

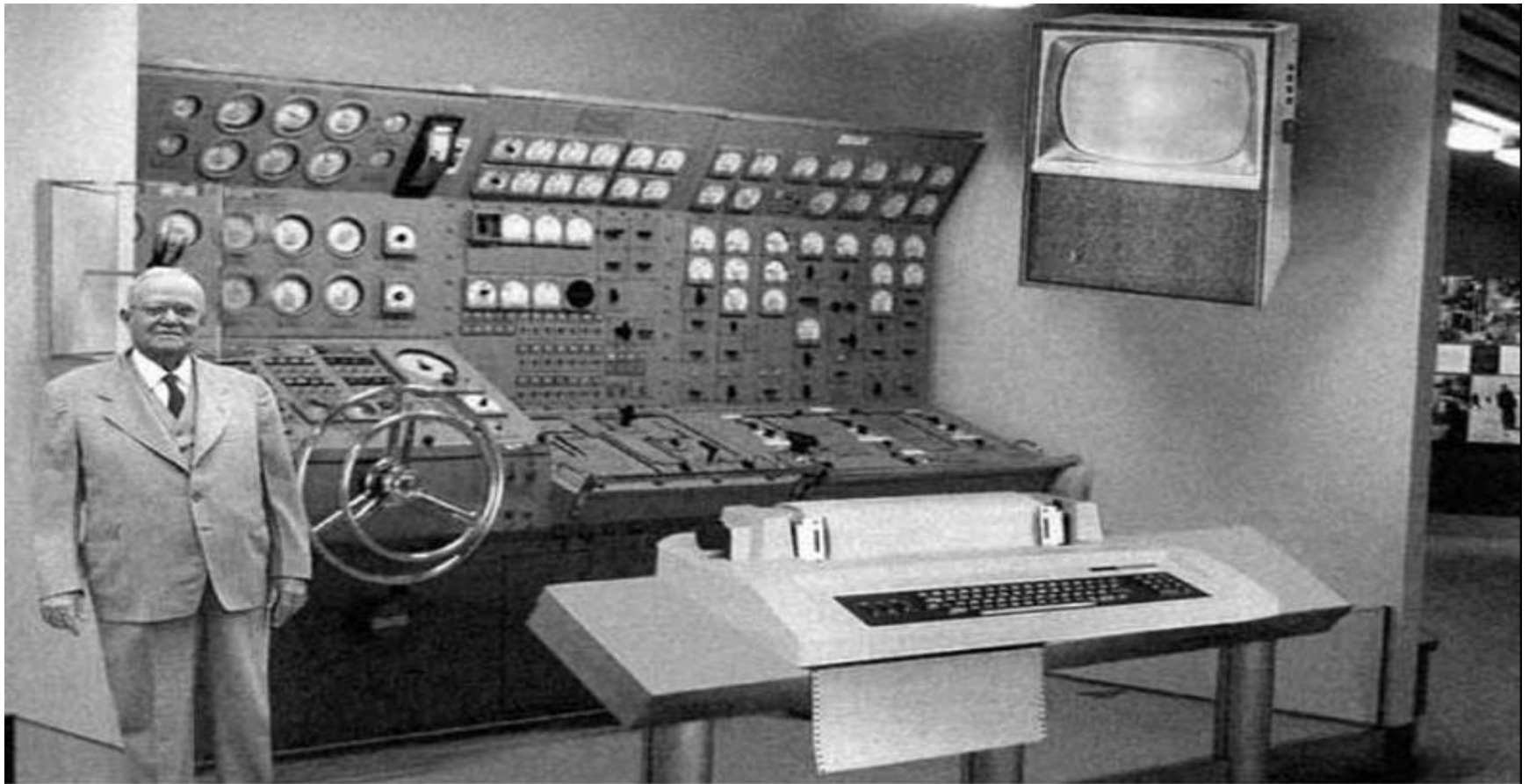
PROMOTING RESILIENCE THROUGH GENDER EQUITY AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

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Key Messages

1. *Strengthening resilience requires **addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability** (physical exposure, economic, social)*
2. *Need for complementary investments in both hard and **soft resilience options***
3. ***Women's empowerment** is a key ingredient to building resilience*

Making choices under uncertainty...



