) Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects Part 2 – Social Impact Assessment tool box

<sup>ix</sup> CCBA (2011) (p. 8)

<sup>x</sup> WWB (2013)

<sup>xi</sup> See: Agrawala Shardul and Maëlis Carraro (2010), “Assessing the role of microfinance in fostering adaptation to climate change”, *OECD Environmental Working Paper No. 15*, 2010, OECD publishing

<sup>xii</sup> UNDP Measuring Democratic Governance: A framework for selecting pro-poor and gender sensitive indicators (May 2006)

<sup>xiii</sup> Global Development Research Centre based in Japan [www.gdrc.org/gender/](http://www.gdrc.org/gender/)

<sup>xiv</sup> The zero draft Outcome of Rio+20 (i.e. the basis for Member States’ negotiations) reads: “We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.”

<sup>xv</sup> Jeremy Rifkin (1991) *Biosphere Politics* (Chapter on Accounting for the Earth)

<sup>xvi</sup> Gender Inequality Index (GII) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/gii/>

<sup>xvii</sup> UNAIDS et al. (2012)

<sup>xviii</sup> United Nations (2012)

<sup>xix</sup> <http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm> the report takes issue with the prevailing “GDP fetishism” in the developed and emerging economies – there are three working groups: classical GDP issues, sustainable development and environment, and quality of life.

<sup>xx</sup> The rural poor are the most vulnerable to loss of Natural Capital (biodiversity and ecosystem services). Appropriate policies require an understanding of this link and ways to measure the importance of such services to incomes and livelihoods. Measuring the GDP of the Poor can clarify current dependence and risks to poverty, development and MDGs from losses of natural capital.

<sup>xxi</sup> TEEB –The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for national and International Policy Makers – Summary Report: Responding to the Value of Nature 2009, UNEP, p.5; see also: The EU’s Beyond GDP process which is

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piloting an environmental index for use alongside GDP and launching macro indicators to communicate key issues on sustainable development.

<sup>xxii</sup> The first version was released in 1993 by the United Nations following on from the discussions stimulated by the Brundtland Report in 1987 and the Rio Earth summit in 1992. Its development process has involved experts from large international organizations, national statistic offices, universities, and consultants.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Documents for the forty-third session of the Statistical Commission New York, 28 February to 2 March 2012, UN

<sup>xxiv</sup> See ECORYS 2012 for more details.

<sup>xxv</sup> See Seth Kaplan (2012) Do development indicators deceive us? Here is a better approach :

<http://www.globaldashboard.org/2012/11/05/do-development-indicators-deceive-us-here-is-a-better-approach/>

Accessed 23/09/13

<sup>xxvi</sup> Evaluation of GAVI Gender Policy: Key Recommendations 14 December 2012 [www.gavialliance.org/library/documents/gavi-documents/evaluations/gavi-gender-policy-recommendations-report/](http://www.gavialliance.org/library/documents/gavi-documents/evaluations/gavi-gender-policy-recommendations-report/)

<sup>xxvii</sup> Source: Commission on Information and Accountability for Women and Children's Health. Keeping Promises, Measuring Results. World Health Organisation 2011

<sup>xxviii</sup> One fundamental difference between the surveyed frameworks and indicators is whether their underpinning basis is production or consumption based. Within the three major green growth frameworks, the System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA), the World Bank Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) approach and the Ecological Footprint (EF), the SEEA and ANS frameworks take a production approach, and the EF is the only one to take a consumption approach.

<sup>xxix</sup> IUCN (2013) Gender Review of the Climate Investment Funds p.9

<sup>xxx</sup> ADB 2013 p.29 table

<sup>xxxi</sup> The ICF aims for a balanced allocation between adaptation (50%), low carbon development (30%) and forestry (20%). International Climate Fund (ICF) Implementation Plan 2011/12 – 2014/15 Technical Paper

<https://www.gov.uk/.../uk-International-Climate-Fund-technical-working...>

<sup>xxxii</sup> Established in 2003 by the WWF, the Gold Standard is an award winning certification standard for carbon mitigation projects, recognised internationally as the benchmark for quality in both the compliance and voluntary carbon markets. The Gold Standard is the standard of choice for multiple governments, multinationals and the United Nations and the only certification standard trusted and endorsed by more than 80 NGOs worldwide.

