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# Gender

**Annexes to the Final Report**

**June 2026**

Independent  
Evaluation of the  
GCF's Approach to  
Gender





GREEN CLIMATE FUND  
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

# Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Approach to Gender

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ANNEXES TO THE FINAL REPORT

06/2026

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175, Art center-daero  
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004  
Republic of Korea  
Tel. (+82) 032-458-6450  
Email: [ieu@gcfund.org](mailto:ieu@gcfund.org)  
<https://ieu.greenclimate.fund>

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#### **Credits**

*Head of the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit:* Andreas Reumann  
*Task manager:* Genta Konci, Evaluation Specialist, Independent Evaluation Unit  
*Editing:* Greg Clough  
*Layout and design:* Giang Pham, Josephine Wambui Ngala  
*Cover design:* Therese Gonzaga

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AE</b>	Accredited entity
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement
<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>APR</b>	Annual performance report
<b>ATT</b>	Average treatment effect
<b>B.[XX]</b>	The [XX]th meeting of the Board
<b>CABEI</b>	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds
<b>COFIDES</b>	Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, Brazil
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>DAE</b>	Direct access entity
<b>DGEC</b>	Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat
<b>EE</b>	Executing entity
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia
<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and social safeguard
<b>FAA</b>	Funded Activity Agreement
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FIRA</b>	Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura, Méxicocoexico
<b>FMCN</b>	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.
<b>FNEC</b>	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat, Benin
<b>FP</b>	Funding proposal
<b>GA</b>	Gender assessment
<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>IAE</b>	International accredited entity
<b>ICRAF</b>	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank

<b>IEU</b>	Independent Evaluation Unit
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IICA</b>	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura, Brazil
<b>IPs</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IPTW</b>	Inverse probability of treatment weighting
<b>IRM</b>	Independent Redress Mechanism
<b>(I)RMF</b>	(Integrated) Risk Management Framework
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>KII</b>	Key informant interview
<b>LLM</b>	Large language model
<b>LNRCs</b>	Liberia Nation Red Cross Society
<b>LWPG</b>	Lima Work Programme on Gender
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>MOGCSP</b>	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Liberia
<b>NAP</b>	National adaptation plan
<b>NDA</b>	National designated authority
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>pp</b>	Percentage point
<b>PSEAH</b>	Protection from sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment
<b>PSO</b>	Private sector organization
<b>RPSP</b>	Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
<b>RRMF</b>	Readiness Results Management Framework
<b>SAP</b>	Simplified approval process
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>USP</b>	Updated Strategic Plan

# ANNEXES



## Annex 1. CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Avila	Rubén	Sustainable Finance and Partnerships Specialist, DAE (FP166)	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
Aarati	Shrestha	Vice-Chair	The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association, Nepal
AbuRas	Aida	International accredited entity (IAE) (FP155)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Acosta	Rosa	IAE (FP126)	FAO
Ademonla	Djalal Arinloye	<i>Directeur pays</i> (Readiness ICRAF)	International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) Benin
Adjahatode	Flora	<i>Coordonnatrice de projet</i> (SAP005)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Benin
Adjahoungbo	Merveille	<i>Assistante administrative et financière</i> (Readiness)	ICRAF Benin
Adjinda	Aylakou Akharon	<i>Directeur Général par intérim</i>	Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat (DGEC) Benin
Adoassou	Béranger	<i>Chef service des études prospectives</i>	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC), Benin
Adoukpe	Martial	<i>Directeur de planification et responsable suivi et évaluation</i>	FNEC Benin
Afolabi	Djagoun	<i>Agronome spécialiste en suivi et évaluation</i> (Readiness)	ICRAF Benin
Afonso da Silva	Ismália	Gender and Race Officer	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Brazil
Aguilar	Geilyn Marlene	Environmental and Development Project Manager, DAE (FP166)	CABEI
Alejandro	Florencia	Programme Officer	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Brazil
Alsharif	Munjed	IAE (FP155)	FAO
Alzoubi	Maysoon	IAE (FP155)	FAO
Amedegnan	René Comlan	<i>Responsable de suivi et évaluation</i> (SAP005)	UNEP Benin
Assogba	Aurore	<i>Experte genre</i> (FP187)	FAO Benin
Atieno	Wendy	Chief Technical Adviser	UNEP Lao PDR

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Austin	Miles	Developed countries constituency	Private sector organization (PSO) Active Observers
Baorou	Al Moustapha	<i>Responsable administratif et financier</i> (SAP005)	UNEP Benin
Baran	Flavio Daniel	Public Policy and Government Management Specialist	Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Bazartseren	Bunchingiv	IAE (SAP003)	UNEP
Bekenova	Guzel	Gender/Technical Specialist (FP116)	FAO Kyrgyzstan
Bhattarai	Om Prakash	Undersecretary	Ministry of Finance, Nepal
Bhusal	Prashamsa	Section Officer	Ministry of Finance, Nepal
Biah	Grace	Gender focal point	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Liberia
Biangalen-Magata	Helen	Chair	Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance
Biaou	Mathieu	<i>Chef de service adaptation</i>	DGEC Benin
Bioyerima	Mouhaman	<i>Chargé de programme du bureau pays</i> (FP187)	FAO Benin
Bista	Poonam	Programme Assistant	FAO Nepal
Bizeu	James	M&E Manager (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Borsato da Silva	Filipe	Climate Change Division Executive	Brazilian Development Bank
Borysova	Olena	Senior Accreditation Specialist (DINVS)	GCF Secretariat
Bossou	Bertin	<i>Directeur Général</i>	DGEC Benin
Bouda	Zoewinde	<i>Directeur par intérim</i> (FP187)	FAO Benin
Brandes	Raymond	Programme Manager (Gender)	UNEP
Bravo De Lallana	Cristina	Investment Analyst	Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo (COFIDES) Brazil
Buge	Antoine	IAE (FP119)	Agence française de développement
Caballero	Alisson Yheraldin Onzueta	Consultant at the Social Sustainability and Inclusion Global Practice	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB/IADB) Brazil
Cabezudo Aguayo	Crisell	DAE (FP193)	Profonanpe
Caicedo Sierra	Miguel Felipe	Office of Outreach and Partnerships (ORP) / Grants and Co-financing Management (GCM)	IDB/IADB Brazil
Calin	Ramona	Locally led Climate Action Specialist	GCF Secretariat
Cano González	Eva Beatriz	<i>Oficial de Monitoreo,</i>	Fondo Golfo de México

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
		<i>Salvuardas y Género</i>	
Carvalho	Pedro	Developing countries constituency	PSO Active Observers
Carvalho	Renato	International Cooperation Project Specialist	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA) Brazil
Cavini	Regina	Project Coordinator	UNDP Brazil
Cerbu	Gillian Ann	IAE (FP163)	World Bank
Chabi	Adeyemi	<i>Chercheur en environnement</i> (Readiness)	ICRAF Benin
Chawanda	Esther	(FP160)	UNDP Liberia
Chhetri	Nar	Monitoring, Evaluation Research & Learning Adviser	Save the Children International Lao PDR
Choga	Faith	Environmental and Social Specialist	GCF Operations team
Cicchini	Florencia	<i>Oficial de Género y Vulnerabilidad Social</i>	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. (FMCN)
Cole	Harrison	Assistant Director	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) Liberia
Collantes	Verona	Senior Gender Specialist	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Cornejo	Ivan	Director of International Financial Organizations	Nacional Financiera, México
Costa	Cristina	Technical Coordinator, International Technical Cooperation Project	IICA Brazil
Costa	Maurício Moura	COO / Chief of Operations	Sustainable Investment Management, Brazil
Creese	Tyler	Head of Impact	Catalytic Finance Foundation Brazil
da Fonseca Dizner	Gabriel Felipe	Deputy Coordinator of Sustainable Finance	Secretariat for International Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Daniels	Ciara	Global Gender Team	UNDP
Dardir	Amira Hanafi	Operational/Technical Coordination, Climate Change Division	IDB/IADB Brazil
Daza	Natalia	GCF Gender Monitor for Latin America	GCF Watch
de Macedo	Morenno	Head of Sustainable Finance	Caixa Brazil
Dehfer	Fred	Project Coordinator	EPA Liberia
Dela Cruz	Kairos	Developing countries	Civil society organization

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
		constituency	(CSO) Observer Network
Dhakal	Maheshwar	Joint Secretary and Division Chief of the Climate Change Management Division	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
di Giacomo	Alessandra	Country Programme Analyst	IFAD Brazil
Djossou	Jean	<i>Coordonnateur du projet à Ouémé (FP187)</i>	FAO Benin
Domingo	Théodore	<i>Cadre de la direction de l'environnement</i>	DGEC Benin
Dorley	Exodus	Driver (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Dullah	Ansu	Executive Director (SAP018)	National Disaster Management Agency, Liberia
Eggerts	Elizabeth	Global Gender Team	UNDP
Ekyinabah	Samuel K.	Director/Research	MOGCSP Liberia
El Ghossein	Amanda	Associate	GEF Brazil
Farias de Ferreira Oliveira	Livia	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Fenyves	Katia Queiroz	Climate Change and Sustainability Specialist	IDB/IADB Brazil
Fernández	Ana	<i>Coordinadora de Manejo Integrado de Paisaje</i>	FMCN
Flores González	Joselyn Alexia		Nacional Financiera, México
França	Joan	Climate Finance Adviser	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil
Franco Bartelega	Camila		GCF Watch
Frazier Gomez	Jose	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	GCF Secretariat
Freyre Pinto	Juan Carlos	Deputy Director of International Cooperation	Nacional Financiera, México
Furst	Maurizio		FAO
Garcia	Oscar	Director of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	GCF Secretariat
Garcia Galindo	Beatriz Adriana	ESG and Gender Officer	Global Green Growth Institute México
Gbah	Emmanuel	Acting Project Director	EPA Liberia
Gilayeneh	Salimatu	Team LFAD GG pillar (FP160)	UNDP Liberia
Godfrey	Claudia	DAE (FP193)	Profonanpe
Grant	Abayomi	Safeguards Specialist (FP160)	EPA Liberia
Guerra	Raíssa	Project Technical Analyst	UNDP Brazil
Guragain	Yubraj	Climate Change, Safeguard and Gender Officer	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Nepal

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Guzman	Isaura		North American Development Bank
Hadonouyovo	Gloria Armelle	<i>Coordonnatrice du projet (FP187)</i>	FAO
Hara	Helio	Head of Communications	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade, Brazil
Henry	Antoinette	Admin (FP160)	EPA Liberia
Hermann	Padonou	Point focal changement climatique et Directeur de la maison du climat	Association Nationale des Communes du Benin
Hijar	Graciela	Consultant	Adaptation Fund (AF)
Hincapie Salazar	Daniel	Operations Lead Specialist	IDB/IADB Brazil
Hino	Kumiko	Urban Lead and Programme Management Specialist	UN-Habitat
Holganza	Alyssa	Locally led Adaptation Action Specialist Consultant	GCF Secretariat
Houssou	Calixte	<i>Cadre Atténuation changement climatique</i>	DGEC
Isaacs	Wainella	Project Preparation Facility and Technical Assistance Specialist (previously PSAA focal)	GCF Secretariat
Islam	Anisul	Chief of Party	Save the Children International
Iuldashev	Sanatbek	National Project Coordinator (FP116)	FAO Kyrgyzstan
Jallah	Nelson	Project Manager (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Jha	Shreyasi	Adviser, Gender Equality	United Nations Children's Fund
Johnson	Christopher	Head of programme (SAP018)	Liberia Nation Red Cross Society (LNRCS)
Jones	Steven	Meteorological Specialist (SAP018)	Liberia Meteorological Service
Kadian	Rashmi	Operational Safeguards Lead	GCF Secretariat
Kalbouneh	Samer	Director of Projects Implementation and Follow-up Department	Environment Quality Authority, Palestine
Kamdar	Anuj	Investment Analyst	Pegasus Capital
Kanneh	Zierou	Project Coordinator (FP160)	EPA Liberia
Kasecker	Thais	Programme Director	Instituto Belterra, Brazil
K.C.	Rajendra	Joint Secretary and Division Chief of Planning, Monitoring and Coordination	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
Keane	Michael	AE (FP128)	MUFG Bank, Ltd.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Keomueangkhoum	Thepthida	Project Assistant	UN-Habitat
Khounvixai	Phoatththai	Technical Officer	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR
Kibiki	Hailo	DAE (FP179)	CRDB Bank, Tanzania
Kiethisak	Ketsodasat	Deputy Chief of Party	Save the Children International
Kim	Bo Ra	IAE (FP171)	UNEP
Kollie	Anthony	Deputy Executive Director for Administration	EPA Liberia
Kollie	Tinatua Calvin	GCF Liaison Officer	Liberia
Kolybashkina	Nina	Sr. Social Development Specialist	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
Kone	Carine	Programme Manager	Women Environmental Programme Burkina Faso
Kotan	Clément	<i>Protection unité de la protection de l'environnement</i>	DGEC
Kotturi	Prashanth	Evaluation and Capacity Development Manager	GCF Secretariat
Kqangbui	Mary-Anne	Youth and Volunteer Coordinator (SAP018)	LNRCs Benin
Kuukpen	Louis	Deputy Resident Representative (FP160)	UNDP
Kyrou	Eleni	Head of Sustainability and Inclusion	GCF Secretariat
Lama	Prerana	Climate Change Specialist	UN-Habitat
Lama Hyolmo	Nima	Chair	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
Lamb	Jeffrey	Strategic Adviser	Pegasus Capital
Lara Otaola	Marianna	Country Programme Manager	Global Green Growth Institute
Leite	Fabio	Responsible for GEF and GCF projects	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade, Brazil
Logba	Patricia	Technical Assistant	MOGCSP
López Ramirez	Sergio Miguel	Director of Sustainable Management	FMCN
Magalhães Duarte de Araújo	Luana	Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Maina	Joanne	IAE (FP171)	UNEP
Maitrychith	Anousack	Deputy Director, International Organization Cooperation Division	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR
Masoud	Asma	Gender Expert (FP119)	FAO
Matheus	Mathan	Communication Specialist (SAP018)	EPA Liberia

