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# International Climate Finance and Gender Equality

Integrating gender in the design of scaled-up or new  
British High Commission Tanzania programmes

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**Query Question:** This query is to identify entry points for integrating gender equality into the design of five BHC DSM programmes - Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme, Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme, Transforming Energy Access (TEA) in Tanzania Programme, Enhancing Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania and the Corridors for Growth (C4G) Programme.

Key questions are:

1. How do the activities of each programme map onto the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environmental Strategy?
2. What are the potential opportunities and entry points for each programme in integrating gender equality?

In answering these questions there should be consideration of intersectionality—that women often experience multiple and overlapping marginalisation and vulnerability.

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# Acronyms

BHC DSM	British High Commission Dar es Salaam
C4G	Corridors for Growth
CoST	Infrastructure Transparency Initiative (originally Construction Sector Transparency Initiative)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMAP	Energy Sector – Management Assistance Programme
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICF	International Climate Finance
IP	Implementing Partner
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer/Questioning, Intersex and other gender and sexual identities
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LWPG GAP	Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
PPP	Public Private Partnership
TEA	Transforming Energy Access
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VfM	Value for Money
WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa

# Executive Summary

**British High Commission Dar Es Salaam (BHC DSM) is looking to scale up programming on climate change whilst incorporating the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity.** This report identifies entry points for integrating gender equality into the design of four BHC DSM programmes that are linked to the implementation of the BHC DSM Climate and Environment Strategy: the Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme, Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme, Transforming Energy Access (TEA) in Tanzania Programme, and Enhancing Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania. This review explores 1) how the activities of each programmes map onto the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environmental Strategy (adaptation, mitigation, finance and collaboration) and 2) the potential opportunities and entry points for each programme in integrating gender equality.

**All four programmes are 100% allocated to International Climate Finance, contain opportunities for collaboration, and map onto either the adaptation or mitigation pillars of the Climate and Environment Strategy.** The Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme aims to contribute to adaptation by strengthening urban resilience, developing pilots to help markets to demonstrate better management of organic waste, generate awareness, and help the city access climate finance for the Dar es Salaam Climate Action Plan. The Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme will address mitigation through support to Tanzania's transition to clean cooking fuels. The Transforming Energy Access (TEA) in Tanzania Programme contributes to mitigation by reducing deforestation and promoting low carbon energy through clean energy research and innovation projects, renewable energy, energy efficiency and demand-side management through support to Energy Sector – Management Assistance Programme (ES-MAP) and accelerating clean cooking in schools. The Enhancing Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania (WISER) will build adaptive capacities to respond to extreme weather and climate events and strengthen resilience in East and Southern Africa through improved uptake of weather and climate information services.

**The Corridors for Growth Programme (C4G) is 30% allocated to International Climate Finance although it is unclear from the concept note and logframe how the programme will incorporate climate action.** The programme will involve support to feasibility studies, project preparation and technical assistance through a World Bank Transport Trust Fund; technical assistance to build government capacity to procure and to implement Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects in infrastructure and power development through a World Bank PPP Trust Fund; and piloting an intervention to tackle violence and illicit trade at transport hubs through an NGO Accountable Grant.

**None of the programmes explicitly integrate gender throughout the concept note** though there is a brief mention in each, for example: links to the Business Country Plan goal on empowering women and girls (all programmes); ensuring that at least 50 percent of the beneficiaries are women (Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme and WISER); improving human health, especially for women and children, including by freeing up time and resources spent on collecting and procuring biomass fuel, and alleviate fuel poverty (MECS); and prioritising technologies with a strong female focus (TEA). C4G does not describe how gender issues will be addressed in infrastructure interventions. However, it does describe how a parallel project, TradeMark Africa will support female traders into formal trading routes (which will help to ensure the infrastructure benefits women) and how a new work on border security will help to reduce risks to vulnerable groups.

**This report suggests opportunities and entry points to further integrate gender into each ICF programme. For example:**

- **Enhanced awareness and understanding** through gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) analysis of the differentiated impact of climate change on men and women and the role women play as agents of change could most likely be at least partially achieved through existing sources of evidence in each programme. Where existing data is lacking or inadequate, new GEDSI analysis should be undertaken and the findings should be used to inform each case of new Business Cases.
- **There may be existing capacity to deliver gender-responsive climate action within implementing partners.** For example, Green Cities and Infrastructure Programme partners, such as the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative (CoST), have developed gender mainstreaming guidance, MECS has expertise in gender and modern energy cooking and WISER has published [guidance on designing and implementing gender-sensitive climate services](#).
- **Development of full business cases offers the opportunity for coherence in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive climate action** demonstrating how the programme will meet gender and women's empowerment commitments in UK climate and environment policy (Appraisal and Strategic Cases), ensuring analysis of equity outcomes as part of value for money considerations (Economic Case), and ensuring GEDSI is integrated into commercial and procurement processes (Commercial Case).
- **Ambition to ensure gender-responsive implementation is not currently evident from the concept notes.** FCDO's ICF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note suggests that gender-responsive and disability inclusive implementation should aim to be at a minimum 'empowering' (increases equality in access to assets, resources, capabilities and opportunities) and ideally 'transformative' (addresses prevailing power relations and tackles discriminatory practices that hold back individuals and groups, strengthening their decision-making, agency and control). The review of each concept note includes suggestions on targeted activities and embedding GEDSI considerations throughout all components.
- **Measuring progress against the UK's gender ICF ambitions** will involve monitoring the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective, as defined by the [OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker](#). In addition to this, this review suggests ways in which each programme could monitor and report on gender objectives such as: including gender indicators in the logframe and ensuring they are reported upon and any recommendations actioned; disaggregating data by sex and by disability, age and geography where it is possible to do so; and documenting gender learning to inform any future climate finance.