<http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/frequently-asked-questions/gold-standard-foundation>

<sup>xxxiii</sup> <http://www.co2offsetresearch.org/policy/CCBS.html>

<sup>xxxiv</sup> <http://epi.yale.edu/about>

<sup>xxxv</sup> <http://www.epi2010.yale.edu/Metrics>

<sup>xxxvi</sup> L. Schalteck (2009) Bringing Gender Equality to Adaptation Financing I: Special Climate Change Fund Heinrich Boell Foundation Ecology Brief

<sup>xxxvii</sup> See <http://environmentgenderindex.org/>

<sup>xxxviii</sup> This toolkit provides a framework for explicitly addressing race, gender and economic equity in initiatives involving green-collar jobs. Because institutions at all levels routinely (albeit often unintentionally) replicate such inequities, advancing equity requires commitment, conscious attention and concrete steps. This toolkit provides guidance for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating initiatives that establish green-collar jobs. It can be applied to the public and/or private sector, in both for-profit and non-profit organizations. One reason for the toolkit's focus on government-funded green jobs is that their public nature provides avenues to demand accountability, transparency and equity in spending. Using various public accountability provisions, equity advocates can exert pressure on elected officials and administrators to ensure that green projects are created, funded, administered, regulated and monitored in ways that produce equitable outcomes. Authored by Yvonne Yen Liu and Terry Keleher (2009) [http://www.arc.org/downloads/Green\\_Toolkit\\_112009.pdf](http://www.arc.org/downloads/Green_Toolkit_112009.pdf)

<sup>xxxix</sup> Social Watch 2005

<sup>xl</sup> Women's World Banking 2013 Gender Performance Indicators: *How well are we serving women?*

<sup>xli</sup> Women's World Banking (2013) Gender Performance Indicators: *How well are we serving women?*

<sup>xlii</sup> WWB 2013 (p.3)