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Mattellone	Eric	Senior Evaluation Specialist	United Nations Children's Fund
Mayson	John	Chief Technical Adviser (FP160)	EPA Liberia
McFadzien	Diane	Climate Investment Principal (DAPAC)	GCF Secretariat
Miguelés Perez Abreu	Adriana	<i>Especialista en Desarrollo y Cultura Organizacional</i>	Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA), México
Milbled-Ducher	Charles	M&E and Safeguards Consultant	DataVerse Consulting
Miles	Austin	PSO Active Observers	Climate Markets and Investment Association
Mills	Aletha	Cashier (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Mishra	Ganendra Kumar	Project Team Leader, Gandaki River Basin	IUCN Nepal
Mollay	Omodu Paul	Aviation Specialist (SAP018)	Regional Implementing Agency, Liberia
Montes de Oca Hernández	Daniela	<i>Coordinadora de Organismos Bancarios y Financieros Internacionales</i>	Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores México
Morales	Ana Mariana	<i>Técnica de campo</i>	Centro de Estudios Geográficos, Biológicos y Comunitarios, México
Musizvingoza	Ronald	Gender Specialist	AF
Nanthavong	Khamla	Technical Adviser	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Negrete	Alejandro	<i>Coordinador del proyecto "Gestión para la conservación de Ríos Huatusco, Ver"</i>	OSC Conecta Tierra
Negussie	Seblewongel	Gender Policy Specialist	GCF Secretariat
Newman	Fleur	Unit Lead, Gender & Climate	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Nieto	Cristina	<i>Coordinadora del Área de Transformación, Impacto y Fortalecimiento</i>	Fondo Noroeste y Occidente, México
Novoa Castilla	Gabriela	<i>Especialista en Inclusión Financiera y Género</i>	FIRA México
Olounlada	Ambaliou	<i>Coordonnateur du projet de Readiness</i>	Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable
Onu	Keisuke	AE (FP128)	MUFG Bank, Ltd.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Osornio Colin	Julieta	<i>Directora de Medio Ambiente, Pesca y Redes de Valor</i>	FIRA México
Outeldait	Farah	Social Development Specialist	CIF
Pahari	Smriti	Gender focal point	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
Pangovska	Elizabeta	NDA (FP194)	Office of the Prime Minister, North Macedonia
Pastor	Almudena Rubio	Lawyer	COFIDES Brazil
Peixoto	Lanna	Gender Specialist	Fundación Avina, Brazil
Perez	Jose Carlos Villena	Chief of Development Finance Department	COFIDES Brazil
Phengphommy	Somphone	Technical Officer	Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR
Phillias	Jacop	Accounting Officer (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Phonnasane	Vanhthone	EBS Project Assistant, Department of Environment	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR
Piechotta	Juergen	Managing Director and Lead Consultant	DataVerse Consulting, Lao PDR
Pineda Ochoa	Karina Sarel	<i>Subdirectora de Asuntos Internacionales</i>	Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores, México
Poudel	Binod	Gender and Safeguard Officer	PMU Sinduli, Nepal
Poudel	Bishnu	GCF Liaison Officer	Nepal
Poudel	Barsha	Agriculture Technician/ Gender Focal Point	Project Management Unit, Bardibass, Mahotari, Nepal
Poudyal	Amit	Programme Manager	IUCN Nepal
Pradhan	Narendra	Country Representative	IUCN Nepal
Quesada	Andrea	Global Gender Team	UNDP
Rajbhandari	Kanti	Chair	The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association, Nepal
Ramachandran	Veena	Climate Change Specialist	UN-Habitat Lao PDR
Ramos Guimarães de Faria	Daniela	Project Coordinator	Secretariat for International Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Reyes	Priscila	<i>Responsable técnica del proyecto</i>	RegenerActivo, México
Reyes-Retana	Graciela	Director, Research and Institutional Development Area	FMCN
Rodrigues	Isabela	Project Manager	UNDP Brazil

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Rodríguez Maldonado	Erick	<i>Subdirector de Medio Ambiente</i>	FIRA México
Rothschild	Kurt	DAE (FP193)	Profonanpe
Roy Akullo	Patricia	NDA (FP128)	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
Sabirova	Zhanyl	Project ESS Specialist (FP116)	FAO Kyrgyzstan
Sacramento	Claire Stephane	<i>Assistante de projet (Readiness)</i>	ICRAF Benin
Saru Magar	Bimal	General Secretary	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
Schomer	Inka	IAE (FP163)	World Bank
Segda	Zenabou	President	Women Environmental Programme Burkina Faso
Sena	Legbagah M.	<i>Chef de la cellule genre du ministère de l'Environnement</i>	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche, Benin
Sengdala	Vilayphone	Impact Manager	Save the Children International Lao PDR
Serrano	Ivonne	<i>Especialista en Medio Ambiente</i>	FIRA México
Sharma	Bijay Kumar	Undersecretary	Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen, Nepal
Sharma	Dhani Ram	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Nepal
Shimizu	Ken	Country Representative	FAO Nepal
Shrestha	Nirmala	General Secretary	The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association, Nepal
Shrestha	Nabina	Accountant	The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association, Nepal
Simón Gomez	Laura	Investments Analyst – Development Finance	COFIDES Brazil
Sisto	Ilaria	Gender and Development Officer	FAO
Soares	Nazaré	General Coordinator – Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Territorial Planning	Ministry of the Environment, Brazil
Soobin Park	Adrienne	Environmental and Social Specialist	GCF Secretariat
Souza	Romélia	Project Specialist in International Cooperation	IICA Brazil

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
Sowion	Zachariah	Finance Manager (SAP018)	EPA Liberia
Strobel	Juliana	Climate Action Director	Fundación Avina Brazil
Stubblefield	Marzu	(FP160)	UNDP Liberia
Sunar	Sita	Secretary	The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association, Nepal
Taborda	Santiago Monroy	Operations Specialist	IDB/IADB Brazil
Tamba	Moses	CEA Assistant (SAP018)	LNRCs Benin
Teixeira	Alexandra	Country Programme Analyst	IFAD Brazil
Thammavong	Souvanaly	Environmental Health Technical Officer	WHO Lao PDR
Thapa Magar	Sushila Kumari	National Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist	FAO Nepal
Thapaliya	Bhawani	GESI Specialist	FAO Nepal
Thipphavongphanh	Khampien	Project Manager	FAO Lao PDR
Thompson	Desmond	Project liaison	EPA Liberia
Tolbert	Outta	Gender consultant [SAP018]	EPA Liberia
Topalovskajovichikj	Ivana	Executive Entity (FP194)	GIZ
Trevisan	Marcelo Mateus	Director of Environmental and Territorial Planning	Ministry of the Environment, Brazil
Troni	Jessica	IAE (SAP003)	UNEP
Vandebeek	Johan	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (DMEL)	GCF Secretariat
Vanderpool	Marie-Helene	Regional Manager for the Caribbean (DLAC)	GCF Secretariat
Vawah	Michael	Programme Analyst (FP160)	UNDP Liberia
Vázquez	Carolina	<i>Técnica del proyecto</i>	Regenerative México
Vilaysane	Nalinthone	Coordinator	EBS Project, Lao PDR
Villalobos	Maria Vanessa	Project Executive – DAE (FP166)	CABEI
Villoria	Valentina	Climate Investment Specialist (DLAC)	GCF Secretariat
Vongsaly	Phicksaway	Head of Administration and Procurement Division	Environment and Forest Protection Fund, Lao PDR
Werner Escobar Condor	Edward	Technical Specialist in Sustainable Development, NDA (FP193)	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru
Whapoe	Zargou	National Committee for Climate Change Coordinator	EPA Liberia
Williams	James	Project Management Performance and Excellence	GCF Secretariat

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
		Manager	
Wongtschowski	André	Executive Director	Instituto Belterra, Brazil
Xaiyaseng	Sitthiphone	National Information Management Specialist	UN-Habitat Lao PDR
Youayee	Houathor	Forestry Adviser	GIZ Lao PDR
Zayzay	Bendu	Programme Assistant (FP160)	UNDP Liberia
Zepeda	Raquel	<i>Consultora de acompañamiento en género; acompañamiento en campo para la incorporación del enfoque de género con los subproyectos de Veracruz</i>	Fondo Noroeste y Occidente, México
Zerbini	Fabiola	Executive Director	Conexsus, Brazil
Zich-Nimely	Ellen	Director of Legal (SAP018)	National Disaster Management Agency, Liberia

Note: IEU evaluation team, recorded list of interviewees and their affiliation.

## Annex 2. CONSULTED DOCUMENTS

### GCF Board decisions

Decision B.11/10, annex I: Initial Monitoring and Accountability Framework for Accredited Entities.

Decision B.24/12: Updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2020–2023.

Decision B.42/13: Accreditation Matters.

### GCF Board documents

GCF/B.19/25: GCF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy and Action Plan 2018–2020.

GCF/B.24/Inf.10: Report on the activities of the Information Appeals Panel.

GCF/B.27/Inf.10: Report on the activities of the Co-Chairs.

GCF/B.33/13: Eleventh Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

GCF/B.36/10: Twelfth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

GCF/B.39/14: Thirteenth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

GCF/B.40/23: Decisions of the Board – fortieth meeting of the Board, 21–24 October 2024.

GCF/B.40/24: Report of the fortieth meeting of the Board, 21 – 24 October 2024.

GCF/B.42/09: Fourteenth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2025.

GCF/B.42/18, annex V: Updated monitoring and accountability framework for accredited entities.

GCF/B.43/Inf.10/Add.01: Annual portfolio performance report.

GCF/B.44/Inf.02: 2025 Annual Report of the Independent Redress Mechanism.

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## Annex 3. EVALUATION MATRIX

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
Relevance	1.1 To what extent is Green Climate Fund's (GCF) institutional approach to gender aligned with key international commitments on gender equality and climate change, and how effectively do its organizational requirements, tools, and systems enable the integration of gender considerations in ways that strengthen the gender-responsiveness of GCF-supported climate finance?	1.1.1 To what extent is GCF's approach to gender aligned with key international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment, including the UNFCCC's Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG), the UNFCCC Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP) priority areas, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explicit references to international gender commitments (LWPG/Belém GAP, SDGs, Paris Agreement) across GCF Gender Policy, GCF institutional GAP, Strategic Plan/USP-2</li> <li>• Evidence of adaptation in GCF's gender approach following updates to international gender commitments (e.g. LWPG, Belém GAP)</li> <li>• Evidence of integration of international gender commitments into operational requirements within GCF guidelines and project cycle instruments (e.g. gender toolkit, funding proposals (FPs), environmental and social safeguards (ESS))</li> </ul>	Document review: GCF Gender Policy, GCF institutional GAP, Strategic Plan/USP-2, gender toolkit, FPs, etc. UNFCCC LWPG-related documents, SDGs and Paris Agreement
		1.1.2 To what extent do GCF's organizational requirements, tools and systems (e.g. investment framework; Integrated Risk Management Framework (IRMF), Readiness Results Management Framework (RRMF) handbook; project-level gender assessments and project-level GAPs) enable accredited entities (AEs) to sufficiently integrate gender considerations in ways that strengthen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflection of gender considerations from relevant Investment Framework coverage areas in core FP design elements (e.g. problem analysis, stakeholder engagement, expected impacts)</li> <li>• Extent of integration of gender-related elements from the revised RRMF handbook into Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) grants (e.g. gender analysis, results statements, indicators, stakeholder engagement, and risk management)</li> <li>• Quality and relevance of context-specific gender analysis in project-level gender assessments</li> <li>• Degree of alignment between project-level GAPs and the findings of gender assessments</li> <li>• Alignment of project-level GAPs with national priorities (national designated authorities (NDAs), national adaptation</li> </ul>	Document review: Investment Framework; IRMF, RRMF handbook; approved FPs and annexes (including project-level gender assessments and GAPs); RPSP grant proposals; APRs

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
		GCF's ability to deliver gender-responsive climate finance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plans (NAPs), other long-term climate strategies)</li> <li>• Linkages between project-level GAPs and project design/workplans</li> <li>• Evidence of project-level GAP reporting in project-level annual performance reports (APRs)</li> </ul>	
Coherence and complementarity	2.1 External complementarity: How coherent is GCF's approach to gender with that of other climate funds?	2.1.1 To what extent does the GCF actively coordinate or collaborate with other climate finance actors under the Operational Framework for Complementarity and Coherence among climate finance institutions to enhance collective impact and avoid duplication in advancing gender-responsive climate action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of gender objectives within GCF's complementarity and coherence framework</li> <li>• Regular coordination between GCF and peer climate funds on gender (e.g. through gender focal points or dedicated mechanisms)</li> <li>• Joint or coordinated gender-related actions with other climate finance actors</li> <li>• Stakeholder perceptions of the quality and added value of gender-related collaboration</li> <li>• Evidence of reduced duplication or enhanced complementarity in gender-related efforts</li> </ul>	Document review: Reporting on the Operational Framework for Complementarity and Coherence Key informant interviews (KIIs): Other climate funds
		2.2 Internal coherence: To what extent is GCF's institutional approach to gender coherent across its overall policy and operational framework to integrate gender priorities and support gender-responsive programming across the institution?	2.2.1 How coherently is the GCF Gender Policy reflected within strategic planning (e.g. USP-2 and the IRMF), and to what extent do these strategic frameworks reinforce the Fund's gender-responsive objectives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explicit reflection of Gender Policy priorities within strategic planning frameworks (e.g. USP-2, IRMF)</li> <li>• Consistency between Gender Policy objectives and strategic gender commitments articulated in USP-2</li> <li>• Integration of Gender Policy ambitions in IRMF results architecture</li> <li>• Integration of Gender Policy commitments in the Investment Framework</li> </ul>
	2.2.2 To what extent does the GCF suite of policies, operational guidelines, accreditation standards, readiness support modalities, and project-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of gender considerations across GCF policies, guidelines, standards, and requirements</li> <li>• Consistency of gender-related requirements across key operational instruments (e.g. policies, accreditation standards, readiness modalities, project-level requirements)</li> </ul>	Document review: Relevant GCF policies (e.g. Gender Policy; USP-2 and the IRMF); gender toolkit; KIIs: GCF Secretariat	

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
		level requirements consistently and adequately embed gender considerations, and how well do these instruments work together to promote coherent gender mainstreaming across the Fund's operations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal coherence between gender-related policies and operational guidance (e.g. alignment between policy intent, guidance, and implementation requirements)</li> <li>Clarity and usability of gender-related guidance for AEs and partners</li> </ul>	staff; Board members
Effectiveness and impact	3.1 Institutional outcomes: To what extent has GCF advanced its institutional gender-related objectives?	3.1.1 To what extent has the GCF made progress on the specific indicators, milestones, and targets set out in the institutional GAP 2020–2023, and what factors explain variances between planned and actual performance across priority areas: (i) governance, (ii) competencies and capacity development, (iii) resource allocation accessibility and budgeting, (iv) operational procedures, (v) knowledge generation and communications?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of the updated policy (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Annual progress reports to the Board (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Reporting on gender issues is covered in the annual Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) report and in the annual report to the Conference of the Parties (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Percentage of AEs with policies and procedures on gender equality at the time of accreditation (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Percentage of AEs with gender equality competencies and track records in gender equality issues at the stage of accreditation (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Percentage of direct access applicants and AEs requesting readiness support for the development of gender equality policies and procedures (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Stakeholder perception on the value of institutional GAP implementation in advancing gender-responsive governance (Priority Area 1)</li> <li>Number of stakeholders, NDAs/focal points and AEs that received gender training (Priority Area 2)</li> <li>GCF gender toolkit disseminated and guidance provided to NDAs/focal points and AEs on how to interpret the information contained in the toolkit (Priority Area 2)</li> <li>Stakeholder perception on the value of institutional GAP implementation in improving competencies and capacities for gender-responsive programming (Priority Area 2)</li> </ul>	Document review: Institutional GAP indicator analysis KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; Board members; AEs; NDAs