**The BHC DSM Climate and Environment Strategy could drive increased ambition across programmes.** Integrating GEDSI into the Climate and Environment Strategy would set the standard for other programmes and could support: the assessment and capacity building of implementing partners and government in a coordinated way; coherence in the implementation of UK commitments on gender-responsive ICF across programmes; gender-responsive and disability inclusive implementation that aims to be at a minimum 'empowering' and ideally 'transformative' as per the guidelines in the FCDO ICF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note; and support programmes to measure progress against the UK's gender ICF ambitions in line with published commitments.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background and purpose

British High Commission Dar Es Salaam (BHC DSM) is looking to scale up programming on climate change whilst incorporating the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity. This query is to identify entry points and opportunities for integrating gender equality into the design of five BHC DSM programmes: the Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme, Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme, Transforming Energy Access (TEA) in Tanzania Programme, Enhancing Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania and Corridors for Growth (C4G) Programme.

## 1.2 Key questions, methodology, audience and report structure

### Key questions

1. How do the activities of each programmes map onto the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environmental Strategy?
2. What are the potential opportunities and entry points for each programme in integrating gender equality?

In answering these questions there should be consideration of intersectionality—that women often experience multiple and overlapping marginalisation and vulnerability.

### Methodology, audience and report structure

The five concept notes were reviewed, and opportunities and entry points based on what has worked well have been proposed. This is based on the author's previous experience, and from evidence from similar programmes in Tanzania and elsewhere in East Africa/sub-Saharan Africa. The audience for the report is BHC DSM staff and implementers who are in the process of designing these new/scaled-up programmes.

The framework for analysis (see Figure 1) is based on the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environment Strategy (BHC Tanzania 2022) and is guided by UNFCCC's Enhanced Lima Work Programme (LWGP) on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) (See Box 1) and UK policy documents on development, climate finance, climate and environment, and women and girls (see Box 2). The report is structured around the findings of the review of each concept note and a final section provides some additional observations on how the Climate and Environment Strategy could support increased ambition in gender-responsive ICF programming. Annex 1 provides definitions of key terms.

## Strengthening climate and gender responsiveness

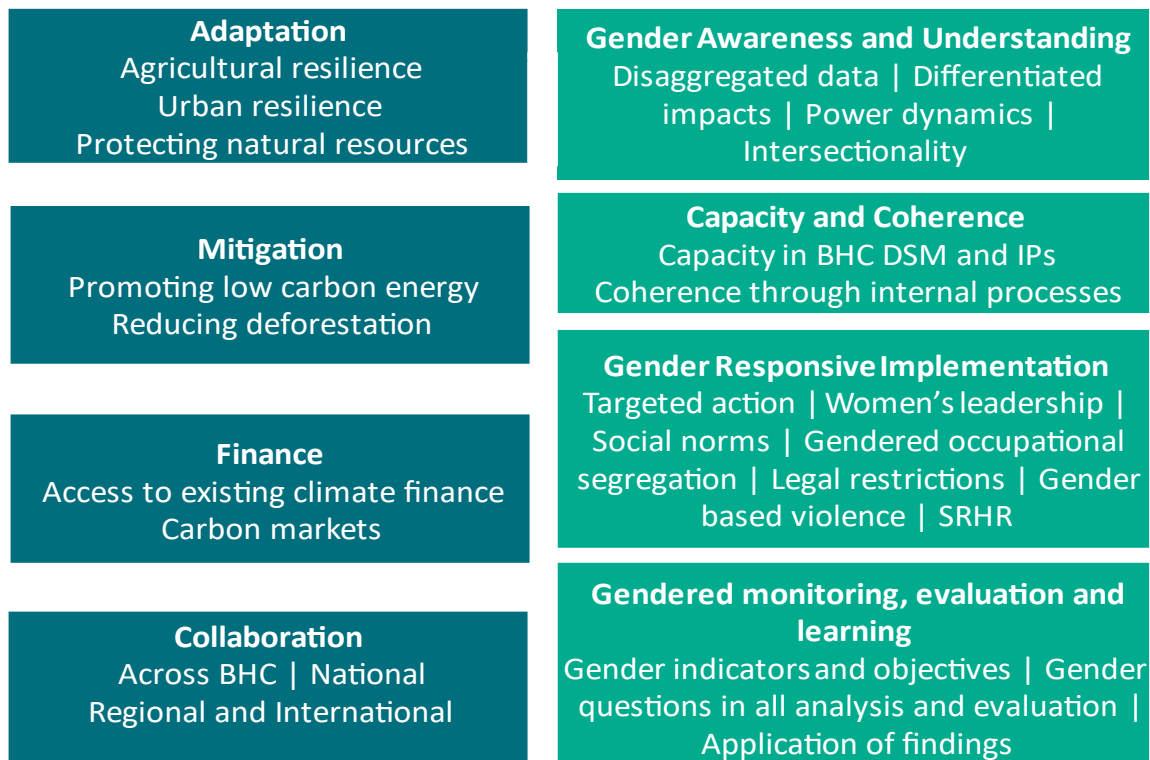


Figure 1: adapted from Livingstone and Hearle, 2023

### BOX 1: INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**The Paris Agreement:** “Parties should when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity” (UNFCCC, 2019).

**The Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (UNFCCC, 2019)** emphasises that a just transition to sustainable development can only be achieved if women are actively involved in developing and implementing all aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The GAP encourages:

- 1) Enhanced understanding of the differentiated impact of climate change on men and women, and the role women play as agents of change.
- 2) Gender balance, participation, and women’s leadership.
- 3) Coherence in integration of gender considerations.
- 4) Gender-responsive implementation in mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and development.
- 5) Monitoring and reporting to improve tracking of implementation and reporting on gender-related mandates.