Scientists from the RAND Corporation have created this model to illustrate how a "home computer" could look like in the year 2004. However the needed technology will not be economically feasible for the average home. Also the scientists readily admit that the computer will require not yet invented technology to actually work, but 50 years from now scientific progress is expected to solve these problems. With teletype interface and the Fortran language, the computer will be easy to use.

A definition of resilience

“the ability to withstand, recover from, and reorganize in response to crises so that all members of society may develop or maintain the ability to **thrive**”

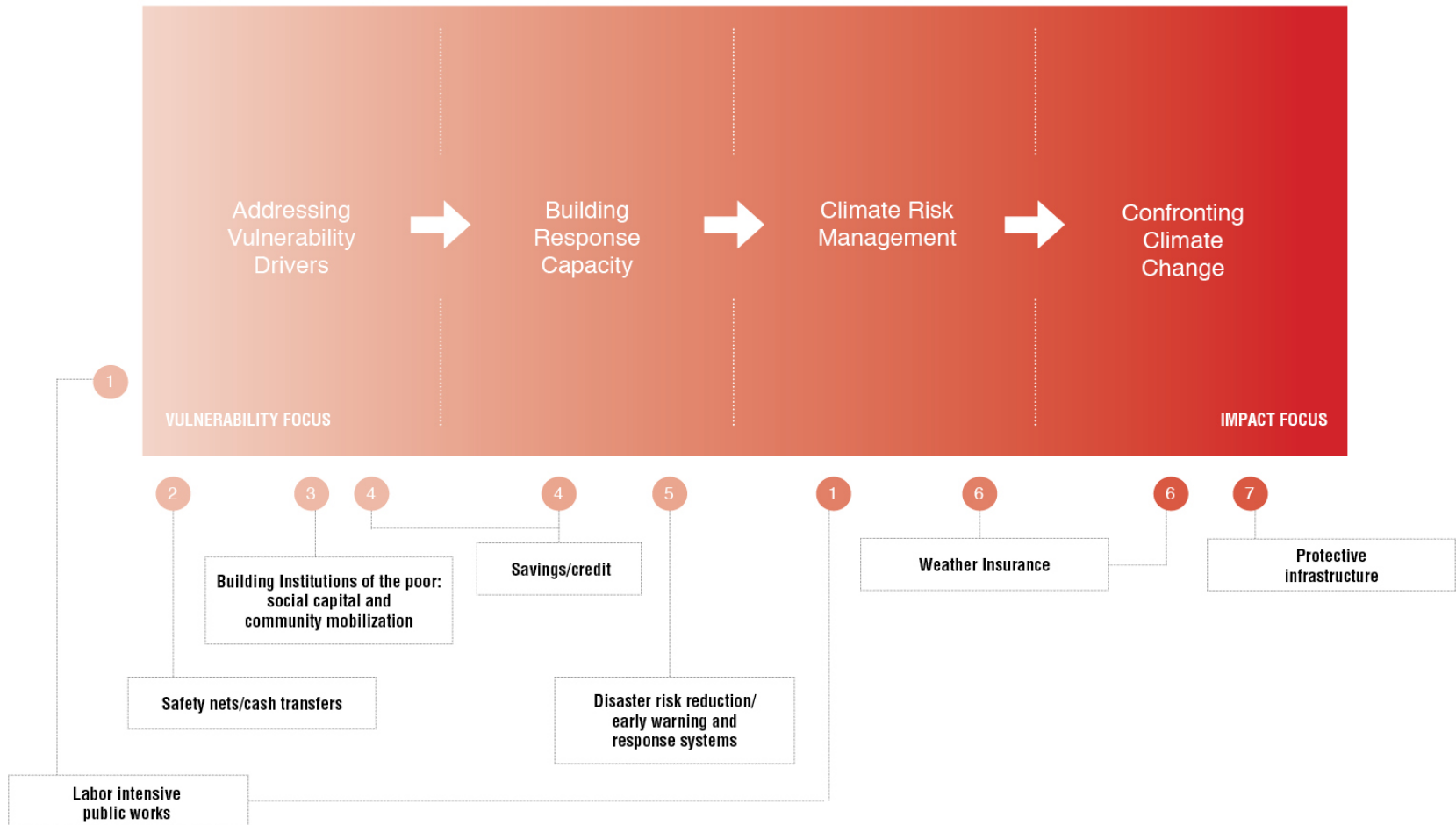


Fostering resilience

- Supporting **bottom-up approaches** that make use of existing social networks
- Supporting communities to increase **diversity** of livelihood and fall-back options
- Enhancing **social learning** and sound governance as a form of regulatory feedback
- Understanding the gender dimensions of climate change and **empowering women** as resilience champions