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved budget amount for targeted gender support at the project/programme/portfolio level (Priority Area 3)</li> <li>• Percentage of the annual administrative budget earmarked by the Secretariat to support gender expertise (staff, consultants), training, communications and monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) (Priority Area 3)</li> <li>• Stakeholder perception on the value of institutional GAP implementation in enhancing resources and budgeting for gender-responsive programming (Priority Area 3)</li> <li>• Guidelines issued and communicated to NDAs/focal points and AEs through the GCF website and through active outreach (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• 100 per cent of all approved FPs contain a gender assessment and a project-level GAP made for public viewing on the GCF website (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of training sessions on the guidelines provided to NDAs/focal points and AEs and the qualitative reporting of these training sessions (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of toolkits, sourcebooks and references posted on the GCF website (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Percentage of projects that apply gender-balanced stakeholder consultations (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of FPs whose principal objective is to promote gender equality in climate action (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of projects where women and men report improvements in their quality of life (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of projects that demonstrate the reduced vulnerability of both women and men (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of projects that demonstrate increased adaptive capacity of women and men to respond to the impacts of climate change (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of projects that contain strategies and specific budgets to leverage co-benefits between gender equality and climate</li> </ul>	

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
			<p>action (Priority Area 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects with resilient infrastructure measures in place to prevent economic losses and mitigate gender-related risks (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Number of projects that have undertaken a gender audit and strengthened operational systems and made course corrections to mainstream gender (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Increase in the number of FPs with principal objectives of promoting gender equality in climate change (Priority Area 4)</li> <li>• Stakeholder perception on the value of institutional GAP implementation in improving operational procedures for gender-responsive programming (Priority 4)</li> <li>• Stocktaking report posted on the website (Priority Area 5)</li> <li>• Communications and dissemination strategy that address gender issues developed (Priority Area 5)</li> <li>• Communication materials developed and disseminated to internal and external stakeholders (Priority Area 5)</li> <li>• Public outreach activities undertaken at the national and grassroots levels (Priority Area 5)</li> <li>• Multimedia campaign on gender equality and climate change launched at the country level (Priority Area 5)</li> <li>• Stakeholder perception on the value of institutional GAP implementation in enhancing knowledge generation and communication for gender-responsive programming (Priority Area 5)</li> </ul>	
		3.1.2 What factors have facilitated or constrained the translation of policy commitments into implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling external factors</li> <li>• Enabling internal factors</li> <li>• Hindering external factors</li> <li>• Hindering internal factors</li> </ul>	KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; Board members; AEs; NDAs
	3.2 Programmatic outcomes: To what	3.2.1 To what extent have GCF-funded activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range of gender-related outcomes achieved (across themes, AEs)</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs, sex-

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
	extent has the GCF contributed to the achievement of gender and intersectional outcomes (such as disability, indigeneity), including any longer-term impacts, across its portfolio?	generated intended and unintended gender-related results (both positive and negative)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of outcomes across stakeholder groups</li> <li>• Presence of unintended gender effects (positive or negative)</li> <li>• Co-benefits (gender and women empowerment)</li> </ul>	disaggregated IRMF reporting KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; Board members; AEs; NDAs
3.2.2 What enabling internal and external factors have facilitated the achievement of gender outcomes?		<p>Internal factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of financial resources</li> <li>• AE staff retention/gender expertise availability</li> </ul> <p>External factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduciveness of national gender equality legislative framework</li> <li>• Political will for gender equality</li> <li>• Existence of strong institutions for gender equality</li> <li>• Coordination mechanisms for gender equality</li> <li>• Sociocultural norms and practices influencing the acceptance and uptake of gender-responsive approaches</li> <li>• Strength and engagement of civil society and women's organizations in project contexts</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs KIIs: AEs; NDAs; government partners; private sector; CSOs	
3.2.3 What hindering internal and external factors have impeded the achievement of gender outcomes?		<p>Internal factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of financial resources</li> <li>• AE staff turnover/lack of gender expertise availability</li> </ul> <p>External factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of conducive national gender equality legislative framework</li> <li>• Lack of political will for gender equality</li> <li>• Absence of strong institutions for gender equality</li> <li>• Lack of coordination mechanisms for gender equality</li> <li>• Harmful sociocultural norms and practices hindering the acceptance and uptake of gender-responsive approaches</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs KIIs: AEs; NDAs; government partners; private sector; CSOs	

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weakness and lack of engagement of civil society and women's organizations in project contexts</li> </ul>	
		3.2.4 How do gender and intersectional outcomes vary across different types of GCF projects (e.g. between adaptation and mitigation projects, between public- and private-sector projects, between IAEs and direct access entities (DAEs)), and what factors (enabling conditions or barriers) explain observed differences in results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variation in gender-related outcomes between adaptation and mitigation projects (and their respective result areas)</li> <li>Variation in gender-related outcomes between public and private-sector projects</li> <li>Variation in gender-related outcomes between IAEs and DAEs</li> <li>Differences in attention to intersectional groups across project types (e.g. disability, Indigenous Peoples, age)</li> <li>Influence of project design features on gender and intersectional outcomes</li> <li>Role of contextual enabling conditions or barriers in shaping observed differences in results</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: Interim and final reports; APRs; project-level GAPs</p> <p>KIIs: AEs; NDAs; government partners; private sector; CSOs</p>
		3.2.5 To what extent has the GCF-supported participatory approaches in project origination and the implementation of its gender commitments, including meaningful engagement of women and groups experiencing intersecting forms of marginalization (such as disability, indigeneity, age) in achieving gender-related results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of consultation with key stakeholders at project origination</li> <li>Evidence that stakeholder priorities were integrated in project origination</li> <li>Type of stakeholders identified in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (e.g. women, Indigenous groups, people with disability, youth, private sector, etc.)</li> <li>Evidence of continued engagement with stakeholder groups throughout implementation</li> <li>Evidence of functioning feedback loop mechanisms</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: Project stakeholder engagement plan; project-level GAPs; APRs, AE-led evaluation reports</p> <p>KIIs: AEs; NDAs; government partners; private sector; CSOs</p>
		3.2.6 To what extent have AEs adhered to gender-related safeguards (e.g. prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of gender-related risk prevention measures in project design (e.g. GBV, PSEAH, discrimination, exclusion)</li> <li>Inclusion of gender-related safeguards within project-level GAPs and implementation arrangements</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: FPs/Funded Activity Agreements (FAAs); APRs; project-level</p>

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
		from sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH), discrimination, exclusion)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functioning of grievance and redress mechanisms for gender-related complaints</li> <li>Evidence of monitoring and reporting on gender-related safeguard risks and incidents</li> </ul>	<p>GAPs KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; CSOs</p>
	3.3 To what extent are the GCF's monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems fit-for-purpose to support accountability, learning, and decision-making on gender equality outcomes?	3.3.1 To what extent is the GCF's monitoring and reporting system fit-for-purpose to capture, analyse, and communicate gender-related outcomes, including changes in participation, access to benefits, and representation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evolution of coverage of gender-related outcome dimensions in the RMF and IRMF</li> <li>Adequacy of project monitoring indicators to measure gender outcomes (e.g. access to benefits, decision-making, control over resources, etc.)</li> <li>Quality and consistency of gender-related reporting in APRs</li> <li>Evidence of gender outcome reporting</li> <li>Functioning monitoring and reporting mechanisms to aggregate gender outcomes from project to portfolio level</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: FPs/FAAs; APRs; project-level GAPs KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs</p>
		3.3.2 To what extent do GCF and AE-led evaluations effectively report on gender outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of gender-related outcomes in GCF-commissioned evaluations</li> <li>Coverage of gender-related outcomes in AE-led project evaluations</li> <li>Alignment of AE-led evaluations with GCF gender requirements and project-level GAPs</li> <li>Aggregation of gender-related findings from AE-led evaluations into GCF portfolio-level reporting</li> <li>Inclusion of intersectional dimensions in evaluation reporting on gender outcomes</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: AE-led evaluations</p>
Efficiency	4.1 To what extent are GCF's resourcing and organizational arrangements adequate to enable timely and effective mainstreaming of gender across	4.1.1 Efficiency of support programmes: To what extent do GCF support programmes, such as RPSP and PPF, provide timely, adequate, and accessible support for mainstreaming gender in country programming/platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of GCF projects that used PPF to support gender-related activities in project preparation</li> <li>Perception of AEs on the value of PPF support for gender-related activities</li> <li>Percentage of AEs (by type) that have accessed RPSP support for institutional capacity strengthening on gender</li> <li>Evidence of institutional capacity strengthening of AEs for</li> </ul>	<p>Document review: APR, country programme documents, RPSP grant proposals, NAPs, evaluations KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs</p>

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
	operations?	and project development?	<p>gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of countries having used RPSP to integrate gender in country programme</li> <li>• Number of countries having used RPSP to integrate gender in NAP</li> </ul>	
		4.1.2 Staffing, human resources, financial resources, and internal capacities: To what extent does GCF's allocation of resources, staffing structures, gender expertise, and capacity levels enable efficient and effective mainstreaming of gender across the organization and portfolio?	<p>Organizational level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender balance of GCF Secretariat staff</li> <li>• Gender balance of GCF Board</li> <li>• Evidence (and adequacy of) budgetary allocation for institutional GAP implementation</li> <li>• Number of gender specialists at GCF Secretariat</li> <li>• Access to and distribution of gender expertise across Secretariat units (e.g. gender specialists/focal points)</li> <li>• Adequacy of gender expertise relative to portfolio size and workload</li> </ul> <p>Project/AE level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of FPs with dedicated budget for gender activities</li> <li>• Percentage of FPs with dedicated gender specialist, disaggregated by AE type</li> <li>• Self-assessment of AEs on their capacity</li> <li>• Stability and continuity of gender expertise within AEs/projects</li> </ul>	Document review: APR, evaluations KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs, CSOs
		4.1.3 Secretariat structure and organizational arrangements: To what extent does the recent Secretariat reorganization and shift towards regionalization support coherent, coordinated, and timely implementation of gender-related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarity of intended roles and responsibilities for gender under the revised Secretariat structure</li> <li>• Establishment of coordination mechanisms for gender across headquarters and regional teams</li> <li>• Early functionality of regionalized gender support arrangements</li> <li>• Alignment of organizational arrangements with planned gender responsibilities</li> <li>• Perceptions of readiness of the new structure to support gender-</li> </ul>	Document review: Board decisions KIIs: Board members; GCF Secretariat staff

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
		responsibilities?	related functions	
Sustainability	5.1 To what extent are GCF's gender-related results and capacities likely to be sustained?	5.1.1 Programmatic dimension: To what extent are the gender-related results achieved through GCF-funded activities likely to be sustained beyond the duration of the projects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of gender priorities into country programming</li> <li>Ownership of gender-related results by national and local institutions</li> <li>Evidence of continued commitment or resourcing for gender-related objectives beyond project duration</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs; country programme documents, evaluations KIIs: NDAs; government partners; AEs
		5.1.2 Partnership dimension: To what extent have GCF investments strengthened the long-term gender-related capacities of partners, including NDAs, AEs, CSOs, and others, and how likely are these institutions to maintain and apply these capacities after GCF support ends?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening and institutionalization of gender-related capacities within NDAs (e.g. guidance, coordination roles, or review functions)</li> <li>Existence and implementation of institutional gender policies or strategies within AEs</li> <li>Presence and functional role of dedicated gender expertise within AEs (e.g. gender focal points, specialists, or embedded expertise)</li> <li>Institutionalization of standard operating procedures or guidance for integrating gender in project development within AEs</li> <li>Use of strengthened gender capacities by AEs beyond individual GCF-funded projects</li> <li>Evidence that CSOs (particularly gender-focused organizations) have assumed leadership in projecting results forward</li> <li>Evidence of capacity strengthening through RPSP/PPF</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs, evaluations KIIs: NDAs; AEs, gender focal points
Replication and scalability	6.1 To what extent does GCF's approach to gender enable gender-responsive practices and results to be replicated and	6.1.1 Organization-wide knowledge-sharing: To what extent does GCF facilitate learning, knowledge-sharing, and dissemination of good practices, partnerships or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production and dissemination of gender-related guidance and learning products to AEs, NDAs, and delivery partners</li> <li>Facilitation of communities of practice or peer learning on gender-responsive approaches involving partners (e.g. AEs, NDAs)</li> <li>Evidence that lessons and good practices are shared with</li> </ul>	Document review: APR, evaluations KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
	scaled across different contexts, countries, and portfolios?	delivery models for gender equality that enable replication and scaling (e.g. through guidance, communities of practice, or learning products)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partners to inform subsequent project or programme design</li> <li>Support for replication or scaling of effective gender-responsive delivery models and partnerships</li> </ul>	
		6.1.2 Institutional enabling environment for replication of gender-responsive approaches: To what extent do GCF's institutional policies, tools and knowledge systems support the replication of effective gender-responsive approaches across different projects, countries, sectors, and AEs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of institutional platforms, communities of practice, or regular knowledge exchanges focused on gender-responsive approaches</li> <li>Presence of portfolio-wide guidance, toolkits, or case studies that distil transferable gender-responsive design features</li> <li>Evidence that gender-related lessons are documented, synthesized, and made accessible to AEs and NDAs</li> <li>Evidence of a gender-responsive approach pioneered in one project/country that is adopted in another without requiring new policy changes</li> </ul>	Document review: APR, evaluations, GCF tools and guidance KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs
		6.1.3 Institutional enabling environment for the scaling of gender-responsive approaches: To what extent do GCF's incentives (e.g. approval criteria, scorecards, performance frameworks, or reporting requirements) encourage AEs to prioritize replicable and scalable gender-responsive approaches?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of clear institutional pathways (e.g. simplified approval process [SAP] → FPs, programmatic approaches, follow-on financing) that can expand successful gender interventions</li> <li>Evidence that readiness or country programming has been used to broaden or deepen successful gender-responsive models</li> <li>Example where a pilot gender-responsive intervention was expanded to a larger geographic area, population, or budget envelope</li> <li>Evidence that scaled interventions are embedded in national policies, plans, or institutional practices</li> <li>Evidence that projects with strong gender results receive follow-on funding or are incorporated into subsequent programming phases</li> </ul>	Document review: APR, evaluations, GCF tools and guidance KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs
Country	7.1 To what extent	7.1.1 Integration of gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived contribution of GCF engagement to strengthening</li> </ul>	Document review:

