



CLIMATE
INVESTMENT
FUNDS

Gender and Social Considerations in Climate Adaptation: Implications for PPCR Programming

Anne Kuriakose, Sr. Gender Specialist, CIF AU
July 21, 2015, Frascati, Italy





Social Dimensions of Climate Change

“Climate change and climate variability worsen existing poverty, exacerbate existing inequalities, and trigger both new vulnerabilities and some opportunities for individuals and communities...Climate change interacts with non-climatic stressors and entrenched structural inequalities to shape vulnerabilities”

IPCC, AR5 2014





Understanding Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity

- **VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE:** both *physical vulnerability* ('exposure' to climate hazards) and *social vulnerability* ('sensitivity' to climate risks, poverty, dependence on natural resource-based livelihoods; high social stratification or social exclusion (e.g., gender, caste, ethnicity, age, migrant status)).
 - PPCR Investments: PHYSICAL - Coastal zone management, polders against sea level rise; mangrove restoration; SOCIAL – National adaptation planning capacity; social protection... [HARD AND SOFT ADAPTATION]

- **STRENGTHENING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY** (at Household, Area, National and Regional levels) through climate investments to mitigate climate risk and enhance **resilience**.
- *PPCR PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH WITH SUITE OF INTERVENTIONS*
 - *INVESTMENTS IN WHAT, FOR WHOM, TO WHAT END? / IP AS 'ECOSYSTEM' OF ELEMENTS; SEQUENCING*

- **ADAPTIVE CAPACITY** is a dynamic state, based on e.g.,:
 - Human and social capital levels
 - Presence and quality of formal and informal institutions
 - Existing governance, policy and technology/ innovation frameworks
 - Resources such as fiscal status and planning systems

- Interactions among local, sub-national and national investments in infr., capacity, enabling environment --and decision-making under uncertainty

➔ **ASSETS, RULES, AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT... for SUSTAINABILITY**



Frontier Area in Adaptation: Migration and Climate Change

- **Mobility responses to environmental degradation and climate change** include: rural-rural; rural-urban; international (incl. circular/ temporary ; permanent) - Short, medium and long-term responses
- **Will this risk (to households, areas, and social cohesion) be considered in your investment plan; n.b., The potential target group is often less visible, more disperse** (but may serve as an ‘early warning’ to governments of what threats larger population might face in future; Vulnerability rises exponentially over time – e.g., Bangladesh hazard-prone regions repeatedly hit by extreme events lose ability to recover between events, at levels of households and sub-national economies)
- **Specific support to environmental migrants in areas of RIGHTS, RESOURCES, AND VOICE can include:**
 - Ex-post measures : To cope with crisis/ transition environment
 - Ex-ante interventions: To forestall migration



Migration and Climate Change – cont'd

Specific support to environmental migrants in areas of RIGHTS, RESOURCES, AND VOICE can include use of SYSTEMS APPROACHES with inter-related investments to address drivers of vulnerability, and support responses:

■ **Ex-post: (to cope with crisis/ transition environment)**

- Community-based planning approaches to urban development (in recipient areas) – re energy and water services provision; ‘portable’ rights to social services and insurance; social protection measures
- Governance, voice and accountability: ‘horizontal’ peace-building between old and new residents; ‘vertical’ inclusion in urban planning

■ **Ex-ante: (to forestall migration)**

- Land tenure and land administration reforms (rural and peri-urban)
- Area investments in rural sending areas to restore resource base (soil and water conservation, e.g., public works projects), and non-farm enterprise development
- Agricultural extension and livelihoods diversification; Skill development (‘Productive livelihoods’)


→ Monitoring for NATIONAL GOALS & OUTCOMES IN LARGER DEV. STRATEGY...