## BOX 2: UK COMMITMENTS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

<p><b><u>International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014</u></b></p>	<p>States that development assistance should “contribute to reducing poverty in a way which is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender”, and humanitarian assistance, should take “account of any gender-related differences in the needs of those affected by the disaster or emergency.”</p>
<p><b><u>The UK International Development Strategy (2022)</u></b></p>	<p>Prioritises action on climate change, recognising that climate change and biodiversity loss are pushing millions into extreme poverty <i>and</i> prioritises unlocking the full potential and power of women and girls to accelerate progress on all global priorities including through action on education, empowerment and ending violence.</p>
<p><b><u>FCDO International Women and Girls Strategy 2023-2030</u></b></p>	<p>States that FCDO will “commit to at least 80% of FCDO’s bilateral aid programmes having a focus on gender equality by 2030 (using <u>OECD DAC Gender markers</u>). We will also increase the proportion of our International Climate Finance (ICF) that will be gender marked” (p.23). AND Commits the UK to “integrate gender and social inclusion objectives into our climate finance, programmes and strategies, enabling women and girls to be drivers of locally led adaptation and supporting their leadership in a just transition to a green, inclusive economy. We will ensure FCDO’s work on trade, infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing, including in green sectors and in digitally enabled enterprises, supports women’s economic empowerment” (p.25).</p>
<p><b><u>The UK International Climate Finance Strategy (2023)</u></b></p>	<p>States that “we must make climate finance more accessible, increase the share going to adaptation, scale up mitigation finance to drive low carbon investments, increase gender-responsiveness (as set out in the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and The Gender Action Plan) and integrate nature and social inclusion benefits, such as disability” (p.6).</p>
<p><b><u>UK Strategic Framework for International Climate and Nature Action (2023)</u></b></p>	<p>Commits the UK to “delivering on our commitments...to push for more gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches, empowering women, girls, people with disabilities and other marginalised groups to access the tools, support and opportunities needed to build climate resilience and promote meaningful participation” (p48).</p>
<p><b><u>FCDO Disability Inclusion and Rights Strategy 2022-2030</u></b></p>	<p>Commits the UK to embedding disability considerations in the ICF portfolio, investing in research and evidence on disability inclusive climate action, and institutionalising disability inclusion.</p>

## 2 Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme

The Dar es Salaam Urban Resilience Programme will strengthen urban resilience, with a focus on waste management in Dar es Salaam, through the Green Cities and Infrastructure component of the [Centres of Expertise](#). It will build on work carried out by the Urban Climate Action Programme and Tanzania Urban Resilience programme. It will develop pilots, identified in the Dar es Salaam Climate Action Plan, to help Dar es Salaam's markets to demonstrate better management of organic waste, generate awareness, and help the city access climate finance.

### 2.1 Links to the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environmental Strategy

Strategy Pillar	Climate and Environment related activities
<b>Adaptation</b>	Strengthen urban resilience, with a focus on waste management in Dar es Salaam
<b>Mitigation</b>	Successful rollout should lead to reductions of methane emissions from Dar es Salaam's only landfill site, as well as less emissions as a result of fewer truck journeys needed to take waste to landfill.
<b>Finance</b>	100% ICF. Programme will develop pilots to help markets to demonstrate better management of organic waste, generate awareness, and help the city access climate finance for the Dar es Salaam Climate Action Plan.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Implemented through the Green Cities & Infrastructure component of the Centres of Expertise. Builds on work carried out by the Urban Climate Action Programme and Tanzania Urban Resilience programme.

### 2.2 Opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<b>Awareness and understanding</b> GEDSI analysis of gendered differences and dynamics in waste management	<b>Use existing/gather new evidence to designing pilots</b> e.g. on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gender dynamics and gendered divisions of labour,</li> <li>- differences in employment status in formal and informal waste management,</li> <li>- who has control over resources and assets,</li> <li>- who makes decisions/participates in decision-making,</li> <li>- include analysis of the impact of age, disability, geography, sexual orientation, gender identity and other markers of identity as relevant.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">UNEP Gender and Waste Management Factsheet</a>
<b>Capacity to deliver gender-responsive pilot projects</b>	<b>Engage existing gender expertise, tools and technical support of partners in the Green Cities and Infrastructure Programme</b> to ensure capacity of partners in the pilot projects e.g. CoST, who have developed gender mainstreaming guidance for their own members.	<a href="#">CoST Mainstreaming Gender Equality Guidance Note</a>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<p><b>Coherence</b> in BHC DSM’s contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement and LWPG GAP, and UK policy commitments on gender and climate change.</p> <p><b>Coherence</b> in commercial and procurement processes</p>	<p><b>Strategic Case:</b> include how the programme will contribute to the Enhanced Lima Work Programme (LWGP) on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (GAP).</p> <p><b>Economic case:</b> refer to how the programme will ensure equitable outcomes for women as part of Value for Money (VfM) considerations.</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> refer to how the programme will address the gender and women’s empowerment commitments in UK climate and environment policy.</p> <p><b>Paris Alignment:</b> include how the programme will meet the gender requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> demonstrate how the programme meets and will measure the ICF commitment to be gender-responsive.</p> <p><b>Ensure commercial and procurement processes include GEDSI</b> e.g. procurement and bid assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include GEDSI objectives in terms of reference, tender documentation, scoring and evaluation criteria</li> <li>- consider mandating internal GEDSI expertise in tender documentation</li> <li>- encourage engagement with organisations working on inclusive climate action, including women’s, disability and LGBTQI+ rights organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>See Boxes 1 and 2</p> <p>ICF: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note (FCDO)</p>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <p>Ensure women have equitable access to formal employment, decent work with equitable pay, and decision-making roles</p>	<p><b>Include gender objectives e.g. addressing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gendered occupational segregation.</li> <li>- women’s unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities.</li> <li>- any legal barriers or social norms preventing decent work for women in waste management.</li> <li>- the health risks of waste picking and manual recycling.</li> <li>- preventing and responding to violence against women in addition to general safeguarding procedures.</li> <li>- supporting women entrepreneurs in waste management.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">WB Gender and Sustainable Cities Guidance Note.</a></p> <p><a href="#">WIEGO publications and resources e.g on women waste-pickers’ leadership, transitioning to formal economies, GBV.</a></p> <p><a href="#">WOW guidance note on unpaid care and domestic work.</a></p> <p><a href="#">WOW guidance note on promoting economic empowerment for women in the</a></p>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
		<a href="#">informal economy</a>
<p><b>Measure gender-based factors</b> relating to women’s economic empowerment and climate and health</p>	<p><b>Include gender indicators in the logframe</b> and ensure they are reported upon and any recommendations actioned.</p> <p><b>Disaggregate data by sex</b> and by other relevant factors e.g. disability, age and geography as appropriate for the context. Consider using the <a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a> to understand disability issues.</p> <p><b>Document gender learning</b> to provide evidence for any future proposals for Climate Finance.</p> <p><b>Monitor the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective</b> as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker (see definitions in Annex 1).</p>	<p><a href="#">Gender responsive programmes: Guidance on how to mainstream gender in waste projects (UNEP-IETC, 2022)</a></p> <p><a href="#">OECD DAC GE marker handbook</a></p> <p><a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a></p>