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
ownership	does GCF support and strengthen country ownership of gender-responsive climate action, including the integration of gender priorities into national climate strategies and meaningful engagement of country-level stakeholders in GCF-supported activities?	into national climate strategies: To what extent do GCF country programmes and platforms, readiness support, and engagement processes facilitate the integration of gender considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), NAPs, and other long-term national climate strategies, and planning documents?	<p>gender integration in national climate strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporation of gender considerations in NDCs, NAPs, and long-term national climate strategies</li> <li>• Institutionalization of gender considerations within national climate planning processes (e.g. roles, procedures, coordination mechanisms)</li> <li>• Evidence that gender priorities supported through GCF country programming/country platform are reflected in national climate planning</li> </ul>	NDCs, NAPs, country programme documents, APRs, evaluations KIIs: AEs; NDAs; CSOs; government partners
		7.1.2 Participation of gender-focused institutions in climate governance: To what extent does GCF support and enable the meaningful participation of gender-specific ministries, bodies, and CSOs in national climate coordination mechanisms and decision-making processes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of consultation with ministry of gender, women's organizations or other gender bodies in country programme development</li> <li>• Representation of gender-focused institutions and CSOs in country platform</li> <li>• Evidence that inputs from gender-focused institutions inform climate policy, planning, or investment decisions</li> </ul>	Document review: Country programme documents, APRs, evaluations, UNFCCC decisions KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs; CSOs; government partners
Innovation	8.1 To what extent does GCF foster innovative approaches across results areas to advance paradigm shifts towards low-emission and climate-resilient development	8.1.1 To what extent do GCF's gender policies, strategies, frameworks, incentives, systems and institutional processes encourage and track innovation along the gender integration continuum – including the design and support of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that GCF policies, strategies, or review processes explicitly encourage experimentation or approaches that go beyond minimum gender compliance</li> <li>• Availability of guidance, templates, or analytical tools that both: (i) support innovation, and (ii) allow projects to operate at different levels of gender integration</li> <li>• Existence and consistent use of a corporate method to classify and monitor projects' gender integration, including identification of innovative approaches</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs; evaluations KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs; CSOs

CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SUBQUESTIONS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES
	pathways that promote gender equality, and what can be learned from other climate funds in terms of innovations?	gender-transformative approaches?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that lessons from innovative projects (or those with higher levels of gender integration) are captured and used to inform future guidance, systems, or practices</li> </ul>	
8.1.2 What institutional enablers or constraints influence the development and uptake of innovative gender approaches across the GCF portfolio?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of leadership signals, incentives, and accountability mechanisms that encourage innovative gender approaches</li> <li>Evidence of operational systems, procedures, and templates that enable experimentation in gender integration</li> <li>Evidence of institutional learning mechanisms that support cross-portfolio uptake of innovative gender approaches</li> </ul>	Document review: APRs; evaluations KIIs: GCF Secretariat staff; AEs; NDAs; CSOs	
8.1.3 What can GCF learn from other climate funds in terms of best practices related to gender (e.g. intersectionality, women's empowerment, women's participation and representation, gender-transformative approaches)?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of best practices of other climate funds in promoting women's economic empowerment, climate-resilient livelihoods, and adaptive capacity to fill gaps identified in GCF's approach</li> <li>Use of best practices of other climate funds in addressing intersecting forms of vulnerability (e.g. poverty, Indigenous status, disability, geography) to fill gaps identified in GCF's approach</li> <li>Use of best practices of other climate funds in promoting women's participation and leadership in climate governance and decision-making processes to fill gaps identified in GCF's approach</li> <li>Use of best practices of other climate funds in facilitating access to climate finance for women's organizations and women-led initiatives to fill gaps identified in GCF's approach</li> <li>Use of best practices of other climate funds in integrating gender considerations into private-sector operations and investments to fill gaps in GCF's approach</li> </ul>	Document review: Complementarity and coherence framework; benchmarking study report insights on the gender policies, GAPS of climate funds, and evaluations of other climate funds (CIF, AF, GEF) and IFAD KIIs: Other climate funds	

## Annex 4. SUPPLEMENTARY METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

### A. OVERVIEW

This annex presents the methodology for some of the key portfolio analysis. The design is mixed-methods and theory-based, combining three components: a quantitative portfolio analysis of the GCF project register and reported results; a qualitative document analysis pairing AI-facilitated extraction with structured text methods and desk review; and a hypothesis-led inferential analysis of gender integration across the portfolio.

It first establishes the foundations: data sources, period of coverage, document taxonomy, and the unit of analysis for each evaluation question, since findings are reported at different levels and should be read accordingly.

This section consists of:

- Section B (1–3) covers data sources and construction, then moving to quantitative analysis, AI-facilitated analysis and indicator and variables.
- Sections C–H cover inferential claim, statistical tests and casual procedures.

This annex is purely technical. Methods are also documented in way so that every result can be checked, repeated, and traced back to its evidence.

### B. DATA SOURCES AND CORPUS CONSTRUCTION

Table A – 1 presents the evaluation’s primary data sources, including the volume of records used for each source.

*Table A – 1. Primary data sources used in the evaluation*

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
GCF Projects API	Authoritative project register used for project-level metadata (AE type, sector, region, theme), covering approvals up to the forty-fourth meeting of the Board (B.44) (March 2026)	352 approved projects
Secretariat APR data set (2024)	Cleaned APR results data set prepared by the Secretariat (DMEL), used for validation and interpretation of reported results	1 consolidated data set
APRs	Project-level implementation reports used for text-based analysis of gender integration	707 APRs (2017–2024 reporting cycles)
FPs	Approved project design documents used for design-stage and compliance analysis	352 FPs
GAPs	Project-level gender planning documents used for indicator construction	341 GAPs
Gender assessments	Project-level gender diagnostics informing design-stage analysis	343 assessments

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
Country programmes	National-level programming frameworks used for country-level analysis	52 programmes (50 countries)
Readiness grant documents	Documentation from the RPSP	867 proposals
Project evaluations (midterm/final)	Project-level evaluations used to assess implementation and outcomes	81 evaluations
IRM case files	IRM documentation used for grievance-related analysis	Variable by case
Accreditation conditions file	Board-issued accreditation conditions applied to AEs	All accredited AEs

Source: IEU evaluation team.

Different data sources were used for distinct analytical purposes. APRs, GAPs, gender assessments, and FPs were primarily used for indicator construction and quantitative or text-based analysis. Project evaluations and IRM case materials informed assessment of implementation and outcomes. Independent evaluations and impact evaluations were used for triangulation and contextual interpretation. Secretariat-curated data sets were used selectively to validate specific indicators and reported results.

The evaluation scope was focused on the period from 2019 onwards, corresponding to the adoption of the updated GCF Gender Policy, with portfolio-level baselines drawn from 2015 where appropriate to establish trend lines. Documents with a publication or approval year prior to 2019 were retained where they constituted earlier versions of in-scope projects, such as earlier iterations of country programmes or project documentation.

To ensure analytical consistency, all documents in the corpus were classified into a controlled taxonomy at ingestion, including FPs, GAPs, gender assessments, APRs, evaluation reports, independent evaluations, country programmes, IRM case documents, and stakeholder consultations. To prevent fragmentation of country-level statistics, all country names were normalized against a controlled alias map, for example, “DR Congo” and “Democratic Republic of the Congo” were standardized to a single reference term. The reference country name was taken from each project's official country field where present, reverting to alternative metadata fields where required. Where the GCF Projects API and the documentary record differed, the API was treated as the authoritative source for project-level metadata.

## 1. QUANTITATIVE PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

### a. Data sources, scope and limitations

Quantitative analysis draws on the Secretariat’s cleaned 2024 APR results data set and accompanying methodological note, which consolidate AE-reported results with prior APRs, and validated reference sources, and apply documented data-cleaning and quality assurance steps to produce reporting-ready values. The analysis focuses on Core Indicator 2 (beneficiaries), using the cleaned “Data Upload Core 2” fields for direct, indirect, and total beneficiaries, including sex-disaggregated values where available.

Project-level results were enriched with metadata from the GCF Projects API, such as project characteristics, geographies, financials, and result area allocations, and supported by a local cache to manage API response times.

Beneficiary values are taken directly from the Secretariat's cleaned data set, which applies conservative rules for data correction, unit standardization, cumulative consistency, and sex-disaggregation (including conversion from percentages where a defensible basis exists).

The data set improves consistency and comparability but remains based on AE self-reporting and does not constitute independent verification; all results should be interpreted in this light.

## 2. AI-FACILITATED QUALITATIVE DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

A key methodological innovation of this evaluation was the systematic application of artificial intelligence (AI)-facilitated content analysis to extract structured evidence from large collections of unstructured documents. This approach was applied to selected indicators requiring contextual interpretation, including gender outcomes, innovation, grievance mechanisms, stakeholder engagement and other complementing rule-based methods used elsewhere in the analysis.

The approach combined semantic information retrieval, large language model (LLM)-based structured extraction, and explicit validation procedures to derive consistent, auditable indicators from project documentation.

### a. Architectural overview

The pipeline followed a consistent four-stage architecture across all qualitative analyses:

[1] Corpus filtering → [2] Semantic chunk retrieval → [3] LLM structured extraction → [4] Aggregation and validation

#### 1) Stage 1: Corpus filtering

Documents were filtered by type and by temporal scope. Empty or placeholder documents (content < 500 characters) were excluded.

#### 2) Stage 2: Semantic chunk retrieval

Documents were segmented into overlapping text chunks (typically 500–700 words, with ~75-word overlap). These were embedded using sentence-transformer models (paraphrase-multilingual-MiniLM-L12-v2 for multilingual corpora, all-MiniLM-L6-v2 for English-only corpora).

A set of analyst-curated semantic queries (typically 15–40 per analytical category) was similarly embedded. Chunks exceeding predefined cosine similarity thresholds (typically 0.30–0.45, depending on the category) were retained for further analysis.

#### 3) Stage 3: LLM structured extraction

Retrieved chunks were processed using an LLM (GPT-4o) with standardized system prompts and JSON-schema-constrained extraction templates. Outputs were validated against the expected schema, with up to three retries applied in case of malformed responses.

#### 4) Stage 4: Aggregation and validation

Extracted outputs were aggregated using deterministic rules, typically at the project level. All extracted findings were traceable to verbatim quotes from source documents, ensuring transparency and auditability.

LLM extraction was guided by standardized prompts designed to maximize reproducibility and minimize over-classification, with positive findings anchored in verbatim source quotations. For long documents, text was processed in overlapping segments and results were deduplicated and aggregated using consistent rules.

## b. Quote verification (hallucination detection)

To ensure reliability, all extracted quotations were verified programmatically against source documents using a four-stage matching hierarchy.

*Table A – 2. Four-stage quote verification hierarchy*

STAGE	MATCH TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Exact substring	Verbatim character-level match
2	Normalized	Match after text normalization (case, punctuation, ligatures, whitespace)
3	Fragmented	Ellipsis-based quotes validated segment-by-segment
4	Word overlap	Token-level similarity $\geq 0.85$

Source: IEU evaluation team.

Quotes failing at all stages were flagged and excluded from analytical outputs.

Verified quotes were further classified for reporting quality:

- Tier A: Verified and explicitly gender-relevant
- Tier B: Verified but context-dependent (e.g. pronoun references)
- Tier C: Excluded from reporting (unverified or insufficiently relevant)

In selected analyses involving noisy or heterogeneous source text, including sustainability-related review of APRs and evaluations, quote verification also incorporated additional preprocessing and similarity-based matching procedures to account for encoding artefacts, PDF extraction errors, and line-break distortions. These steps were used to improve verification reliability while retaining a conservative threshold for accepting extracted evidence.

## c. Validation against manual coding

Where manually coded data sets were available (notably stakeholder engagement), LLM-based classifications were validated against human-coded benchmarks:

- Per cent agreement
- Cohen's kappa ( $\kappa$ )
- Precision, recall, F1

Interpretation follows Landis and Koch (1977), with lower categories collapsed:  $\kappa \geq 0.80$  (almost perfect), 0.60–0.79 (substantial), 0.40–0.59 (moderate), and  $<0.40$  (fair to poor).

Three LLM coding strategies were iteratively compared, as indicated in Table A – 3.

*Table A – 3. Comparison of LLM coding strategies*

VERSION	APPROACH	OUTCOME
v1: Broad evidence	Full retrieved evidence sent to LLM in one block	Good recall ( $\geq 0.84$ ), lower precision
v2: Per-code evidence	Each binary code shown only its own evidence	Good precision ( $\geq 0.82$ ), lower recall
v3: Balanced (final)	v1's broad evidence + v2's anti-bias prompt	Best balance; used in final analysis

Source: IEU evaluation team.

#### **d. Reproducibility and audit trail**

AI-assisted outputs were retained in auditable form and reviewed conservatively. Cases that failed automated extraction were flagged for manual review, and AI-derived evidence was triangulated with other sources rather than used in isolation to establish evaluative findings. These outputs feed directly into the indicator construction processes described below.

### **3. SPECIFIC INDICATOR AND VARIABLES**

Indicators presented in this section draw on both rule-based text analysis and AI-facilitated qualitative extraction methods described in the preceding section 2. Where indicators rely on structured keyword or regex detection, results are derived directly from document-level pattern matching. Where indicators require contextual interpretation, they are informed by semantic retrieval and LLM-based structured extraction, with outputs aggregated and validated using the procedures outlined in the preceding subsection. In all cases, indicator construction follows a consistent aggregation logic and is interpreted in conjunction with qualitative evidence to ensure robust and triangulated findings.

In addition to structured extraction methods, several indicators incorporate analyst review and interpretive validation of extracted evidence, particularly in areas requiring judgment on relevance, sufficiency, or classification. These elements reflect a desk-based qualitative assessment integrated within the analytical pipeline, ensuring that automated outputs are contextualized and interpreted consistently across the evaluation.

For APR-based analyses, information extracted from APR narratives was aggregated at the project level. Where multiple APRs were available for a given project, evidence was consolidated to reflect whether the feature was present in at least one APR. As such, reported proportions reflect the share of projects exhibiting a given characteristic.

Indicators reflect whether a given feature was observed at any point during the reporting period covered by available APRs and evaluation documents, unless otherwise specified. Where cohort-based or time-bound analyses are conducted, indicators are calculated using data from the relevant time period.

Unless otherwise specified, indicators derived from text analysis are based on binary detection – the presence or absence of a given feature. These measures capture whether a concept is referenced, but do not assess frequency, intensity, or quality of engagement.

