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Gender Reporting in Annual Project Performance Reports (PPR): *Guidance & Best Practices*

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Overview

- 1 Why gender reporting matters?
- 2 Where to report gender in PPR?
- 3 How to Report Gender Data ?
- 4 Areas for potential improvement in gender reporting
- 5 Examples



Why Gender Reporting matters

AF GP Policy Compliance

Ensures alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy for equitable benefits across genders.

Gender-Responsive Design and Implementation

Requires gender assessments and gender-responsive indicators at all project levels.

Safeguarding and Risk Management

Identifies and mitigates gender-related risks as part of Environmental and Social safeguards.

Improved Project Outcomes

Gender integration improves effectiveness, inclusivity, and sustainability of adaptation efforts.

Learning & Capacity Building

Captures lessons learned, promotes training, and highlights women's roles in climate adaptation.

Accountability & Transparency

Documents grievance mechanisms for gender-related complaints and reporting.



Where to report Gender in PPR

Gender Policy Compliance

- Quality at entry
- Quality during implementation
- Implementation arrangements
- Grievances

Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) Compliance

- Identified ESP risk management
- Projects with Un-identified Sub-Projects (USPs)
- Grievances

Lessons Learned

- Gender considerations during the reporting period



Focus on:

- Intersectional approach
- Implementation arrangements
- Link progress on gender to project outcomes and impact indicators
- Gender-responsive actions
- Challenges during implementation
- Risks & mitigation measures
- Enabling factors for success



Tip: Report gender **throughout the PPR** using gender-disaggregated data, evidence, challenges and outcomes

Checklist: Gender Policy Compliance

Quality at entry

- ✓ Were gender-specific **risks** and **opportunities** clearly identified?
- ✓ Did the GA consider **intersectionality**?
- ✓ Are **indicators** gender-disaggregated?
- ✓ Are findings from GA integrated in the **results framework**?

Quality during implementation

- ✓ What **challenges** hinder compliance with AF GP?
- ✓ What actions are being taken to **address** these issues?
- ✓ What **enabling factors** support compliance with AF GP?
- ✓ How is progress being **monitored** and **reported**? Is there a GAP?
- ✓ Are **women involved** in implementation?

Implementation arrangements

- ✓ What gender-responsive **interventions** have been implemented?
- ✓ What **implementation arrangements** support compliance with AF GP?
- ✓ What **capacity gaps** affect compliance with AF GP?

Grievances

- ✓ Have gender-related **grievances** been reported?
- ✓ How have they been resolved?
- ✓ Were **lessons learned** identified and documented from these processes?



Checklist: Gender Policy Compliance

ESP Risk Management

- ✓ Were **gender-related risks** identified?
- ✓ Have gender-related risks been raised during **consultations**?
- ✓ What **mitigation & safeguards** will be taken?
- ✓ How will the **monitoring** of these risks take place?

Un-identified Sub-Projects (USP)

- ✓ Have USP been identified with **risks** for GEWE?
- ✓ Were **women consulted** during USP assessments?
- ✓ Was **gender-disaggregated data** used in risk assessment?
- ✓ Were gender-related **safeguards** identified and tracked?

Lessons learned

- ✓ Have there been LL related to gender mainstreaming?
- ✓ How are these LL being **recorded and shared** with stakeholders?
- ✓ Do LL include **gender and intersectional data**?



Good Practices to Report Gender in PPR

✓ Report sex-disaggregated data (e.g., participants, beneficiaries)

- Always report sex-disaggregated figures.
Example: 12,000 beneficiaries (52% women)

✓ Track participation & actual benefits received by gender

- Show how women and men participate and benefit.
Example: 70% of livelihood trainees were women; 60% received startup kits

✓ Link project activities to gender outcomes (not just outputs)

- Explain how interventions address gender-specific needs.
Example: Improved water access reduced time burden for women

✓ Use Quantitative & Qualitative Data

- Combine statistics with stories or quotes.
Example: Women reported increased confidence in community meetings

✓ Highlight Gender-Transformative Actions

- Actively shift gender norms and roles, promote inclusive leadership, embed intersectionality in policy frameworks
Example: GALS workshops helped both women and men jointly design adaptation strategies

✓ Apply an Intersectional Lens

- Consider how overlapping identities (e.g., age, disability, ethnicity, location) affect access, participation etc.
Example: Women with disabilities faced additional barriers to attending training sessions



Approaches for Quality Gender Reporting

Issue	Example from PPR
Lack of Disaggregated Data	“6,500 people provided with livelihood support.” (No mention of women/men.)
Generic Reporting	“Gender equity was considered across all project activities.” (No specifics or metrics.)
Ignoring Intersectionality	“1,400 housing beneficiaries selected.” (No detail on vulnerable women or other factors.)
Insufficient Details	“Women participated in consultations.” (No info on influence or roles.)
Overlooking Barriers	“Only 25% women in field schools vs. 50% target.” (No analysis or follow-up.)
Lack of Qualitative Insights	Over-reliance on numbers without narratives stories, quotes, or feedback



Recommended Reporting

Example from PPR	Improved reporting
"Community consultations were held."	107 consultations held with 1,600 participants (80% women). Women prioritized safety, leading to 3 relocated cyclone shelters.
"6,500 people received livelihood support."	6,500 people supported (3,900 women, 60%). Women dominated poultry (85%) and handicrafts (70%); men dominated fishing (90%).
"Farmers trained in climate-resilient practices."	750 farmers trained (450 women, 60%). Women's adoption rates were 20% higher due to female-led follow-ups.
"CPP volunteers trained."	2,500 CPP volunteers trained (1,000 women, 40%). Women now lead 5 of 12 early-warning teams.
"No risk at beginning for gender inequality."	Baseline showed women lacked land access and decision-making power; project targeted 50% female inclusion.
"Vulnerable groups were included."	1,400 housing beneficiaries included 141 widows, 11 indigenous women, and 3 women with disabilities. Joint land titles issued to protect widows.
"Gender considerations were important."	Flexible training times (post-school hours) increased women's attendance by 35%. Future projects will co-design schedules with women's groups.





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Thank you

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