## 3 Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme

The Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) in Tanzania Programme will support Tanzania’s transition to cleaner fuels. It will help mitigate against climate change through reduced emissions and countering deforestation and support Sustainable Development Goals. It will use approaches including piloting (households and institutions), awareness raising, advocating for policy change, support to TANESCO (The Tanzania Electric Supply Company) to be a champion of e-cooking, and supporting the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to access climate finance.

### 3.1 Links to the four pillars of BHC DSM’s Climate and Environmental Strategy

Strategy Pillar	Climate and Environment related activities
<b>Adaptation</b>	Successful implementation of programme should lead to more resilient alternative livelihoods for those who would otherwise cleared forest for charcoal production and farming.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Support to Tanzania’s transition to cleaner fuels by encouraging transition from charcoal to a combination of clean cooking fuels, such as electric cooking and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/bioethanol. It will help mitigation through reduced emissions and deforestation.
<b>Finance</b>	MECS in Tanzania will help GoT to access climate finance for its clean cooking roadmap. MECS is a contributor to the £1 billion <a href="#">Ayrton Fund</a> – a UK ICF commitment for clean energy innovation.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Department of Energy is working on a clean cooking road map and have been engaging MECS, through local partner TaTEDO (Sustainable Energy Services Organization). MECS in Tanzania is managed by FCDO Research and Evidence Directorate. Sustainable Energy for all and World Food Programme will also be partners.

### 3.2 Opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<b>Awareness and understanding</b> GEDSI analysis of gender issues related to clean energy for cooking	<b>Use existing evidence to inform programme design e.g. explore evidence on</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- impact of polluting fuels and environmental degradation on women and children,</li> <li>- time and unpaid work women and children spend gathering fuel,</li> <li>- gender based violence linked to fuel collection,</li> <li>- opportunities and barriers for women entrepreneurs,</li> <li>- supply chains for modern energy cookstoves,</li> <li>- social or cultural barriers to switching to clean energy cookstoves.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Clean Cooking Alliance: Gender and Clean Cooking</a>
<b>Capacity of TaTEDO, TANESCO,</b>	<b>MECS has existing expertise and tools in gender and modern energy cooking which could be harnessed to</b>	<a href="#">Gender Equality and Women</a>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
GoT to deliver gender responsive MEC programming	<b>ensure implementing partners have the capacity to</b> a) undertake and use gender analysis, b) gender-responsive implementation, c) monitor and report on benefits of clean energy cookstoves and gender.	<a href="#">Empowerment in Modern Energy Cooking (MECS)</a>
<p><b>Coherence</b> in BHC DSM’s contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement and LWPG GAP, and UK policy commitments on gender and climate change.</p> <p><b>Coherence</b> in commercial and procurement processes</p>	<p><b>Strategic Case:</b> include how the programme will contribute to the LWGP GAP.</p> <p><b>Economic case:</b> refer to how the programme will ensure equitable outcomes for women as part of VfM considerations.</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> refer to how the programme will address the gender and women’s empowerment commitments in UK climate and environment policy.</p> <p><b>Paris Alignment:</b> include how the programme will meet the gender requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> demonstrate how the programme meets the ICF commitment to be gender-responsive.</p> <p><b>Ensure commercial and procurement processes include GESDI</b> e.g. procurement and bid assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include GESDI objectives in terms of reference, tender documentation, scoring and evaluation criteria,</li> <li>- consider mandating internal GESDI expertise,</li> <li>- encourage engagement with organisations working on inclusive climate action including women’s, disability and LGBTQI+ rights organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>See Boxes 1 and 2</p> <p>ICF: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note (FCDO)</p>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <p>Ensure women’s needs and aspirations are considered in the transition to clean cooking fuels.</p>	<p><b>Include gender objectives in the pilot design e.g. objectives relating to issues such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- freeing up time and resources spent by women and girls on collecting and procuring biomass fuels,</li> <li>- women and girls’ health and fuel use,</li> <li>- investing in women-owned enterprises, supply chains and companies employing gender-responsive business models,</li> <li>- preventing, protecting women from, and providing responses to gender based violence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Engage women’s organisations and ensure awareness raising and policy advocacy reflect gender issues e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gendered social and cultural norms and stereotypes relating to energy use.</li> <li>- advocacy for policy objectives that consider gender issues in modern energy cooking e.g. time use, unpaid work/care, health, and gender based violence</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">MECS: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Modern Energy Cooking</a></p> <p><a href="#">2x Global gender lens investing toolkits</a></p> <p><a href="#">Solar Sister: Energy access and women entrepreneurs in last mile communities</a></p>
<p><b>Measure gender-based factors</b> that relate to clean energy cooking in</p>	<p><b>Include gender indicators in the logframe</b> such as <a href="#">2x Challenge</a> indicators and ensure they are reported upon, and any recommendations actioned.</p>	<p><a href="#">2x Challenge Criteria</a></p>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
addition to reduced emissions	<p><b>Disaggregate data by sex</b> and by other relevant factors e.g. disability, age and geography. Consider using the <a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a> to understand disability issues.</p> <p><b>Document gender learning</b> to provide evidence for any future proposals for Climate Finance.</p> <p><b>Consider measuring the co-benefits of climate, health and gender programming</b> e.g. in addition to reducing emissions, measure the benefits of supporting women entrepreneurs and gender-responsive businesses, women’s engagement in sustained adoption of clean cooking technologies, and the health benefits of changing cooking practices.</p> <p><b>Monitor the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective</b> as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker.</p>	<p><a href="#">WB: Building Evidence to Unlock Impact Finance: A Field Assessment of Clean Cooking Co-Benefits for Climate, Health, and Gender.</a></p> <p><a href="#">OECD GE marker handbook</a></p> <p><a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a></p>