Where indicators rely on text-based detection, results may be influenced by boilerplate language commonly used in GCF reporting. While preprocessing steps were applied to reduce this effect, residual inclusion of standardized text may lead to overestimation of substantive integration.

Indicators derived from GAPs are assessed at the project level based on a single document per project, whereas APR-based indicators draw on multiple reports over time and are subsequently aggregated. As a result, differences between GAP- and APR-based findings may reflect both substantive variation and differences in underlying data structure.

As indicators are derived from different data sources and units of analysis, such as design-stage documents versus implementation reports, they are not strictly comparable. Observed differences should therefore be interpreted considering both substantive variation and underlying methodological differences.

#### **a. Accreditation conditions analysis**

Indicator 1: percentage of AEs with policies and procedures on gender equality

Indicator 2: percentage of AEs with gender competencies and track records

### **Cohort definition and dating accreditation events**

For the accreditation conditions analysis, the 2019–2025 cohort is defined at the level of the AE and anchored in accreditation events recorded in GCF administrative data sets. An AE is considered in-scope if it experienced an accreditation event during the period, defined as either:

- **Initial accreditation**, based on Board approval dates recorded in the GCF application log (cut-off: October 31, 2025); or
- **Re-accreditation**, identified through the presence of re-accreditation conditions in the accreditation conditions database (cut-off: February 5, 2026).

This definition captures both newly AEs and those undergoing re-accreditation, allowing for the inclusion of conditions introduced through the re-accreditation process.

### **Indicator construction (unchanged logic)**

Conditions text was loaded from the accreditation conditions Excel file and merged with application log dates to establish the period in which each AE entered the GCF system.

Gender-category conditions were classified into three indicator buckets using keyword matching: **policy/procedure, competency/track record, or both.**

Two interpretations of “compliance” were reported:

- **Interpretation A:** AE had the relevant policies/competencies at accreditation (no condition required).
- **Interpretation B:** AE currently has them (no condition, or condition fulfilled).

### **Stakeholder engagement at origination**

The coding framework used in the previous evaluations (general engagement, design-phase engagement, stakeholder types at origination) was extended to the full GCF portfolio. A multi-stage coding pipeline was applied:

#### **1) Manual baseline**

The existing hand-coded data set ( $n \approx 85$ ) was loaded with multi-header parsing and binarized.

#### **2) Gap identification**

The portfolio API was compared with the coded data set to identify uncoded FPs.

#### **3) Semantic retrieval**

A per-code semantic search was implemented using 18 query families (one per binary code) and pre-encoded query embeddings. For each uncoded FP, the top-K most-relevant chunks per category were retrieved.

#### **4) LLM coding (v3 balanced)**

The final coding strategy combined broad retrieved evidence (v1) with targeted anti-bias instructions identifying common error patterns: Project Board/org-chart membership  $\neq$  design-phase consultation, planned implementation engagement  $\neq$  design engagement, generic stakeholder lists  $\neq$  substantive engagement.

#### **5) Cross-document triangulation**

For the women's consultation question, four independent sources were consulted: the FPs, the gender assessment, the GAP, and the *Standard Conditions (Projects)* document. Each was coded with a separate single-question LLM call. A four-way comparison classified projects as "All four confirm", "Three confirm", "Two confirm", single-source, or "None—not consulted".

## b. Intersectionality analysis

For illustrative purposes, two parallel analyses were conducted to enable the distinctive measurement of the design–implementation gap in intersectional gender integration.

Implementation: APRs and evaluations were analysed for past-tense, implementation-level evidence of intersectional actions whose female subgroup combined gender with at least 1 of 6 dimensions selected based on the most commonly used terms across FPs, GAs, GAPs, stakeholder consultations, APRs and evaluations.

### 1) Implementation

- a) Age
- b) Indigeneity
- c) Disability
- d) Socioeconomic status
- e) Geography
- f) Fragility/conflict

A two-stage validator (regex + LLM gate) enforced six hard rules:

- a) Female-and-named subgroup
- b) Two dimensions
- c) Completed action
- d) Concrete specifics
- e) Beyond compliance
- f) Not rhetoric

### 2) Design

FPs, gender assessments, and GAPs were analysed for design-stage commitments, classified by depth: quantified (target percentage or count) > planned (specific activity) > mainstreamed (cross-component integration) > named (mentioned only) > none.

Future tense, imperatives, and targets are expected at the design stage and were retained.

### 3) Design–implementation reconciliation

Project-level results from both pipelines were merged. Each project–dimension cell was classified as: *aligned\_strong* ( $\geq 2$  dimensions designed AND implemented), *aligned\_weak* (1 aligned dimension), *policy\_gap* (designed but not implemented), *emergent* (implemented but not designed), or *not\_addressed*.

### 4) Baseline-dimension exclusion

Because GCF projects frequently target "poor women" (dimension D, socioeconomic) and "rural women" (dimension E, geography), which describes the project's target population, not genuine intersectional thinking, an analytical decision was made to optionally exclude these dimensions from the "intersectionality" count. This is a documented analytical choice, and results are reported both with and without the exclusion.

## c. Gender-outcomes typology

Project documents were classified across seven outcome categories: *learn* (capacity and knowledge), *do* (behavioural change), *earn* (economic empowerment), *access* (services and

resources), *decide* (leadership and decision-making), *cope/adapt* (resilience), and *change\_systems* (transformational change).

**Scope.** Final and interim evaluations of all in-scope projects, plus the three most recent APRs for projects with  $\geq 3$  APR-years.

**Strict evidence rules.** Subjects must be women or girls; evidence must be past-tense with concrete outputs; sex-disaggregated counts alone do not count, "trained on how to use X"  $\rightarrow$  learn (not do), employment statistics  $\rightarrow$  earn (not access), committee membership  $\rightarrow$  decide only if leadership/decision-making role evidenced. For the two categories most prone to inflation (*cope\_adapt* and *change\_systems*), a minimum confidence floor of "medium" was applied.

**Doc-type weighting.** Evaluations carry weight = 2.0, APRs weight = 1.0. The portfolio-level prevalence used the weighted score, project-level "presence" required  $\geq 1$  positive document.

**Quote-quality filter.** Each LLM-extracted quote was filtered against  $\sim 35$  boilerplate patterns (e.g., future tense, target language, generic vulnerability descriptions, "indicator", "n/a") and required to contain (i) a women/girls marker, (ii) concrete content (digit or past-tense action verb), and (iii) absence of design-intent verbs.

#### d. Country programme gender integration

For 24 country programmes (6 deep-dive countries + 18 in the project sample), gender integration was assessed across eight dimensions: gender analysis, objectives, integration in priorities, in project pipeline, institutional capacity, stakeholder engagement, indicators and M&E, and policy alignment. Each was scored on a 0–3 depth scale: 0 (absent), 1 (token), 2 (moderate), 3 (substantive).

- **0 = ABSENT**

No mention of gender, women, or gender equality; or gender content is completely missing.

- **1 = TOKEN**

Gender is mentioned only superficially, using generic boilerplate (e.g., "gender will be considered", "the project respects gender equality") without specific analysis, commitments, operational detail, or measurable content.

- **2 = MODERATE**

Some specific gender content is present (e.g., baseline data, gender-relevant commitments, consultation references, or a sector-specific gender lens), but it is not consistently integrated across the document (i.e., appears in isolated sections rather than shaping priorities, pipelines, and M&E throughout).

- **3 = SUBSTANTIVE**

Gender is thoroughly integrated and evidenced through specific analysis, objectives, operational details, and/or sex-disaggregated indicators, with gender considerations woven across multiple sections (e.g., priorities, pipeline, institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring frameworks).

Scoring was applied conservatively: where evidence was ambiguous, the lower score was assigned.

**Multilingual handling.** Language detection used multi-sample voting across three text segments (beginning, middle, end) with keyword-fallback heuristics. The LLM-extracted verbatim quotes in the source language and provided English summaries.

**Evolution analysis.** For countries with multiple country programming versions, change in-depth scores between consecutive versions was reported (improved/unchanged/regressed).

### **e. Sustainability for gender**

Three evaluation groups were analysed separately: interim project evaluations, final project evaluations, and Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) evaluations. A dual-gate filter required each chunk to contain (i) at least one sustainability term (sustainability, post-project, exit strategy, institutionalized, embedded, durability, replicable, etc.); and (ii) at least one gender term, before being sent to the LLM.

Extracted findings were classified across five sustainability dimensions (financial, institutional, social/community, environmental, policy/regulatory) and tagged by evidence type: observed / projected / at-risk / mixed. Long-form tables of sustained outcomes, risks, enabling factors, and recommendations were produced per evaluation group.

### **f. Gender sustainable factors**

This analysis examined factors that may enable, inhibit, or condition the sustainability of gender-related results beyond project closure. It drew on two document types: project evaluations (midterm and final) and APRs, with evaluations treated as the more authoritative source for sustainability-related claims.

Evidence was classified across eight factor categories: handover or exit arrangements for gender-related activities; permanent institutional roles for gender focal points, units, or departments; adoption of gender-related policies, guidelines, procedures, or tools as institutional practice; integration of gender into M&E systems, budgeting, human resources, or sectoral plans; dependence on external gender consultants or short-term technical assistance; leadership by local gender actors or women's organizations; domestic financing arrangements for gender-related activities beyond the project; and documented risks to sustaining gender results.

Potentially relevant passages were identified through targeted semantic retrieval and analysed using factor-specific structured extraction prompts. Extracted quotations were validated against source text, and evidence was aggregated to the project-factor level using rules that prioritized validated quotations, stronger confidence signals, and evaluation evidence where both evaluations and APRs were available.

Factor classification distinguished between realized institutional arrangements and documented future commitments, depending on the factor under analysis. For some factors, sufficiently specific documented commitments were treated as relevant evidence; for others, only realized institutional arrangements were counted.

Findings from this analysis are interpreted as evidence of documented sustainability conditions rather than definitive proof of sustained gender outcomes. The method is intended to identify patterns in the extent to which gender-related sustainability is institutionally anchored, financially supported, locally led, or exposed to identifiable risks across the available documentary corpus.

### **g. Grievance mechanisms with gender lens**

Across three document types, GAPs (design phase), APRs (implementation), and evaluations (assessment), grievance-mechanism evidence was extracted, addressing whether mechanisms were gender-responsive (women-specific channels, female focal points, handles GBV/SEAH, confidentiality safeguards, GBV referral). A project-level roll-up identified four diagnostic patterns:

- 1) Designed but not implemented (GAP commits, APR silent)
- 2) Designed but not used (no usage data in APR)
- 3) Gender-responsiveness in design but not in implementation

- 4) Evaluated as problematic (interim/final eval rates partial/ineffective/mixed)

### **h. Independent Redress Mechanism document analysis**

All documents associated with IRM cases were analysed in two stages. First, a keyword scan flagged any gender-relevant content. Second, chunk-by-chunk LLM analysis identified passages where women were the concrete subject of either (i) a grievance (gendered harm, GBV, SEAH, gendered dispossession), or (ii) a solution (programmes explicitly serving women).

Every extracted quote underwent the four-stage verification. Verified quotes were then tiered (A/B/C). Only Tier A and Tier B quotes were carried forward to evaluation reporting.

### **i. Women's organizations as project actors**

Two complementary pipelines identified women's organizations across the GCF portfolio:

- 1) **Executing entity (EE) level.** The EE register was screened using (i) a multilingual keyword classifier (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese) for women's terms and named ministries/bureaux; (ii) a known-international organization list (e.g. UN Women, ...); and (iii) an LLM disambiguation pass on rule-classified "ambiguous" cases. A secondary scan of the EE "Outputs" column identified projects with a social protection angle (cash transfers, safety nets, social insurance).
- 2) **Sub-EE level (from APRs).** Women-keyword evidence was extracted from each APR with  $\pm 400$ -character context windows, merged into consolidated evidence text per APR, and chunked ( $\leq 18,000$  chars per LLM call). An LLM extraction identified named organizations (beyond the EE) and classified each as *womens\_ngo*, *womens\_ministry*, *gender\_unit*, *mixed\_mandate*, *known\_international*, or *not\_women\_led*. APR-derived findings were reconciled against the EE classification to flag organizations newly identified via APR scanning.

### **j. Complementarity and coherence**

FPs were analysed for evidence of complementarity and coherence with other climate finance, explicitly **excluding**:

- Co-financiers of the GCF proposal itself
- Proposal's own AE or EE
- Generic donor presence in a country or sector
- Government counterpart funding

The analysis assessed whether a GCF proposal explicitly **builds on, scales up, replicates, or complements** a discrete climate-finance intervention implemented or financed by another institution.

#### **Analytical architecture**

A three-layer extraction architecture was applied:

- Layer 1 — Structured detection (post-2022 FP template)  
For FPs approved after the 2022 template revision (from B.32 onward), section A.19 "Complementarity and coherence" was identified programmatically and the corresponding section B.1 narrative was extracted and analysed.
- Layer 2 — Narrative detection (pre-2022 FPs)

For FPs approved prior to the introduction of section A.19, which lack a structured complementarity prompt, the full section B narrative was scanned using the same semantic retrieval and extraction protocol to identify references to external climate-finance linkages.

- Layer G — Gender-focused re-extraction

Because Layer 1 and Layer 2 were funder-agnostic, a dedicated gender-focused re-extraction pass was applied to all FPs containing gender-relevant content, specifically targeting gender-focused external coherence (e.g. cases where the referenced external project contains gender design features or explicitly targets women or girls).

To ensure comparability across layers, all extracted references were processed using an identical structured LLM schema and verified against verbatim quotations from the source document, following the audit and validation rules set out in section 5.4.

#### **Inclusion rule and funder normalization**

All identified external linkages were subjected to a strict inclusion heuristic:

“Would the named project still exist if this GCF proposal were rejected?”

Only linkages answering YES to this counterfactual test were retained as evidence of complementarity or coherence.

A funder-normalization dictionary (approximately 80 canonical entries) was applied to standardize references to institutions and programmes (e.g. “World Bank Group”, “IBRD”, and “IDA” → *World Bank*; “Climate Investment Funds” and sub-funds → *CIF-PPCR*, *CIF-FIP*).

#### **Policy-period analysis and robustness safeguards**

To assess whether observed patterns reflect **policy-associated changes rather than portfolio composition effects**, the complementarity analysis incorporated a quasi-experimental robustness check centred on the 2019 updated Gender Policy (adopted at B.24):

- A **local discontinuity design** compared FPs approved **just below and just above B.24**, using windows of  $\pm 2$ ,  $\pm 3$ , and  $\pm 4$  Board meetings.
- Balance diagnostics were conducted for key observable covariates (theme, region, project size, AE access). Where moderate imbalance was detected (region and size), results were adjusted using **size×region standardization**.
- Uncertainty was quantified using **bootstrap confidence intervals** (1,000 resamples), avoiding reliance on parametric model assumptions.

