

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

September 1, 2011

NOTE ON STEPS TAKEN TO INCLUDE GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PPCR INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

Introduction

1. During the PPCR Sub-Committee meeting held on November 10, 2010, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs were requested to consider the inclusion of gender experts in the joint missions organized by the PPCR pilot countries to assist in the preparation of the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and to report back to the Sub-Committee on the action taken¹. The PPCR Sub-Committee reiterated its request for such information during its meeting on June 29, 2011.

2. The following information was prepared by the CIF Administrative Unit based on information provided by the MDBs. It summarizes the actions taken by the pilot countries and the MDBs since November 2010 to integrate gender considerations in SPCRs and/or projects/programs.

Country	Actions taken by the MDBs to integrate gender issues in country programming
<p>Bangladesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All government and MDB team members integrated gender considerations into their discussions and draft text of the SPCR. • A Senior Environment Specialist from CIDA HQ attended the joint missions and developed a <i>Gender Strategy and Action Plan</i> which was closely followed and integrated in the Bangladesh SPCR. • Though not an official PPCR team member, the Gender Specialist from the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission was consulted and provided input into the draft SPCR. • The Ministry of Social Welfares and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are among the core ministries which assigned a focal point for the joint missions and engaged in the joint mission discussions. • Extensive consultations were held with NGOs/CSOs in Dhaka and in the field. • During the multi-stakeholder consultation workshop and the donor consultation workshop, gender was a key theme discussed throughout all the core areas that are affected by climate change in Bangladesh. A special session of the workshop was dedicated to Public Health, Migration and Social Protection. • During field consultations at the proposed PPCR focus areas, the government and MDB PPCR team undertook gender-targeted evaluation and discussions.
<p>Bolivia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender concerns have been taken in consideration during the development of the PPCR program in Bolivia. While gender specialists have not been part of the joint missions to date, social specialists have been involved in the process and are ensuring the integration of gender aspects in the future SPCR. • It should also be noted that the Government of Bolivia has made

¹ paragraph 25 of the Co-Chairs' Summary of the PPCR SC meeting, dated November 30, 2010

	<p>significant efforts to encourage gender balance in high-level public positions. During the preparation of Phase I and the SPCR, the heads of the Ministries leading the PPCR process were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the preparation of the SPCR (submission is expected for the November 2011 meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee), gender issues will be addressed in the following manner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A gender specialist will be included in the second joint mission, during which the draft SPCR will be revised; (ii) During consultations, the SPCR preparation team will undertake discussions with gender-disaggregated groups (i.e., women will be separately consulted on their views regarding climate vulnerability); (iii) Consultations have been conducted with NGOs/CSOs; (iv) All team members (government and MDB) were asked to integrate gender into their discussions and the draft text of the SPCR.
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Phase 1, and the SPCR design in particular, included consultations with vulnerable communities including women. • UNDP has been collaborating with the MDBs in gender mainstreaming efforts in Phase 1. A report is being prepared on opportunities for gender mainstreaming. • All projects supported under the SPCR will include gender action plans and investments will fully reflect gender-sensitive concerns. • Local communities, including women, will be involved in implementation of projects supported under the SPCR.
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Mozambique and the MDB teams carefully considered gender issues in preparing the SPCR. A section on gender issues was included in each PPCR project description in the Mozambique SPCR. • The AfDB team included a safeguards specialist who led the work on gender issues and raised the gender perspective at various points during the missions. WB staff with experience on gender issues also joined the missions. • The DFID team based in Maputo, with whom the Government and MDBs collaborate, has taken part in raising the gender dimension in the PPCR program in Mozambique.
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender concerns were fully integrated the during SPCR preparation in Nepal. • During field consultations at the village level, the SPCR preparation team undertook discussions with gender-disaggregated groups (i.e., women were separately consulted on their views regarding climate vulnerability). • Extensive consultations were held with NGOs/CSOs in Kathmandu. • All team members (government and MDBs) were asked to integrate gender into their discussions and the draft SPCR. • Although there was no gender specialist on the core PPCR team or joint