## 4 Transforming Energy Access (TEA) in Tanzania Programme

The Transforming Energy Access (TEA) Tanzania Programme will help Tanzania to deliver on mitigation objectives by reducing deforestation and promoting low carbon energy whilst supporting a range of Sustainable Development Goals including health, gender equality, clean energy access and industry and innovation.

### 4.1 Links to the four pillars of BHC DSM's Climate and Environmental Strategy

Strategy Pillar	Climate and Environment related activities
<b>Adaptation</b>	Secondary benefits of the programme may relate to increasing resilience e.g. through productive uses of electricity, and clean cooking in the education system.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Reducing deforestation and promoting low carbon energy through: 1. Energy Catalyst Round 10 match funding grants for research and innovation clean energy projects. 2. Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ES-MAP) renewable energy, energy efficiency and demand-side management, clean cooking, and productive uses of electricity through World Bank Trust Fund. 3. Accelerating the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools programme implemented by Sustainable Energy for All, World Food Programme and GoT.
<b>Finance</b>	100% ICF. TEA is also a contributor to the £1 billion <a href="#">Ayrton Fund</a> – a UK Government ICF commitment for clean energy innovation.
<b>Collaboration</b>	The three components engage a range of partners: World Bank, World Food Programme, Sustainable Energy for All, GoT.

### 4.2 Opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<b>Awareness and understanding</b> GEDSI analysis of the impact of different sources of energy on women and men, and the role women play as agents of change in a transition to clean energy.	<b>Use existing sources of evidence from ES-MAP and SE for All such as Environmental and Social Impact analyses (ESIA) to build and share understanding and awareness of gender issues in renewable energy e.g. analysis of the differentiated use of energy and the impact of transitions to renewable energy for women and men's health, livelihoods and education including analysis of impacts depending on age, disability, sexuality and gender identity, religion, ethnicity, location etc.</b> <b>Where ESIA does not include gender analysis undertake separate analysis of the above gender issues.</b>	<a href="#">ESMAP Renewable Energy Resource Mapping In Tanzania</a>  <a href="#">Gender Implications of Energy Use and Energy Access</a>
<b>Capacity of ES-MAP in Tanzania, SE for All, WFP and GoT</b>	<b>Engage UK Research and Innovation, FCDO Research and Evidence Directorate and ES-MAP's existing gender expertise to assess and build capacity of all implementing partners.</b>	<a href="#">Gender and Inclusion Strategies for SMEs in the Off-Grid Energy Sector</a>



Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<p><b>Coherence</b> in BHC DSM's contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement and LWPG GAP, and UK policy commitments on gender and climate change.</p> <p><b>Coherence</b> in commercial and procurement processes</p>	<p><b>Strategic Case:</b> include how the programme will contribute to the LWGP GAP.</p> <p><b>Economic case:</b> refer to how the programme will ensure equitable outcomes for women as part of VfM considerations.</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> refer to how the programme will address gender and commitments in UK climate and environment policy.</p> <p><b>Paris Alignment:</b> include how the programme will meet the gender requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> demonstrate how the programme meets the ICF commitment to be gender-responsive.</p> <p><b>Ensure commercial and procurement processes include GESDI</b> e.g. procurement and bid assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include GESDI objectives in terms of reference, tender documentation, scoring and evaluation criteria</li> <li>- consider mandating internal GESDI expertise</li> <li>- encourage engagement with organisations working on inclusive climate action, including women's, disability and LGBTQI+ rights organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>See Boxes 1 and 2</p> <p>ICF: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note (FCDO)</p>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <p>Address differentiated impacts and opportunities in the energy sector, women's economic empowerment in the energy sector, and health benefits of clean cooking in schools.</p>	<p><b>Ensure Energy Catalyst Round 10 includes GESDI in grant requirements</b> for research and innovation clean energy projects.</p> <p><b>Include gender objectives in each component addressing e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women's and men's different experiences of energy poverty, energy uses, and health impacts of fuel use,</li> <li>- Women's economic empowerment in the energy sector: address gender specific constraints and barriers; ensure access to decent work and control over work-related decisions; and ensure access to and control over economic assets,</li> <li>- Women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes in the energy sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consider entry points through existing fora to encourage collaboration on gender-responsive climate action</b> between the partners involved in the three components – World Bank, World Food Programme, Sustainable Energy for All, GoT.</p>	<p><a href="#">Power with Full Force   Getting to Gender Equality in the Hydropower Sector</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gender Equality in the Off-Grid Solar Sector: A Primer</a></p> <p><a href="#">Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship programme</a></p> <p><a href="#">Guidance on gender in large-scale renewable energy (USAID)</a></p> <p><a href="#">GESI guidance on mainstreaming in climate and energy projects (UK PACT)</a></p>
<p><b>Measure gender-based factors</b> that affect women's different energy use, impacts of different sources of fuel, and</p>	<p><b>Include gendered indicators in the logframe such as 2x Challenge indicators</b> and ensure they are reported upon and any recommendations actioned.</p> <p><b>Disaggregate data by sex</b> and by other relevant factors e.g. disability, age and geography. Consider using the Washington Group Disability Questions to understand disability issues.</p>	<p><a href="#">WOW Helpdesk's Targeted Guidance on Measurement of Women's Economic Empowerment</a></p> <p><a href="#">2x Challenge Criteria</a></p>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<p>constraints and opportunities in the energy sector.</p>	<p><b>Document gender learning</b> to provide evidence for any future proposals for Climate Finance.</p> <p><b>Consider measuring the co-benefits of climate, health and gender programming</b> e.g. in addition to reducing emissions, measure the benefits of supporting women entrepreneurs and gender-responsive businesses, women’s engagement on sustained adoption of clean cooking technologies, and the health benefits of changing cooking practices.</p> <p><b>Monitor the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective (see Annex 1)</b> as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker.</p>	<p><a href="#">Building Evidence to Unlock Impact Finance</a></p> <p><a href="#">OECD GE marker handbook</a></p> <p><a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a></p>

# 5 Enhancing Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania

The centrally managed programme (CMP) WISER (Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa) aims to improve the uptake of weather and climate information services to strengthen resilience in East and Southern Africa.

## 5.1 Links to the four pillars of BHC DSM’s Climate and Environmental Strategy

Strategy Pillar	Climate and Environment related activities
<b>Adaptation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build adaptive capacities to respond to extreme weather and climate events</li> <li>• Strengthen resilience in East and Southern Africa through improved uptake of weather and climate information services</li> </ul>
<b>Mitigation</b>	N/A
<b>Finance</b>	100 % ICF
<b>Collaboration</b>	WISER, UK Met Office and Tanzania’s Meteorological Society

## 5.2 Opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<b>Awareness and understanding</b> GEDSI analysis of climate information needs	<p><b>Use existing evidence to inform programme design</b> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on women and men’s different access to climate information,</li> <li>- gender norms and women and men’s different roles and responsibilities in using climate information and responding to climate events,</li> <li>- the impact of age, disability, geography, sexual orientation, gender identity and other markers of identity as relevant.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Checklist: Gender Considerations for Climate Services and Safety Nets</a>
<b>Capacity of a) meteorologists, forecasters and observers, b) other stakeholders, and c) local communities.</b>	<p><b>Engage existing WISER gender expertise and tools</b> in designing capacity building of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stakeholders including farmers and extension officers (Objective III)</li> <li>- local communities (Objective V and VI)</li> </ul> <p><b>Ensure women meteorologists and observers participate</b> in the forum for enhanced capacity building (Activity 2). If there are few or no women meteorologists, consider training and ongoing mentoring in any future additional programming.</p>	<a href="#">Designing and implementing gender-sensitive climate services projects for funders and implementers</a> (WISER, 2021)
<b>Coherence</b> in BHC DSM’s contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement and	<b>Strategic Case:</b> include how the programme will contribute to the LWGP GAP.	See Box 1 and 2  ICF: Gender Equality and Social

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<p>LWPG GAP, and UK policy commitments on gender and climate change.</p> <p><b>Coherence in commercial and procurement processes</b></p>	<p><b>Economic case:</b> refer to how the programme will ensure equitable outcomes for women as part of VfM considerations.</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> refer to how the programme will address the gender and women’s empowerment commitments in UK climate and environment policy.</p> <p><b>Paris Alignment:</b> include how the programme will meet the gender requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> demonstrate how the programme meets the ICF commitment to be gender-responsive.</p> <p><b>Ensure commercial and procurement processes include GEDSI</b> e.g. procurement and bid assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include GEDSI objectives in terms of reference, tender documentation, scoring and evaluation criteria</li> <li>- consider mandating internal GEDSI expertise</li> <li>- encourage engagement with organisations working on inclusive climate action, including women’s, disability and LGBTQI+ rights organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>Inclusion Guidance Note (FCDO)</p>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <p>Ensure women can access and understand climate information, and can respond to extreme weather and climate events</p>	<p><b>Include gender objectives in the programme design e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- addressing constraints and opportunities to women’s access to climate information,</li> <li>- ensuring women’s leadership and participation in programme design and activities,</li> <li>- ensuring capacity to understand and respond to climate information through access to information, technology and ongoing training/mentoring if required.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ensure women seasonal forecast experts participate</b> in preparatory work (if there are any) (Activity i).</p> <p><b>Engage women’s groups</b> in a) the National Outlook Forum and the co-production and dissemination of seasonal climate forecasting (Activity iii) and b) the National Media stakeholder’s session (Activity iv). If direct engagement with women’s groups is sensitive, consult before the events.</p>	<p><a href="#">Women’s Weather Watch in Fiji</a></p> <p><a href="#">Making weather and climate services more gender-sensitive</a> (WMO, no date)</p>
<p><b>Measure gender-based factors that influence inequalities in access and use of climate information</b></p>	<p><b>Disaggregate data by sex</b> and by other relevant factors e.g. disability, age and geography. Consider using the Washington Group Disability Questions to understand disability issues.</p> <p><b>Include gender specific indicators</b> e.g. i) access to group processes, ii) access to sources and formats, iii) relevance of weather and climate information, iv) capacities to act on information, and v) women’s participation in agricultural decision-making.</p> <p><b>Monitor the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective</b> as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker.</p>	<p><a href="#">Inclusion of gender equality in monitoring and evaluation of climate services</a> (CGIAR, 2018)</p> <p><a href="#">OECD GE marker handbook</a></p> <p><a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a></p>