Across the preferred  $\pm 3$  and  $\pm 4$  windows, the **size×region-standardized discontinuity remained positive and statistically distinguishable from zero**, indicating that the post-B.24 increase in articulated gender-focused complementarity is **not explained by observable compositional shifts**.

This design strengthens the interpretation that the sharp increase in documented gender-focused external coherence observed after 2019 is **policy-associated**, rather than a product of changing project mix or document structure alone. Findings are nevertheless reported as **patterns** rather than causal estimates, consistent with the evaluation’s quasi-experimental scope (see section 5.7.5).

#### **k. Gender specialist indicator (APR-based analysis)**

The presence of gender expertise was assessed through structured keyword and regular expression (regex) search applied to APR and project GAP narratives. A refined classification framework was used to distinguish between dedicated gender specialists, mixed-function roles (e.g. gender combined with safeguards or social inclusion functions), and focal point-type roles. The

classification approach was calibrated against the previously published gender synthesis to ensure consistency of estimates over time.<sup>1</sup>

Text preprocessing was applied to reduce false positives, including the removal of standardized template language introduced in recent APR reporting formats. Detection was based on a predefined set of keyword patterns capturing references to gender-related expertise (e.g. specialist, adviser, focal point), applied consistently across the corpus.

For APR-based analysis, document-level detections were aggregated at the project level, such that a project is considered to exhibit a given feature if it is identified in at least one APR within the defined reporting period or cohort. Where time-bound or cohort-based analyses are conducted, aggregation reflects the corresponding subset of APRs. The indicator captures the presence of reported gender-related roles but does not assess their level of effort, duration, or effectiveness.

Text-based indicators capture the presence of references to specific features but do not, on their own, constitute evidence of substantive integration or effective implementation. Findings derived from these indicators are therefore interpreted in conjunction with qualitative evidence and other data sources.

In general, indicator construction followed a structured and replicable approach, with classification rules and preprocessing steps applied consistently across the corpus, and methodological assumptions documented to support traceability and auditability of results.

## C. HYPOTHESIS TESTING: THE COMPLIANCE–TRANSFORMATION GAP

A central inferential analysis tested the hypothesis that the GCF portfolio exhibits a systematic decline in gender integration depth as evidentiary requirements move from compliance at approval through to documented outcomes during implementation. The analysis is portfolio-wide, theory-driven, and constructed against three independent denominators to ensure the finding is not an artefact of project maturity, indicator choice, or document availability. A complementary set of causal-identification procedures was then applied to test whether the observed cross-tier pattern, and the apparent improvements following the 2019 updated Gender Policy, can be attributed to the policy itself or are explained by changes in the composition of the portfolio over time.

## D. THE FOUR-TIER GENDER INTEGRATION LADDER

The portfolio of 352 approved projects was assessed against a four-tier ladder spanning the project cycle. Each tier corresponds to a substantive stage of gender integration and is operationalized by multiple binary indicators drawn from the analyses described earlier in this annex. A project is recorded as positive at a tier only when the minimum number of underlying indicators returns positive — triangulation across indicators is required (with the exception of L1, which is a single-indicator policy-compliance gate). Each tier is reported against an *eligible* denominator: design-stage tiers apply to all 352 approved projects; implementation-stage tiers apply only to projects with the corresponding implementation evidence. The full operationalization is set out in Table A – 4.

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<sup>1</sup> Independent Evaluation Unit, *IEU's Synthesis on the GCF's Approach to Gender*, 27.

**Table A – 4. Gender integration ladder**

TIER	WHAT IT TESTS	UNDERLYING INDICATORS (PLAIN-LANGUAGE)	MIN. POSITIVES	DENOMINATOR
L1 – Procedural compliance	Did the project meet the mandatory gender requirements at approval?	(i) Both a gender assessment and a GAP were submitted at approval. Mandatory under the 2019 updated Gender Policy (adopted at B.24, March 2019).	1 of 1	All 352 approved projects
L2 – Design depth	Did the project design integrate gender beyond the minimum-compliance floor?	(i) women's groups consulted in design documents (FP, GA, GAP, or standard conditions); (ii) gender-responsive grievance mechanism designed; (iii) designated gender specialist in the project team; (iv) gender as a principal design objective*; (v) gender-climate co-benefit strategies with dedicated budgets*; (vi) gender-responsive infrastructure features in the design*; (vii) intersectional groups (e.g. Indigenous women, women with disabilities) named with concrete planned actions.	2 of 7	All 352 approved projects
L3 – Implementation activities (women reached / benefits received)	Did women actually receive project benefits during implementation?	(i) women received training or capacity-building; (ii) women accessed services, resources, or productive inputs; (iii) grievance mechanism recorded cases from women or related to GBV/SEAH; (iv) intersectional subgroups reached in APR or evaluation evidence.	2 of 4	Projects with $\geq 1$ APR (n = 204)
L4 – Implementation outcomes	Did women's livelihoods, behaviours, or well-being actually change?	(i) women adopted or changed climate-relevant practices (climate-smart agriculture, water management, financial behaviours, energy adoption, conservation)*; (ii) women's income or livelihoods improved; (iii) women's resilience or adaptive capacity increased; (iv) evaluation evidence confirms sustained gender outcomes.	2 of 4	Mature projects: $\geq 3$ APRs or a final/interim evaluation (n = 158)

Source: IEU evaluation team.

Notes: \* indicates indicators which origin is the progress report on the GAP implementation.<sup>2</sup>

The L2 → L4 indicators come from the document-coding analyses described in compliance, intersectionality, the stakeholder engagement and grievance-mechanism analyses, and the gender-outcomes typology built specifically for this evaluation. The triangulation rule (minimum two indicators for L2–L4) was adopted to suppress single-source noise: a project is not classified as showing "design depth" or "implementation outcomes" on the strength of a single positive signal that could reflect document idiosyncrasy rather than substantive integration.

## E. METHODOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS

Three safeguards were applied to support consistent interpretation of the gender integration ladder.

<sup>2</sup> Independent Evaluation Unit, *Progress Report on the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan: An interim deliverable*.

Projects approved from B.24 onward, the L1 compliance indicator was treated as met in line with the updated Gender Policy requirement that both a gender assessment and a GAP be submitted at approval; this functions as a correction for documented indexing gaps in the local corpus rather than as an imputation of behaviour.

L3 and L4 indicators were restricted to projects with relevant implementation evidence, preventing design-only projects from being misclassified on implementation-stage outcomes.

Intersectionality indicators excluded single-dimension references to women in poverty or women-headed households by default, so as not to conflate target-population wording with deliberate intersectional design; sensitivity analysis reports results with and without this filter.

## F. STATISTICAL TESTS

The project  $\times$  tier binary matrix ( $352 \times 4$ ) was tested using four complementary statistical procedures, each addressing a distinct alternative explanation.

*Table A – 5. Statistical tests applied to the project  $\times$  tier matrix*

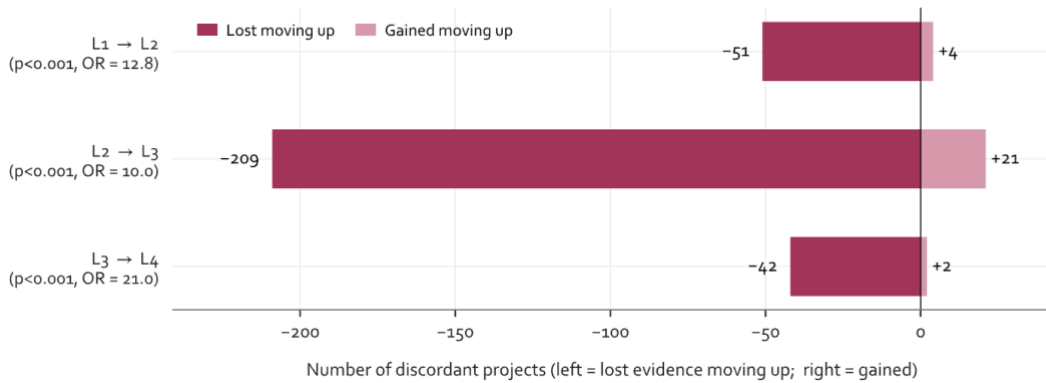
TEST	PURPOSE	REFERENCE
Cochran's Q	Joint test that all four-tier prevalences are equal across the portfolio	Cochran (1950)
Cochran–Armitage trend	Tests for a monotonic pattern in prevalence from L1 to L4	Cochran (1954); Armitage (1955)
McNemar's exact	Pairwise adjacent-tier comparison (L1 $\leftrightarrow$ L2, L2 $\leftrightarrow$ L3, L3 $\leftrightarrow$ L4); each project is compared against itself, so the test is immune to compositional differences between groups	McNemar (1947)
Bootstrap confidence interval	95% CI for the headline L1 – L4 gap (2,000 resamples with replacement)	Efron (1979)

*Source:* IEU evaluation team.

The McNemar test is the most consequential of the four for the defensibility of the finding. Because it operates only on discordant paired outcomes and each project serves as its own control, it isolates within-project loss of evidence between adjacent tiers from any compositional difference between separate project groups. Any objection that the observed pattern is driven by different projects appearing at different tiers is therefore directly addressed by the paired comparison, which evaluates the same projects at both ends of each adjacent-tier contrast.

**Figure A – 1. McNemar paired test analysis**

**At every step up the ladder, projects lose between 10× and 21× more gender evidence than they gain**



Source: IEU evaluation team.

Notes: McNemar paired tests on the full portfolio (n=352). OR = odds of losing versus gaining evidence at the transition.

Cut-off: B.44 (2026) for FPs, GAs, GAPs, stakeholder consultations, interim/final evaluations; 2024 APR report cycle for APRs.

## G. DE-CONFOUNDING COHORT EFFECTS

An unadjusted post-B.24 versus pre-B.24 cohort comparison would be confounded by project age (i.e. differences between the two cohorts may reflect differences in project maturity rather than the effect of the 2019 updated Gender Policy): post-B.24 projects are systematically younger, less likely to have completed APR cycles, and consequently less likely to show implementation evidence even if the policy is working perfectly.

- 1) **Cohort definition tied to the Board meeting, not the calendar year.** The updated Gender Policy was adopted at B.24 (March 2019). Cohorts are therefore split at B.24 — Pre B.24 (B.7–B.23) versus B.24 onwards (B.24+) — rather than at an arbitrary calendar year. This aligns the cut with the precise institutional moment at which the policy became applicable and avoids attributing pre-policy activity to the post-policy period (or vice versa) on the basis of overlapping approval cycles.
- 2) **Compliance treated as a regulatory floor in the descriptive comparison.** The GA and GAP became mandatory at approval under the 2019 policy. The L1 indicator is therefore reported at 100 per cent for the B.24+ cohort in the descriptive slope chart; the value reflects the regulatory floor and is corrected for the indexing artefact described in section 5.6.2. The same overridden indicator is used in the causal analysis (section 5.6.5), with the caveat that perfect separation at L1 (every post-B.24 project compliant by construction) prevents the adjusted logistic regression from converging at that tier; inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) is reported as the headline causal estimator for L1 in its place.
- 3) **Restriction to mature projects.** Within the mature subset, Fisher exact tests are applied at each tier separately. Where a tier shows a significant cohort effect after this restriction, the effect is attributable to the policy (or to other post-B.24 changes acting alongside it) rather than to project maturity. Where a tier shows no significant cohort effect among mature projects

only, the apparent cohort difference in the raw portfolio-wide comparison is explained by the maturity confound and is not, in itself, evidence of a policy effect.

## H. CAUSAL IDENTIFICATION ON THE POLICY EFFECT

The cohort × stage analysis in section 5.6.4 establishes that the apparent post-B.24 improvement at L1 and L2 is not driven by maturity, and that the apparent decline at L4 is fully absorbed by evaluation availability. It does not, however, distinguish the causal contribution of the 2019 updated Gender Policy from compositional changes in the portfolio across the same period, shifts in the mix of themes, sectors, and AEs that occurred for reasons independent of the policy. A three-step causal-identification procedure was therefore added.

**Step 1 — Adjusted logistic regression.** For each tier, a logistic regression of the binary tier outcome on a post-B.24 indicator was estimated, controlling for theme, sector, AE type, and evaluation availability. Project age in years (*years\_since\_approval*) was deliberately excluded from the headline model on the basis of a diagnostic check: the correlation between *post\_B24* and *years\_since\_approval* in the mature subset is **− 0.77**, sufficiently high that the two variables cannot be separately identified from each other. Including both produced extremely wide confidence intervals and unstable point estimates with the sign of the policy coefficient flipping arbitrarily across tiers. The full-adjustment specification is reported as a sensitivity row only.

At L1, the adjusted logistic regression does not converge because every post-B.24 project is compliant by construction (section 5.6.2). The IPTW estimator, which computes covariate-balanced weighted means and is unaffected by perfect separation, is therefore used as the headline causal estimator for L1.

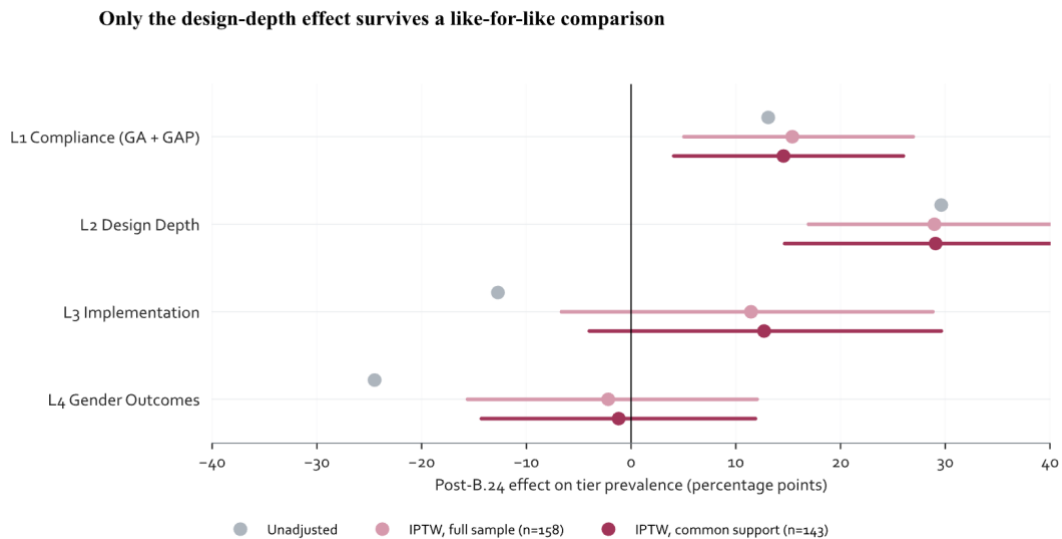
**Step 2 — Inverse probability of treatment weighting.** A propensity score, the predicted probability of being a post-B.24 project given the covariates, was estimated by logistic regression. Pre-B.24 projects were re-weighted by the odds of their propensity ( $ps / (1 - ps)$ ) to construct a synthetic pre-B.24 comparison group with the same observable covariate distribution as the post-B.24 cohort. The treated-group average treatment effect (ATT) was estimated on this re-weighted sample, with a 95 per cent bootstrap confidence interval (500 resamples).