Poverty and social considerations in CIF Programs

These are large challenges but CIF overall maintains a focus on climate resilience of vulnerable groups, and adaptive capacity through:

- use of **co-benefit indicators** for all programs
- explicit **poverty criteria** among some programs re investment selection
- support to national and local climate **planning institutions**
- funding windows such as **Dedicated Grant Mechanism** for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (FIP program)

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- Large-scale projects in RE, EE and Transport; identifying distributional impacts, to move beyond safeguards approaches alone

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- Significant focus on portfolio investments with local impact, incl. off-grid investments & RE small enterprises

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- Community-level impacts & institutional development at all levels is central to PPCR program approach

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- Forest users and producers at center of landscape-based approach; Benefit-sharing; tenure security; and development of forest-based livelihoods



Gender and Vulnerability to Climate Change

- **Climate change impacts are not gender-neutral, thus attention to gender is needed in both mitigation and adaptation finance**
- **Gender exacerbates vulnerability to climate change** due to differences between women and men in:
 - Rights
 - Resources
 - Voice
 - Gender division of labor within household and at community level
- When **gender-based inequalities** interact within specific social, economic and governance institutions, climate vulnerability of particular groups -- most often women – is heightened.
- **Gender-informed focus within programs and projects can address these concerns more directly**



Gender-specific risks in the face of climate change

- **Women and men have different vulnerabilities to climate impacts**
- **Women and men have different coping strategies and resources**
- **Gender-specific analysis, design, outreach and preparedness activities needed to overcome traditional barriers and biases**
 - Women's effective participation in climate planning needs specific support
 - **ASSETS AND 'RULES'**: Women's access to and control over a share of any new resources and assets that may be introduced through projects is crucial for equitable outcomes
- **Opportunities to improve development co-benefits** require closer examination of risks and benefits to specific groups, including women.





Gender in the CIF: Diagnosis

- **CIF Gender Review (2013)** found gender-responsive approaches in the CIF could be strengthened; Some slippage among sectors
- Recent **portfolio review** by CIF still sees gaps between IP and project levels (national mainstreaming efforts and plans, vs. project-specific assessment translated into gender-responsive components)
- **Opportunities to improve development co-benefits** by focus on risks and benefits to women. Requires examination of:
 - **Stated goals and objectives** (*logic of impacts; how beneficiaries are envisioned*)
 - **Project technology choices;**
 - **Employment impacts;**
 - **Access to services** (*and steps taken to reduce barriers; extension/hydromet to reach all users of agric. and weather info*)
 - **Project governance and monitoring** (*stakeholder engagement*)
 - **Safeguards implementation, incl. livelihoods and resettlement.**



CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN – FY15-FY16

- **CIF Gender Action Plan** approved June 2014:
- **Plan mainstreams gender in CIF policy and programming** via: (i) policy, (ii) program / technical support, (iii) analytical work, (iv) monitoring & reporting, and (v) knowledge & learning across CIF programs and sectors of interest

- **Knowledge products under development**
 - CIF Gender Guidelines by program;
 - CIF Gender Indicator support and monitoring;
 - Sector-specific Guidance Sheets (agri-business; water resources management; forest governance and others)
 - Analytical work on select topics: gender and renewable energy

- **Approach builds on existing gender policies and safeguard measures of MDBs**, and adds:
 - closer monitoring of project preparation and implementation
 - generation of new knowledge, and
 - enhancement of shared learning on gender in the CIF, including events

- **Led by Sr. Gender Specialist, together with MDB CIF Gender Working Group** of MDB representatives, and implemented together with pilot countries



Nepal PPCR (ADB): *Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Systems*

Design Feature: WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: USD 24m project: Improving watershed planning in climate-vulnerable areas and community-based WRM for irrigation and domestic uses. Benefiting 35,000 households, with enhanced water productivity through improved agricultural practices.

- **Targeted goals for women's participation in water committees**, including by Dalit women → For **equity** in local water allocation arrangements, micro-irrigation considerations





Zambia PPCR (IBRD): *Strengthening Climate Resilience and the Barotse Sub-Basin*

Design Features: TARGETING, CUSTOMIZED SUPPORT, INVESTMENT


CRITERIA/ QUOTAS: USD 36m project: Strengthens Zambia's national institutional structure for climate resilience and improves adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Barotse sub-basin. Targets 25,800 households in 8 districts, including **FHHs**. Includes focus on **climate information services**, and **reserves at least 30% of individual 'champion grants' for women** for local adaptation activities.





CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

For more info on gender support,
contact MDB focal point or Anne Kuriakose, CIF AU
Email akuriakose@worldbank.org

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org 

[@CIF_Action](https://twitter.com/CIF_Action) 

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