ACTIVITIES ALONG AN “ADAPTATION CONTINUUM”

(AFTER MCGRAY ET AL)



Source: adapted from WRI (2007)

Women are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change. But this gap in vulnerability is not inevitable.



Empowerment of women is a key ingredient in building resilience

Garifuna women in Honduras (WAGUCHA)

- Grassroots women in remote Garifuna community organized after Hurricane Mitch in 1998
- Through regional network, learned and trained others on community risk mapping, used to engage local govts to address their needs
- This led to partnership with COPECO, CEPREDENAC on training local govt officials on how to engage with communities on resilience



Community Driven Development

is an *approach* to local development that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups (including local governments)

- Not a “project” but set of principles based on philosophy that:
 - sustainable development comes from involving people in making their own decisions,
 - building capacity from the ground up, and
 - making decision makers accountable to the people they serve.

CDD projects

INDONESIA – National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM)

- Largest CDD program in the world, operating nationwide in more than 77,000 villages
 - Majority of funds support subproject identified by communities in Community Development Plans
-

INDIA – National Rural Livelihoods Mission

- Empowers poor women through self-help groups to build experience on savings and microloans
- Platform provides bargaining power to access goods and support services including on-farm drought adaptation measures, etc.
- Links to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act that provides paid labor for public works, including building watershed management structures; and support to labor migration

Social Protection

- Help families cope with shocks, invest in health and education, improve productivity...
- Social assistance (cash transfers, school feeding, food assistance and subsidies, etc).
- Social insurance (old age, disability pensions, unemployment, etc.)



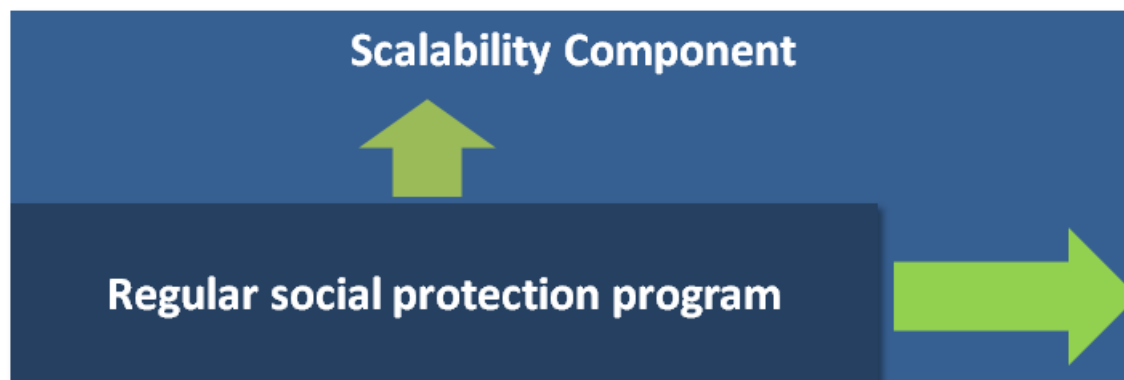
What we mean by “scaling up” after a disaster

Reaching more beneficiaries and / or delivering increased benefit transfers

Population by
Income Level



- Rules for scaling up the program are agreed in advance (who, how much, when)
- Resources for scale up are secured in advance (Risk Financing)
- Government ownership and transparency of scale up