**Step 3 — Common-support trimming.** The propensity-score distribution diagnostic showed that **21.8 per cent** of pre-B.24 mature projects had a propensity to be a post-B.24 project above 0.5, indicating **adequate** common-support on the headline covariate set. The analysis was nevertheless re-run on the subset of projects whose propensity scores lie within the common-support region [0.15, 0.85], dropping **15 of the 158 mature projects**. The remaining sample (**n = 143, 88 pre-B.24, 55 post-B.24**) constitutes the most credibly comparable cohort that can be assembled from these data and provides the most defensible causal estimate.

**Findings.** The pattern is consistent across estimators (Table A – 6). L1 compliance shows a substantial and robust policy effect: the 2019 updated Gender Policy raised the GA and GAP compliance floor by approximately 15–17 percentage points on a like-for-like basis. L2 design depth shows the strongest causal effect in the analysis and is the most robust causal finding in the evaluation, consistent with a policy influence on the depth, not merely the existence, of gender integration at the design stage. By contrast, L3 implementation shows no detectable policy effect once portfolio composition and evaluation availability are taken into account. L4 outcome reporting is likewise null on the headline specification; the apparent post-B.24 decline is attributable to the fact that newer projects have not yet been evaluated, rather than to a behavioural decline.

Taken together, these results support a quasi-experimental interpretation that the post-B.24 period is associated with stronger gender integration at the compliance and design stages, after adjustment for observable portfolio composition. They should not, however, be interpreted as definitive proof that the 2019 updated Gender Policy alone caused the observed changes.

**Figure A – 2. Inverse probability of treatment weighting**



Source: IEU evaluation team. Cut-off: B.44, 2026.

Note: Estimates show the percentage point (pp) change in tier prevalence associated with approval at or after B.24, on mature projects only ( $\geq 3$  APRs or evaluation). The IPTW estimator weights pre-B.24 projects by their propensity to look like a post-B.24 project on theme, sector, AE type and evaluation availability. The common-support sample drops 15 of 158 projects whose propensity scores lay outside [0.15, 0.85]. L1 uses the effective (overridden) compliance indicator throughout, which corrects for documentary indexing lag; the adjusted logistic regression at L1 is not identified because every post-B.24 project is compliant by construction, so IPTW is used as the headline causal estimator at L1.

**Table A – 6. Causal estimates of the B.24 policy effect on mature projects**

TIER	UNADJUSTED $\Delta$ PP (FISHER P)	ADJUSTED OR (NO. AGE; N=158)	IPTW ATT (N=158)	IPTW ATT, COMMON-SUPPORT (N=143)
L1 Compliance (GA + GAP)	+14.9 (p = 0.001)	not identified, perfect separation	+17.1 pp [+7.7, +28.0]	+16.4 pp [+6.9, +27.5]
L2 Design depth	+29.6 (p < 0.001)	10.08 [2.93–34.75] p < 0.001	+29.0 pp [+17.0, +42.8]	+29.1 pp [+14.7, +43.7] (adjusted OR 9.21, p=0.001)
L3 Implementation	-12.7 (p = 0.129)	1.19 [0.52–2.74] p = 0.679	+11.5 pp [-6.6, +28.8]	+12.7 pp [-4.0, +29.6]
L4 Gender outcomes	-24.5 (p = 0.002)	0.73 [0.25–2.16] p = 0.571	-2.2 pp [-15.6, +12.0]	-1.2 pp [-14.3, +11.9]

Source: IEU evaluation team.

Note: All estimates use the effective L1 indicator (compliance override applied), which corrects an indexing artefact in the local document corpus rather than imputing unobserved behaviour. The adjusted logistic regression at L1 cannot be identified because every post-B.24 project is compliant by construction; IPTW is the headline causal estimator at that tier. The propensity-score model uses the headline covariates (theme, sector, AE type, evaluation availability); 15 of 158 projects fall outside the common-support region [0.15, 0.85] and are dropped from the trimmed estimate.

## Annex 5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

A review of all 51 country programmes<sup>3</sup> available in the GCF database using a four-point scoring system, comprising absent, tokenistic, moderate and substantive criteria, and based on eight dimensions,<sup>4</sup> shows that the integration of gender is typically tokenistic to moderate, with country programmes scoring more than twice as high post-2019 following the GCF's updated Gender Policy compared to pre-2019. The review further found that across eight dimensions, specific gender objectives appear most frequently (61 per cent), while operational elements such as sex-disaggregated indicators and gender-specific M&E are the weakest. Across all country programmes analysed, Nepal scores highest, followed by Dominica, Syria and Fiji, all of which also achieve substantive gender integration on multiple dimensions.

Qualitative analysis of gender integration in published country programmes across the deep-dive countries,<sup>5</sup> which are broadly representative of the wider portfolio, reveals that most frame gender as a normative or vulnerability issue: gender integration is strongest in narrative sections and weakest in operational design. Yet few link gender to investment priorities, indicators or project pipelines. For example, stakeholder interviews in Brazil revealed that while readiness support was used to update the country programme in 2025, gender integration is primarily focused on participation, inclusion and beneficiary targeting, with limited evidence of a more systematic gender-responsive approach.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Box A – 1. In-depth analysis of gender integration*

Analysis of gender integration in published country programmes across deep dives – Brazil, México, Lao PDR, and Nepal (no country programmes available for Liberia and Benin) reveals that gender is consistently acknowledged but unevenly operationalized, with integration strongest at the level of narrative framing and weakest at the level of investment prioritization, indicators, and implementation detail. All available country programmes reference gender equality in normative commitments, typically as part of social inclusion, safeguards and cross-cutting principles, and often linked to vulnerable groups. Gender is also included procedurally in stakeholder consultations and in alignment with GCF Gender Policy requirements. However, gender is rarely tied to specific investment criteria, with limited translation into project pipeline design and few programmes including gender-specific indicators, targets or budgets. Data from deep-dive countries confirm these trends: gender integrations remain strongest in adaptation, while mitigation sectors such as energy and transportation show relatively minimal gender integration. Gender is more consistently integrated in agriculture, water, livelihoods and community resilience.

<sup>3</sup> This includes 49 unique countries, with 2 countries containing two versions.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 4.B.2 for full details on the scoring parameters and how each score was defined. Programmes were assessed according to eight dimensions: situation analysis; strategy and objectives; gender in sectoral priorities; gender in the project pipeline; institutional capacity; women and CSO engagement; sex-disaggregated indicators; and national gender policy alignment.

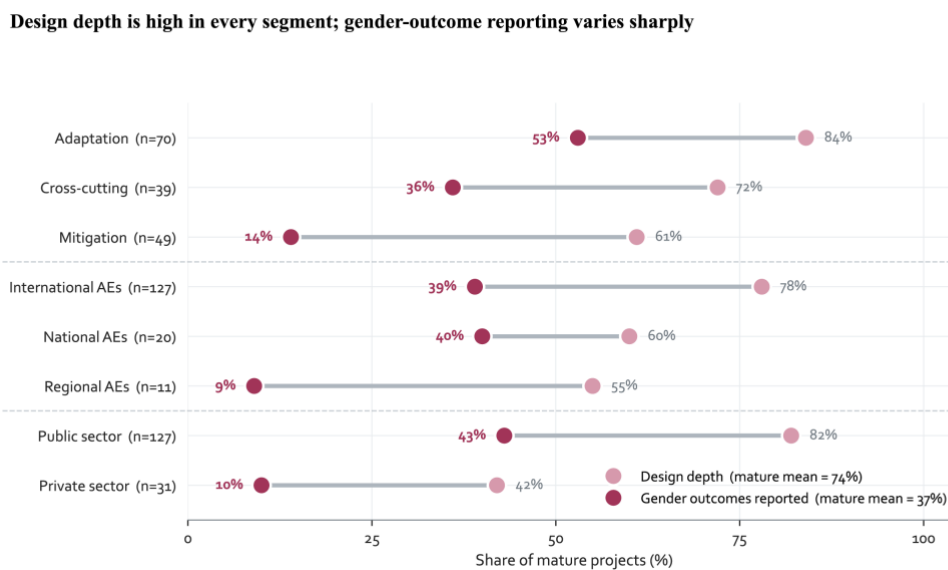
<sup>5</sup> Of the six deep-dive countries, country programmes are available for Brazil, México, Benin, Liberia, Lao PDR, and Nepal; none have been published for Benin and Liberia.

<sup>6</sup> Specifically, gender is referenced in the Readiness proposal, including recognition that women are disproportionately affected by climate change and face barriers in access to land, finance, and decision-making. However, gender considerations appear relatively limited and are framed mainly around inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups, rather than through dedicated gender-responsive objectives, indicators, or financing mechanisms within the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform itself.

Comparative analysis reveals that Nepal stands out as an exceptional case, with the strongest levels of gender integration in its country programme (2023). Gender integration is most systematic and explicit across multiple dimensions; for example, context analysis linking gender to climate vulnerability, priority sectors, and institutional and governance discussions, although it remains stronger in narrative and planning than in investment design. Nepal goes beyond vulnerability framing, as seen in Liberia, linking gender to governance, planning processes and inclusive decision-making and stakeholder engagement structures. Readiness support in countries like Nepal and Liberia explicitly financed gender analyses for NAP processes and supported inclusive stakeholder consultations, resulting in the incorporation of gender-responsive priorities in national adaptation planning documents. Gender integration is comparatively least developed in the Lao PDR country programme (2021). Gender is framed primarily in descriptive terms; for example, as a component of socioeconomic vulnerability in background sections, and is largely absent from operational elements such as country programme design, sector prioritization, governance structures and investment pipeline logic.

## B. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

*Figure A – 3. Gender design depth and reported gender outcomes in GCF portfolio*



Source: IEU evaluation team, analysis of GCF Accreditation Conditions Database Currently (February 2026); GCF Application Log (October 2025).

Note: Cut-off date February 5, 2026. Sample = 104 AEs that underwent an accreditation event in 2019–2025 — initial accreditation (Board approval date in the period, GCF Application Log, cut-off date October 31, 2025) or re-accreditation (signalled in the GCF Accreditation Conditions Database). “At accreditation” counts AEs with no gender policy condition imposed; “Currently” counts AEs with no condition or whose conditions have been fulfilled and closed.

**Table A – 7. GCF documents mentioning vulnerable beneficiary groups**

DOCUMENT (YEAR/DECISION)	TYPE	EXPLICITLY NAMED GROUPS (VERBATIM OR NEAR-VERBATIM WORDING)	LOCATION IN DOCUMENT	PROJECT CYCLE STAGE(S) AFFECTED
Governing Instrument (2011, COP 3/CP.17)	Foundational instrument	"Vulnerable groups" and "gender aspects" (para. 31: "encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects"); "women" and "Indigenous Peoples" and "vulnerable groups" (para. 71: "promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private-sector actors, CSOs, vulnerable groups, women and Indigenous Peoples"); mandate for a "gender-sensitive approach" (para. 3)	Paragraphs 3, 31, and 71	Fund-wide guiding principles (all stages)
Updated Gender Policy (2019, B.24/12)	Board Policy	Guiding Principles section (5.1) acknowledges "children, persons with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations" and references Indigenous Peoples and local communities via Article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement	Guiding principles, scope of application, and policy requirements sections; four guiding principles (human rights, country ownership, stakeholder engagement, disclosure)	All stages: applies to Secretariat, Board, AEs, NDAs, delivery partners, and EEs across all funded activities
Gender Action Plan 2020–2023 (2019, B.24/12, annex XXIV)	Operational framework	Priority Area 4. Operational Procedures: "Collect baseline data and determine how the project can respond to the needs and strategic interests of woman and man" "Gender-equitable and inclusive stakeholder engagement"	Five priority areas (governance; competencies and capacity development; resource allocation; operational procedures; knowledge generation); indicators matrix referencing diverse beneficiaries	Institutional governance, portfolio-level monitoring, capacity-building
Indigenous Peoples Policy (2018, B.19/11)	Board Policy	Policy objectives to pay particular attention to the different challenges faced by women and girls and other groups within Indigenous communities; youth; older people; persons with disabilities — all explicitly listed as vulnerable subgroups within Indigenous communities. The IPP "takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, elders, and people with disabilities"	Policy text on inclusive engagement; consultation and free, prior and informed consent provisions	Design, consultation, safeguards, implementation (applies only to projects involving Indigenous Peoples)
Environmental and	Board Policy	"Vulnerable and marginalized populations, groups, and individuals,	Policy objectives section:	All projects

DOCUMENT (YEAR/DECISION)	TYPE	EXPLICITLY NAMED GROUPS (VERBATIM OR NEAR-VERBATIM WORDING)	LOCATION IN DOCUMENT	PROJECT CYCLE STAGE(S) AFFECTED
social policy (original) (2018, B.19/10)	(superseded by 2021 revision)	local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups" — generic language; does not individually name women, youth, or disability	"Give due consideration to vulnerable and marginalized populations, groups, and individuals, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups"	(environmental/social risk management)
Revised environmental and social policy (2021, B.BM-2021/18)	Board Policy (active)	"Women and girls" (explicitly added); "local communities, Indigenous Peoples" (explicitly named); terminology shifted to "persons in vulnerable positions and situations" (3.1) replacing "vulnerable and marginalized groups"	Overarching commitments and aims; consultations approach; gender-sensitive impact assessment provisions	All projects (environmental/social safeguards, including screening, assessment, and monitoring)
Investment Framework (updated in B.37/20) Investment criteria (2014, B.07, updated in B.22/15)	Board framework	III. Investment Guidelines "vulnerability, vulnerable groups, and gender aspects" (under "Needs of the Recipient" criterion)	Investment criteria coverage areas, particularly "Needs of the Recipient"	Project appraisal and selection (FP evaluation)
Integrated Results Management Framework (2021)	Results framework	"Most vulnerable people and communities" (as an adaptation result area); all core and supplementary beneficiary indicators require sex-disaggregated data (male/female)	Adaptation results logic model; Core Indicator 2 (direct/indirect beneficiaries) and Supplementary indicators 2.1–2.6 require sex-disaggregated reporting	Monitoring and reporting (portfolio-level M&E)
Funding Proposal Template and Guidance (2015–ongoing)	Operational guidance	Women and men (gender equality); requires a project-level gender assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan as mandatory annexes, identifying impacts on women and other vulnerable groups (D.5. Country ownership)  Assessment entails the examination of the different roles, rights, needs, and opportunities of women and men.	Proposal sections G (annexes); mandatory assessment/action plan with sex-disaggregated indicators, timelines, and budgets  Annex 8. GA/GAP	Project design and formulation (FP development)

DOCUMENT (YEAR/DECISION)	TYPE	EXPLICITLY NAMED GROUPS (VERBATIM OR NEAR-VERBATIM WORDING)	LOCATION IN DOCUMENT	PROJECT CYCLE STAGE(S) AFFECTED
		Assessment questions: Have the needs of specific (and vulnerable) subgroups been taken into account by the project/programme (e.g. children, girls, women and men with disabilities, the elderly, widows)?	template	
APR template (as of March 2026)	Operational guidance	To provide summary of project-level GAP activities with guidance: The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan.	Section F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	Project cycle (proposal through implementation and M&E)
Revised Readiness Results Management Framework (RRMF)	Readiness framework	Stakeholder description: all stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized communities'; 'vulnerable or disadvantaged groups' in output indicator	Outcome indicators, output indicators	Readiness design and reporting
USP-2	Institutional strategic plan	(Pursue collaborative) stakeholder engagement and integration "local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women and girls and people with disabilities as agents of change" referring RESP Affected communities referring "Indigenous Peoples, civil society, women, youth and academia"	4.2 Mitigation and Adaptation: Supporting paradigm shifts across sectors 5.2 Institutional priorities	

Source: IEU evaluation team.