	<p>mission, a gender specialist from the ADB reviewed and provided input into the draft SPCR.</p>
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the preparation period of Niger’s SPCR the joint mission team had a <i>Vulnerability and Social Protection Specialist</i> who provided specific input on addressing gender issues in the SPCR and proposed investments. • Several national and international organizations were involved in the preparation of the SPCR which paid particular attention to gender issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Counterpart International and CARE to mobilize technical expertise and additional funding to support the implementation of the SPCR, (ii) National networks of civil society organizations (CONGAFEN, Plateforme Paysanne du Niger, CNCOD, Plateforme MORIBEEN) to identify risk areas and vulnerable groups, especially women • Several Sub-Committee members commented on the strong gender focus of proposed investments in the SPCR. The SPCR was endorsed in November 2011.
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gender specialist took part in the joint missions. However, gender and social development specialists supported the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank teams during the preparation of the SPCR to strengthen consideration of gender issues and the social dimensions of climate change in PPCR activities. • The ADB gender and social development specialist joined a follow-up mission in March 2011 and met with government, donors, civil society representatives and communities to take stock of their activities and assess opportunities for interventions. Further consultations and field visits will be undertaken in the following months. • These consultations and the continued support of the ADB gender and social development specialist will inform the design of the PPCR investment in the Pyanji River Basin. Gender issues will also be explicitly addressed in the environmental and social assessment to be carried out by EBRD as part of the preparations for integrating climate resilience into the rehabilitation of hydropower facilities.
Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint mission was conducted in November 2009. During the joint mission, a half-day stakeholder consultation was organized attended by members of academia, NGOs, corporations, and other civil society groups including women groups. • Contact was made with JICA to learn more from its gender-relevant activities such as support for the enrollment of girls in school, support for rural water supplies, increase food production and improve community nutrition support. • Through the SPCR design process and future implementation, expectations were expressed to improve understanding of gender impacts from climate variability and change and to develop a strategy to address impacts on women.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Development Department of the World Bank reviewed the draft SPCR document particularly from the side of gender aspects. • A gender smart management framework is included in the SPCR that is under preparation.
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vulnerability and social protection specialist from DFID participated in the first and second PPCR missions. • The third PPCR mission involved Zambia's multi-stakeholder platforms. Although there was no gender specialist <i>per se</i>, there was extensive CSO/NGO participation. • The PPCR Sub-Committee commented positively on the inclusion of gender issues in Zambia's SPCR.
Caribbean Regional Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The joint missions to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and to Grenada did not have a gender specialist on the team. • However, the specific investments presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee for both countries have benefited from the participation of a social specialist in 2 missions to each country, and both countries have prepared and made public social assessments that specifically look at gender aspects. • The gender aspect was also addressed specifically for both countries in the projects, which were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee. • In the case of Saint Lucia, there was no gender specialist during the second joint mission in May 2011. The Government has nevertheless taken gender issues into account as reflected in the SPCR for Saint Lucia which was presented and endorsed at the June 2011 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting. • There was no joint mission yet to for the design of the regional track and for the SPCR in to Jamaica. The MDBs will ensure a participation of a gender specialist in the upcoming joint missions for the two programs.
Pacific Regional Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Joint Mission for the development of Samoa's SPCR, a social specialist advised the national PPCR team on gender-issues as well as civil society aspects. There were no gender specialists specifically on the mission. • For Papua and New Guinea and Tonga, gender concerns are being identified in relation to climate change issues in the country. Vulnerable groups including women's groups will be consulted during the SPCR preparation process. • For the regional component, specific gender issues have been recognized during the SPCR preparation process and were reflected in the latest draft of the SPCR. MDBs will further strengthen gender considerations in the analysis and discussion of climate change issues in revising the SPCR and identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming in designing investment activities.