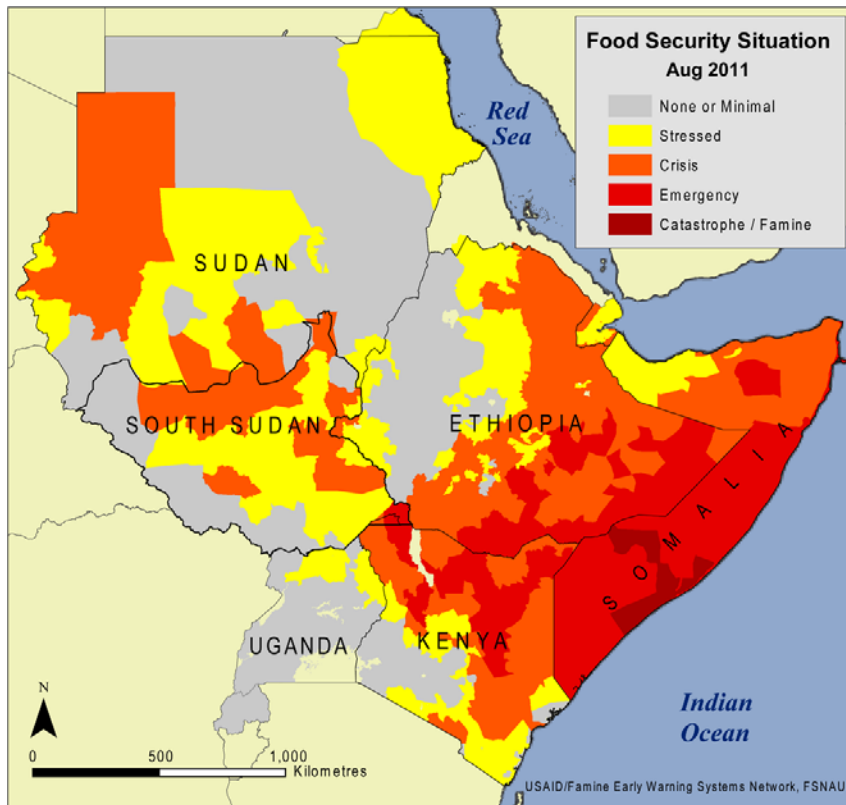
Payout
Level

Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program

- Launched in 2005
- Reaching 10 million food-insecure population in Ethiopia
- Temporary work up to 6 months / year
- Financed by Government of Ethiopia (\$500m), World Bank (\$600m) and 11 other development partners



Severe droughts in East Africa, 2011



- Food shortage and famine
- Ethiopia, the only country not to increase poverty in the region
- **PSNP:**
 - Expanded its coverage from 6.5 million to 9.6 million in 2 months
 - Extended the duration of benefit period from 6 mo/yr to 9 mo/yr.

Innovative Disaster Risk Financing for Ethiopia's PSNP Scale-up

Links with national emergency assistance system to support PSNP and non-PSNP areas

Risk financing supports transitorily food-insecure populations in PSNP areas affected by significant climate event

20% contingency budget supports transitorily food-insecure populations in PSNP areas

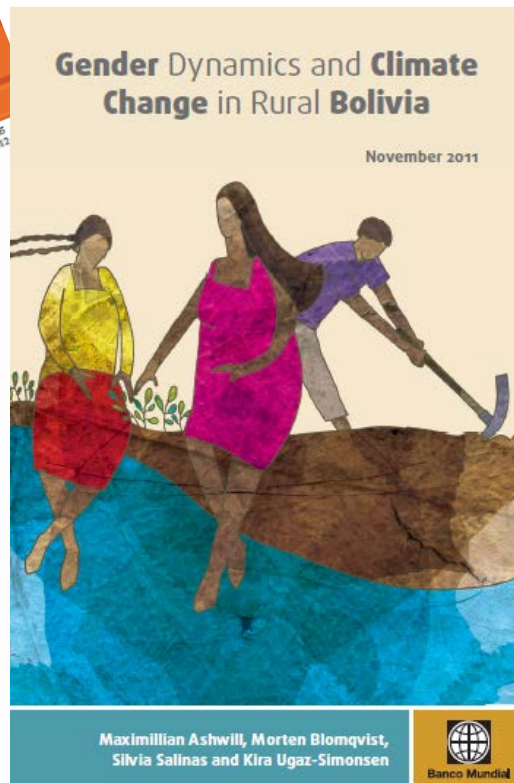
Core chronically food-insecure PSNP beneficiaries

www.worldbank.org/socialresilience



Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh
The Role of Institutions in Reducing Gender Gaps in
Adaptation Program

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