Notes: This table does not present the consolidated GCF framework for intersectionality. Rather, it maps selected GCF documents that reference vulnerable groups, inclusion, or differentiated climate vulnerability.

**Table A – 8. Coverage of named groups across active GCF instruments**

VULNERABLE GROUP	DEDICATED GCF POLICY?	WHERE EXPLICITLY NAMED	EXTENT OF COVERAGE
Women / "Women and Girls"	Yes — Gender Policy (2019) and others	Governing Instrument (para. 71); Gender Policy; GAP; Revised ESS; SEAH Policy; Investment Framework criteria; Operational guidance	Systematically required across governance, project design, and monitoring
Indigenous Peoples (IPs)	Yes — IPs Policy and others	IPP; Revised ESS (2021); Governing Instrument (para. 71); Operational guidance	Dedicated policy with free, prior and informed consent, and clear engagement requirements when IPs communities are involved
Youth	Somewhat	Gender Policy (noted alongside women, IPs, and marginalized communities as guiding principles); IPs Policy (as "Indigenous youth"); operations guideline (as reference)	No stand-alone policy; appears sporadically across a few provisions
Persons with disabilities	Somewhat	IPs Policy (explicitly listed as Indigenous subgroup); implied under "persons in vulnerable situations" in RESP USP-2 (in line with RESP)	Named explicitly only within the IPs Policy's Indigenous-specific scope; otherwise implied (in USP-2)
Elderly / "Elders"	No	IPs Policy (among vulnerable Indigenous subgroups) GA/GAP template	In Indigenous contexts and GAP assessment questions; no dedicated requirements
Children	No	Updated Gender Policy (cited via Paris Agreement Art. 7.5) GA/GAP template	Referenced in a policy citation and as GAP assessment questions; no dedicated requirements

Source: IEU evaluation team.

**Table A – 9. Examples of vulnerable group participation across projects**

PROJECTS	REFERENCE ON PARTICIPATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES
FP089 (El Salvador)	688 household rainwater collection systems installed, of which 86.33% (594) were for women-headed households; 194 rural and young women integrated into training.
FP120 (Chile)	91 women (17% of 540 hires) in territorial operations; 29 of those Indigenous women, a structural-barrier breakthrough in forestry.
FP056 (Colombia)	Zenú-Peoples Indigenous diploma course "La Ruta del Agua" (115 women), Platform for Rural Women & Climate Change (105 women from Mojana), 359 women-headed households received agroecosystem kits.
FP062 (Paraguay)	Strengthened the Indigenous Women Leaders Network; 268 households (200 female, 68 male) received market-access training in rural Capiibary.
FP016 (Sri Lanka)	4,338 women beneficiaries including 130 widows, 70 women with disabilities, 450 youth women adopted climate-resilient livelihoods.
FP013 (Bangladesh)	2,402 safe houses constructed, 60% for poor women-headed households; 63% of resilient-housing beneficiaries were women (Evaluation 2025).
FP049 (Senegal)	USD 446,509 transferred to female-headed households under Food For Assets (FFA);

PROJECTS	REFERENCE ON PARTICIPATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES
	76% of 2023 cash-transfer recipients were female heads of household.
FP127 (Zambia)	6,910 lead farmers with climate-smart agriculture inputs (4,629 women); 64.3% of supported households female-headed versus 30% target.
FP125 (Vietnam)	46.9% women-headed + 81.9% ethnic minority households among 5,551 farmer beneficiaries.
FP001 (Peru)	Four bio-business plans developed and financed for Awajun, Kichwa, Shawi, Achuar and Chapra Indigenous women associations.

Source: IEU evaluation team.

## C. REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY

*Table A – 10. Breakdown of documented cases of replication and scalability*

#	GCF FP	COUNTRY	GCF PROJECT TITLE	TYPE	SOURCE PILOT / PROGRAMME	SOURCE FUNDER
1	SAP019	Sudan	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation (GAMS)	Replicates	Support in Structuring the Gum Arabic Sector — incl. gender mainstreaming and structural gender issues	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
2	SAP026	Bangladesh	ECCCP-Drought	Scales up	Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change — location-specific gender-responsive strategies	UNDP
3	SAP032	Benin	LoCAL — Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	Scales up	LoCAL programme pilot — gender mainstreaming in adaptation planning	UNCDF / UNDP
4	SAP069	Ecuador	FORECCSA+	Scales up	FORECCSA — integrated gender considerations into adaptation and food security	AF

Source: IEU evaluation team.

## Annex 6. OVERVIEW OF SAMPLED PROJECTS

*Table A – 11. List of GCF deep-dive projects*

PROJECT NAME	DEEP-DIVE COUNTRY	THEME	AE	AE TYPE	APRs	OTHER DOCUMENTS
SAP018: Enhancing climate information systems for resilient development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)	Liberia	Adaptation	AfDB	IAE (multilateral development bank)	1 (2020)	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP160: Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project	Liberia	Adaptation	UNDP	IAE	4 (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report
FP152: Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	Brazil, México, Senegal, (MCP)	Mitigation	PCA	IAE (private sector)	4 (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 3 ESS reports, 1 approved Readiness proposal
SAP005: Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation in forest and agricultural landscapes	Benin	Adaptation	UNEP	IAE	6 (2020, 2022–2024)	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report
FP187: Ouémé Basin Climate Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin	Benin	Cross-cutting	FAO	IAE	1 (2023)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP100: REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	Brazil	Mitigation	UNDP	IAE	5 (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 2 ESS reports, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP143: Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the northeast (PCRP)	Brazil	Cross-cutting	IFAD	IAE	1 (2023)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA

PROJECT NAME	DEEP-DIVE COUNTRY	THEME	AE	AE TYPE	APRs	OTHER DOCUMENTS
SAP023: River restoration for climate change adaptation (RIOS)	México	Cross-cutting	FMCN	DAE	3 (2021, 2022, 2023)	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report
FP181: CRAFT - catalytic capital for first private investment fund for adaptation technologies in developing countries	Brazil, México	Adaptation	PCA	IAE (private sector)	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 4 ESS reports, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP117: Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management	Lao PDR	Mitigation	GIZ	IAE	4 (2020, 2021, 2022, 2024)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report
SAP009: Building resilience of urban populations with ecosystem-based solutions in Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Adaptation	UNEP	IAE	4 (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA
SAP030: Strengthening climate resilience of the Lao People's Democratic Republic health system	Lao PDR	Adaptation	SCA	IAE	-	1 FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP131: Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in the Gandaki river basin, Nepal	Nepal	Cross-cutting	IUCN	IAE	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP118: Building a resilient Churia Region in Nepal	Nepal	Cross-cutting	FAO	IAE	5 (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
SAP031: Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajó Archipelago of Brazil	Brazil	Adaptation	Fundación Avina	DAE	1 (2024)	1 FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA

Source: IEU evaluation team analysis of GCF FPs.

**Table A – 12. Projects sampled by the evaluation**

PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	THEME	PPF	AE	AE TYPE	APRS	OTHER DOCUMENTS
FP102: Mali solar rural electrification project	Mali	Mitigation	No	BOAD	DAE (regional)	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP114: Programme on affirmative finance action for women in Africa: Financing climate-resilient agricultural practices in Ghana	Ghana	Cross-cutting	No	AfDB	IAE	2 (2022, 2023)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP116: Carbon sequestration through climate investment in forests and rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Cross-cutting	No	FAO	IAE	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP126: Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)	Cuba	Cross-cutting	No	FAO	IAE	5 (2020-2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report
FP128: Arbaro fund – sustainable forestry fund	Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda	Mitigation	No	MUFG Bank	IAE	4 (2020, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 7 ESS reports
FP166: Light rail transit for the greater metropolitan area (GAM)	Costa Rica	Mitigation	Yes	CABEI	DAE (regional)	-	1 approved FP, 1 ESS Report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP155: Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector	Jordan	Adaptation	No	FAO	IAE	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP163: Sustainable renewables risk mitigation initiative facility	Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan	Mitigation	No	World Bank	IAE	2 (2022, 2023)	1 approved FP, 2 ESS reports, 1 GAP, 1 GA

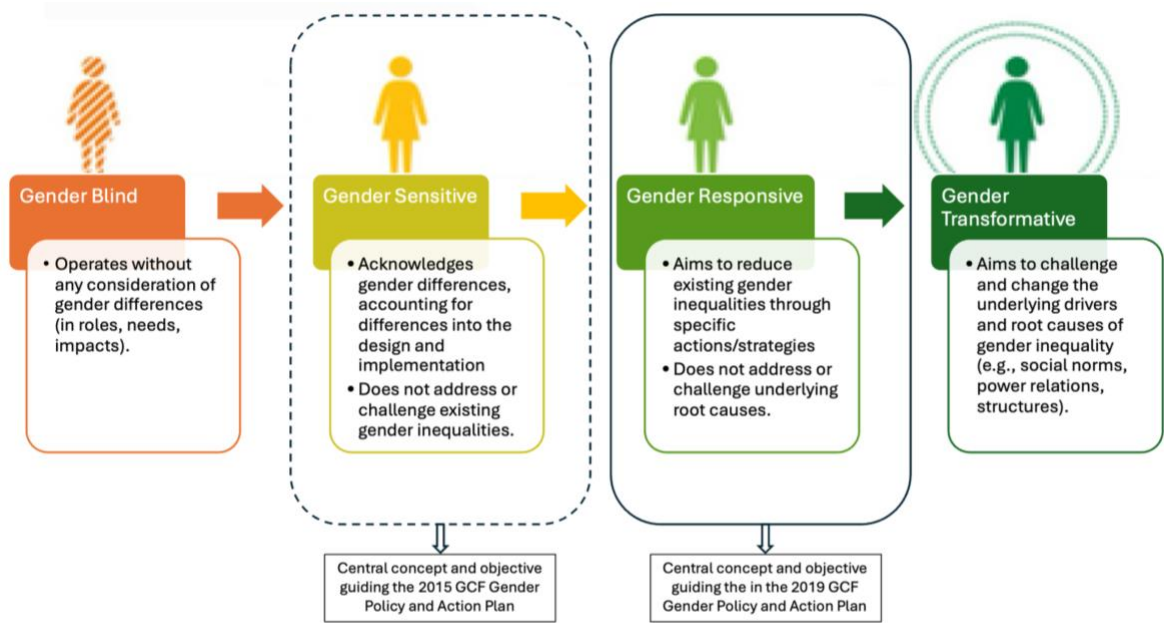
PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	THEME	PPF	AE	AE TYPE	APRs	OTHER DOCUMENTS
FP164: Green Growth Equity Fund	India	Mitigation	No	FMO	IAE	2 (2022, 2023)	1 approved FP, 10 ESS reports, 1 GA
FP167: Transforming eastern province through adaptation	Rwanda	Cross-cutting	No	IUCN	IAE	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP169: Climate change adaptation solutions for local authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Adaptation	No	SPC	DAE (regional)	2 (2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP171: Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Adaptation	Yes	UNEP	IAE	3 (2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP179: Tanzania agriculture climate adaptation technology deployment programme	Tanzania	Adaptation	Yes	CRDB	DAE (national)	2 (2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 7 ESS reports, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP193: Peruvian amazon eco bio business facility	Peru	Mitigation	Yes	Profonanpe	DAE (national)	2 (2023,2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP194: Programme for energy efficiency in buildings cool	Albania, Argentina, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Indonesia, México, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia	Cross-cutting	No	AFD	IAE	2 (2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 3 ESS reports, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP199: Public–social–private partnerships for ecologically sound agriculture and resilient livelihood in northern Tonle sap basin	Cambodia	Adaptation	Yes	FAO	IAE	2 (2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report
FP245: Green City Kigali: a new model for urban development in Rwanda	Rwanda	Adaptation	Yes	Ministry of Environment, Rwanda	DAE (national)	-	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	THEME	PPF	AE	AE TYPE	APRs	OTHER DOCUMENTS
FP119: Water banking and adaptation of agriculture to climate change in northern Gaza	Palestine	Cross-cutting	No	AFD	IAE	4 (2020, 2022, 2023, 2024)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA
FP017: Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile	Chile	Mitigation	No	CAF	DAE (Regional)	1 (2020)	1 approved FP, 1 ESS report, 1 GAP, 1 GA, 1 interim evaluation report, 1 final evaluation report, 1 project completion summary
SAP003: Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain	Bahrain	Adaptation	No	UNEP	IAE	5 (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)	1 approved FP, 1 GAP, 1 GA
<b>Total</b>	<b>Africa (single country): 5 LAC (single country): 4 Asia-Pacific (single country): 8 Multi-country: 3</b>	<b>Mitigation: 7 Adaptation: 7 Cross-cutting: 6</b>	<b>PPF: 6</b>		<b>IAE: 13 DAE: 7</b>		

Source: IEU evaluation team analysis of GCF FPs.

Notes: AfDB = African Development Bank; PCA = Pegasus Capital Advisors; SCA = Save the Children Australia; BOAD = West African Development Bank; FMO = Netherlands Development Finance Company; SPC = Pacific Community; CAF = Corporación Andina de Fomento

*Figure A – 4. Adopted Gender Integration Continuum*



Source: Interagency Gender Working Group's gender continuum framework, adapted by the IEU evaluation team.