## 6 Corridors for Growth Programme

The Corridors for Growth (C4G) Programme aims to improve the quality of investment in Tanzania’s infrastructure through: feasibility studies, project preparation and technical assistance to accelerate investment in strategic road, rail, and marine infrastructure in main economic corridors (World Bank Transport Trust Fund); technical assistance to build government capacity to procure and to implement Public- Private Partnership (PPP) projects in infrastructure and power development in Tanzania (World Bank PPP Trust Fund) and piloting an intervention to tackle violence and illicit trade at transport hubs (NGO Accountable Grant).

### 6.1 Links to the four pillars of BHC DSM’s Climate and Environmental Strategy

Strategy Pillar	Climate and Environment related activities
<b>Adaptation</b>	N/A
<b>Mitigation</b>	World Bank will prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment with a detailed analysis of alternatives, and specific mitigation measures for each project.
<b>Finance</b>	30% of C4G will be ICF and the Trust Fund Managers will be required to submit regular progress against ICF Key Performance Indicators. (Note, it is unclear in the concept note and logframe how ICF will be used for climate action).
<b>Collaboration</b>	No collaboration noted that is related to climate and environment activities.

### 6.2 Opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<b>Awareness and understanding</b> GEDSI analysis of major transport and infrastructure projects	<b>Use existing sources of evidence from World Bank such as Environmental and Social Impact analyses to inform GEDSI analysis e.g. analysis of:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- women and men’s different travel patterns,</li> <li>- security and safety concerns,</li> <li>- access to employment opportunities related to transportation and infrastructure projects,</li> <li>- the impact of increased transport and pollution on women and men in local communities,</li> <li>- the impacts of social norms and laws on gendered job segregation, access to formal and informal employment (recognising that formal employment is not always suitable for women’s circumstances) and gender-based violence.</li> </ul> <b>Where ESIA does not include gender analysis undertake separate analysis</b> of the above gender issues.	<a href="#">Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Infrastructure Cheat Sheet</a>
<b>Capacity to deliver gender-responsive feasibility studies, project preparation and</b>	<b>Use existing expertise, e.g. from within the World Bank and the UK’s Green Cities and Infrastructure Centre of Expertise</b> to ensure gender-responsive climate action is integrated into: technical assistance activities and capacity building; project preparation concept notes; project preparation activities.	<a href="#">World Bank Guidelines to mainstream gender in transport projects</a>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
<p>technical assistance.</p> <p><b>Capacity</b> to deliver gender-responsive intervention to tackle violence and illicit trade.</p>	<p><b>Ensure the capacity of the partner identified to pilot the intervention at transport hubs</b> in designing and delivering gender-responsive interventions and specific expertise in addressing gender-based violence.</p> <p><b>Provide GEDSI training for government officials, managers, engineers, technical experts and programme staff</b> involved in infrastructure planning and design. Ensure public procurement policies and capacity in procurement officials to consider gender and climate criteria in procurement processes e.g supporting gender inclusive supply chains and women entrepreneurs.</p>	<p><a href="#">Gender and Sustainable Cities. Guidance Note</a></p>
<p><b>Coherence</b> in BHC DSM's contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement and LWPG GAP, and UK policy commitments on gender and climate change.</p> <p><b>Coherence</b> in commercial and procurement processes</p>	<p><b>Strategic Case:</b> include how the programme will contribute to the LWGP GAP.</p> <p><b>Economic case:</b> refer to how the programme will ensure equitable outcomes for women as part of VfM considerations.</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> refer to how the programme will address gender and commitments in UK climate and environment policy.</p> <p><b>Paris Alignment:</b> include how the programme will meet the gender requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> demonstrate how the programme meets the ICF commitment to be gender-responsive.</p> <p><b>Ensure commercial and procurement processes include GEDSI e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include GEDSI objectives in tender documentation, and scoring and evaluation criteria</li> <li>- consider mandating internal GEDSI expertise</li> <li>- encourage engagement with organisations working on inclusive climate action, including women's, disability and LGBTQI+ rights organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>See Box 1 and 2</p> <p>ICF: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note (FCDO)</p>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <p>Raise ambition by integrating gender responsive climate action throughout C4G.</p>	<p><b>Ensure women's participation and engagement of women's organisations</b> in the design, delivery and monitoring of interventions.</p> <p><b>Consider building women's capacity and promote skills development in infrastructure and planning e.g.</b> training and skill development programmes aimed at women, people with disabilities, and groups affected by marginalisation to enhance their technical knowledge, decision-making abilities, and entrepreneurship skills.</p> <p><b>Raise ambition, beyond linking to Trade Mark Africa work with women traders, to ensure women have equitable access to formal employment, decent work with equitable pay, improved quality and returns from work for women who choose to stay in the informal</b></p>	<p><a href="#">OECD Women in Infrastructure - Selected Stocktaking of good practices for inclusion of women in infrastructure</a></p> <p><a href="#">World Bank Guidelines to mainstream gender in transport projects</a></p> <p>ICED Facility: <a href="#">Disability inclusion: Infrastructure sector entry points</a></p>