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- <sup>xliii</sup> Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management. See <http://www.wplus.org/>
- <sup>xliiv</sup> Social institutions are defined as *long lasting codes of conduct, norms, traditions and informal and formal laws*, and are considered the building blocks of human behaviour and social interaction.
- <sup>xlv</sup> IFPRI/IRLI (2012) GAAP Gender, Agriculture, & Assets Project: A Toolkit on Collecting Gender & Assets Data in Qualitative & Quantitative Program Evaluations  
<http://www.fsnnetwork.org/resource-library/gender-integration/gaap-gender-agriculture-assets-project-toolkit-collecting-gender>
- <sup>xlvi</sup> <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/women-s-empowerment-agriculture-index>
- <sup>xlvii</sup> Boyd, E. (2002) The Noel Kempff project in Bolivia: Gender, power and decision-making in climate mitigation. *Gender and Development* 10.2: 70-77.
- <sup>xlviii</sup> Tacconi, L., S. Mahanty, and H. Suich (2009). Assessing the potential livelihood impacts of incentive payments for avoided deforestation. Paper presented at the XIII World Forestry Congress 18 - 23 October 2009. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- <sup>xlix</sup> "The aim of the SREP is to pilot and demonstrate the viability of low carbon pathways by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy". See more IUCB review p. 53
- <sup>i</sup> IUCN p. 54
- <sup>ii</sup> Daniels, C (2013) Gender in Action: 2012 Gender Report of UNDP-Supported GEF-financed Projects.
- <sup>iii</sup> World Economic Forum (2005) Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap
- <sup>liii</sup> Sierra, K., Robert Timmons, Michele de Nevers, Claire Langley and Cory Smith (2013) First Steps toward a Quality of Climate Finance Scorecard (QUODA-CF)
- <sup>liv</sup> Schalteck and Burns (2013)
- <sup>lv</sup> [www.thegef.org/gef/policy/gender](http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/gender)
- <sup>lvi</sup> See The Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported GEF-finance Projects  
<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/UNDP-GEF-TE-Guide.pdf>
- <sup>lvii</sup> [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.10\\_GEF\\_Policies\\_on\\_Safeguards\\_and\\_Gender\\_April\\_26\\_2011.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.10_GEF_Policies_on_Safeguards_and_Gender_April_26_2011.pdf)
- <sup>lviii</sup> Interview notes: Dima Reda Adaptation Fund 12/09/13
- <sup>lix</sup> G. Aboud (2011) p. 44
- <sup>lx</sup> See Schalteck and Burns (2013)
- <sup>lxi</sup> <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/mandate-and-governance.html> accessed 30/09/2013
- <sup>lxii</sup> Hicks, R., B. Parks, J. Roberts and M Tierney (2008) Greening Aid? Understanding the Environmental Impact of Development Assistance Oxford University Press UK, p. 261
- <sup>lxiii</sup> <http://www.twinside.org.sg/title2/climate/info.service/2013/climate130702.htm> accessed 21/10/13
- <sup>lxiv</sup> TWN Info Service on Climate Change 3 July 2013 Third World Network GCF Board debates objectives, results and indicators
- <sup>lxv</sup> Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: African Perspectives *University of Pretoria, Conference Report July 19-20, 2012* <https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/.../Pretoria%20Final%20report.pdf>
- <sup>lxvi</sup> Sven Harmeling, Linde Griebhaber, Raju Pandit Chhetri, David Eckstein Germanwatch Policy Brief (October 2013) How can the Green Climate Fund initiate a paradigm shift?
- <sup>lxvii</sup> Bridge 2007
- <sup>lxviii</sup> Asian Development Bank (2013) Stakeholder Engagement in Preparing Investments Plans for the Climate Investment Funds Case Studies from Asia (second edition)
- <sup>lxix</sup> *ibid*
- <sup>lxx</sup> <http://www.iisd.org/casl/caslguide/ComIndEx.htm>
- <sup>lxxi</sup> See <http://www.iisd.org/communities/cis.asp>
- <sup>lxxii</sup> Kusel, J. 2001. Assessing well-being in forest dependent communities. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* 13(1/2):359-384
- <sup>lxxiii</sup> *Ibid.* p. 374

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<sup>lxxiv</sup> Mitchell, R. E., and J. R. Parkins (2011) The challenge of developing social indicators for cumulative effects assessment and land use planning. *Ecology and Society* 16(2): 29. [online] URL: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol16/iss2/art29/>

<sup>lxxv</sup> Morrissey, J (2000) Indicators of citizen participation: lessons from learning teams in rural EZ/EC communities

<sup>lxxvi</sup> Liane Schalatek comments to author October 2013

<sup>lxxvii</sup> Novethic (2013) Choosing indicators to measure the ESG Performance of Investments Summary of a study by Dominique Blanc, Aela Cozic and Aurélie de Barochez, SRI Research Centre

<sup>lxxviii</sup> See EU CSR IMPACT report (2013) <http://csr-impact.eu/documents/documents-detail.html?documentid=22>  
IMPACT intends to create new tools and develop existing ones further to measure the impacts of CSR at different levels across European companies, sectors, regions and EU27. This study has indicated that there are no widely applied tools and methods which provide valid and representative assessments of the impacts of CSR for society. This has particular relevance given that the European Commission has redefined CSR – and public policy expectations – as enterprises taking responsibility for managing their positive and negative impacts on society. CSR Impact report (p.12)

<sup>lxxx</sup> de Sherbinin, A., A. Reuben, M. Levy, and L. Johnson. 2013 p.15

<sup>lxxxi</sup> de Sherbinin, A., A. Reuben, M. Levy, and L. Johnson. 2013

<sup>lxxxii</sup> Research carried out by the “Gender and Indicators” working group of the Commission on Women and Development. Document coordinated and drafted by Sophie Charlier and Lisette Caubergs