Opportunities	Entry points	Examples/tools
	<p><b>economy, and decision-making roles</b> in any employment opportunities that arise from the transportation routes and port expansions.</p> <p><b>Explicitly link C4G ICF to interventions that involve climate change actions.</b> Note, this may be included in the programme but is not evident from the concept note and logframe. For example, the ICF KPI 2 indicator in the logframe “Cumulative volume of public sector finance mobilised by ICF programme activities” appears to relate to ICF indicator 11 “public finance mobilised for climate change purposes”. The assumption in the logframe is that ICF related additional financing will be secured for Green Port Interventions through a scaled up TradeMark East Africa programme rather than C4G.</p>	<p><a href="#">ICED facility: Infrastructure and Transport for Women’s Economic Empowerment Gender and Sustainable Cities. Guidance Note</a></p> <p><a href="#">ICF KPI 11 methodology note 2024: public finance mobilised for climate change purposes</a></p>
<p><b>Measure gender-based factors</b> relating to women’s experiences of and roles in transportation and infrastructure interventions.</p>	<p><b>Integrate gender and ICF into core objectives and indicators</b> in the logframe rather than having separate ICF indicators that do not relate directly to the core objectives of C4G (as per logframe shared for this review).</p> <p><b>Consider measuring ICF KPI 6: tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided</b> given the project’s role in increasing capacity of the port and developing new transportation routes.</p> <p><b>Agree on clear gender-responsive annual targets, workplans, reporting requirements and logframe targets</b> with the World Bank and the NGO designing the intervention to tackle violence and illicit trade at transport hubs.</p> <p><b>Include gender considerations in analysis of outcomes and value for money</b> e.g. as part of C4G quarterly and annual progress reports from WB. This could include e.g. impact of transport routes on women’s livelihoods and the impact of increased pollution on local communities as a result of increased port capacity.</p> <p><b>Disaggregate data by sex</b> and by other relevant factors e.g. disability, age and geography as appropriate for the context. Consider using the <a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a> to understand disability prevalence.</p> <p><b>Document gender learning</b> to provide evidence for any future proposals on Climate Finance.</p> <p><b>Monitor the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective</b> as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Markers (see definitions in Annex 1).</p>	<p><a href="#">OECD Women in Infrastructure - Selected Stocktaking of good practices for inclusion of women in infrastructure</a></p> <p><a href="#">Enhancing Gender Equality in Infrastructure Development: Theories of Change, Indicators, and Sector Strategies (adb.org)</a></p> <p><a href="#">ICF indicator methodologies</a></p> <p><a href="#">OECD GE marker handbook</a></p> <p><a href="#">Washington Group Disability Questions</a></p>

## 7 Additional observations

The review of the five concept notes reveals a number of ways in which the BHC DSM Climate and Environment team can support increased gender-responsive climate action across BHC DSM in support of UK commitments on gender-responsive climate action:

**Demonstrate leadership:** integrating GESDI into the Climate and Environment Strategy would set the standard for programmes.

**Assess and build capacity** within BHC DSM and with implementing partners, including Government of Tanzania. This capacity should ensure the ability to undertake sector specific GESDI analysis and apply the findings to programme design, design gender-responsive ICF programmes, and report on gender results, including disaggregated data and the quality of results.

**Ensure coherence in the implementation of UK commitments on gender-responsive ICF** e.g.

- demonstrating how a programme will contribute to the LWGP and GAP (Strategic Case),
- ensuring analysis of equity outcomes as part of VfM considerations (Economic Case),
- demonstrating how the programme will meet gender and women's empowerment commitments in UK climate and environment policy (Appraisal Case).
- ensuring commercial and procurement processes include GESDI (Commercial Case).

**Support gender-responsive and disability inclusive implementation that aims to be at a minimum 'empowering' and ideally 'transformative'** as per the guidelines in the FCDO ICF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note. This could mean including a component that specifically focuses on GESDI and embedding GESDI throughout all components.

**Support programmes to measure progress against the UK's gender ICF ambitions** by monitoring the proportion of ICF that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective, as defined by the OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker (GE Marker). According to the ICF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guidance Note, all new ICF programmes should be designed, if possible, to score at least a 1 (significant) against the GE Marker (see [OECD GE marker handbook](#)). Support programmes to measure disability inclusion in ICF components using the [OECD DAC disability marker guidance](#).



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# ANNEX 1: Definitions

**Adaptation:** adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities to do with climate change (UNFCCC, 2021)

**Climate change:** a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability (United Nations, 1992).

**Climate variability:** Refers to variations of the climate on all spatial and temporal scales beyond individual weather events and can be due to natural or human activity (IPCC, 2018).

**DAC Gender Equality Marker:** a statistical tool to record aid activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. Projects/programmes marked as significant and principal (score 1 and 2) are counted as gender equality focused aid. Scores are defined as:

- NOT TARGETED (SCORE 0): The project/programme has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target gender equality.
- SIGNIFICANT (SCORE 1): Gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/ programme.
- PRINCIPAL (SCORE 2): Gender equality is the main objective of the project/ programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this gender equality objective.

**Gender equality:** Equality of opportunity and equitable outcomes for all women and men where access to life chances and opportunities are not constrained by, nor dependent on, their sex. This usually requires strategies that compensate for women's historical social and political disadvantage at every level, that prevents women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field (DFID, 2019).

**Gender responsive:** intentionally employing gender considerations to affect the design, implementation and results of programmes and policies to reflect girls' and women's realities and needs, valuing their perspectives, respecting their experiences, and ultimately empowering girls and women (UNICEF, 2017).

**Gendered occupational segregation:** dominance of one sex in a particular occupation or the higher share of one sex relative to the expected share ([EIGE website](#))

**Mitigation:** efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sinks (e.g., increasing forest areas) (UNFCCC, 2021).

**Resilience:** the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management (UNDRR, 2021).

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