

From Ignorance to Inclusion

Gender-Responsive Multilateral Adaptation Investments
in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America

Sarah Little, Sarah Bibler and Celine Salcedo-La Vina, Gender Action



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Liane Schalatek is Associate director of the Washington Office of the Heinrich Boell Stiftung. A special interest of her work on climate finance is to increase the gender-responsiveness of existing instruments and funding structures.

Sarah Bibler is a Program Associate with Gender Action, where she currently leads Gender Action's work in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and the Care Economy; **Sarah Little** manages Gender Action's administration and communications and leads the Climate Change Program; and **Celine Salcedo-La Vina** completed an internship with Gender Action and is working towards her Masters degree.

Published by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung
Washington, D.C., November 2012
© All rights reserved

Authors: Liane Schalatek, Sarah Little, Sarah Bibler and Celine Salcedo-La Vina
Design: Anna Liesa Fero
Cover image:
"Retrieving water from a well" (Morocco)
Scott Wallace / World Bank
<http://scottwallace.com>

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Washington, D.C. Office
1432 K Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005
United States

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainable use of its environmental resources is by many considered to be probably the most severe long-term development challenge for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, which is also one of the regions of the world to be most severely affected by climate change. Yet despite a strong nexus between poverty as well social, political and economic exclusion and poor management of natural resources, governments in the region have not prioritized investments in the sustainable management of water resources and improvements in agricultural practices and productivity as the key to sustainable development. Nor has the region's considerable oil wealth been used to build the governance and production structures needed for social and political equity and justice.

Women in the region, despite vast differences in their economic status, in particular have remained the societal group suffering from the most severe social and political exclusion despite important advances in improving their educational and health status. With climate change impacts expected to exacerbate existing inequalities and vulnerabilities, women in MENA countries due to the prevailing social and cultural norms in the region that deny them political, social and legal equality with men, are thus facing climate change impacts differently than men, with coping abilities and strategies that are local context-specific as well as gender-specific. Both local context and gender specificity need to be taken into account in projects and programs that deal with climate change impacts in the region and focus on reducing the vulnerability of nature and human systems to these impacts. This is important for domestic investment efforts – and there is no denying that governments in the region need to spend more on adaptation measures themselves –, but particularly also for bilateral and multilateral financing support by developed countries for the MENA region.

The gender analysis desk study reviewed nearly 150 active climate change adaptation relevant projects in the MENA region, managed or funded by 6 major multilateral funders that focus on climate change. These include the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Climate Investment Funds, the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility. By applying the OECD climate change Rio Markers to determine each project's adaptation relevance, the authors identified 32 "adaptation relevant" active projects in the MENA region. Gender Action's Essential Gender Analysis Checklist was then applied to each of these projects to systematically measure the extent of gender-sensitivity in multilateral climate change adaptation investments in the region.

Women in the region, despite vast differences in their economic status, have remained the societal group suffering from the most severe social and political exclusion despite important advances in improving their educational and health status.

Multilateral institutions must establish and implement gender safeguard policies consistent with existing international conventions and instruments on gender equality in all adaptation projects.

This in-depth gender analysis reveals broad patterns related to gender sensitivity within adaptation projects in the MENA region. For example, region-wide projects tend to be more gender insensitive, while country-specific projects tend to exhibit greater gender sensitivity. Also, projects that conduct and incorporate a thorough gender analysis as an essential step in project design are more likely to achieve gender sensitivity throughout project implementation. Overall, climate investments view women as passive victims of climate change, ignoring their extensive expertise in adaptation and undermining the effectiveness of adaptation projects. Of the 32 reviewed projects, the analysis found that 53 percent were gender insensitive, 19 percent moderately gender sensitive, and only 28 percent gender sensitive. Eight examples of “best and worst practices” are provided to illustrate these broad findings. Given women’s and men’s distinct climate change adaptation roles, investments must proactively respond to differential gender needs. While projects should be designed to address specific gender dimensions of targeted populations in local contexts, and thus no two adaptation projects should be identical, some guiding principles that support gender rights and women’s empowerment within a wider human development context are particularly relevant to adaptation investments.

To ensure that all climate change adaptation projects help and do not harm women, the authors recommend that these investments:

- address adaptation strategies and gender issues synergistically;
- incorporate gender-responsive results indicators, including sex-disaggregated data, into all projects;
- reject the false notion of gender-neutral policies or projects;
- incorporate gender analyses into all project designs that examine overlapping gender inequalities within the political, economic, and social context;
- explicitly identify and redress gendered barriers to women’s equal project participation with men and proactively engage women as essential project participants throughout the project cycle.

Along with these principles, the study recommends important policy and project implementation steps that must be taken to ensure full, consistent and meaningful identification and engagement of gender issues in climate change adaptation investments. Multilateral institutions must establish and implement gender safeguard policies consistent with existing international conventions and instruments on gender equality in all adaptation projects. National governments and citizens in MENA recipient countries must hold multilateral projects accountable to implement their gender integration policies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable use of its environmental resources is by many considered to be probably the most severe long-term development challenge for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region¹, which is also one of the regions of the world to be most severely affected by climate change. Yet despite a strong nexus between poverty as well social, political and economic exclusion and poor management of natural resources, governments in the region have not prioritized investments in the sustainable management of water resources and improvements in agricultural practices and productivity as the key to sustainable development. Nor has the region's considerable oil wealth been used to build the governance and production structures needed for social and political equity and justice.

Women in the region, despite vast differences in their economic status, in particular have remained the societal group suffering from the most severe social and political exclusion despite important advances in improving their educational and health status. With climate change impacts expected to exacerbate existing inequalities and vulnerabilities, women in MENA countries due to the prevailing social and cultural norms in the region that deny them political, social and legal equality with men, are thus facing climate change impacts differently than men, with coping abilities and strategies that are local context-specific as well as gender-specific. Both local context and gender specificity need to be taken into account in projects and programs that deal with climate change impacts in the region and focus on reducing the vulnerability of nature and human systems to these impacts. This is important for domestic investment efforts – and there is no denying that governments in the region need to spend more on adaptation measures themselves –, but particularly also for bilateral and multilateral financing support by developed countries for the MENA region.

The developed countries listed under Annex II of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have an obligation to help developing countries with financial support for mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as adaptation measures to reduce their vulnerability to climate change via dedicated climate financing instruments (most of them multilateral funds). And all countries in the MENA region irrespective of the differences in their level of economic development and per capita-

Both local context and gender specificity need to be taken into account in projects and programs that deal with climate change impacts in the region and focus on reducing the vulnerability of nature and human systems to these impacts.

¹ For the purpose of the discussions in this paper, the MENA region, in following the World Bank classification, is defined as including Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, the Palestinian Territories of West Bank and Gaza and Yemen. See: <http://go.worldbank.org/7UEP77ZCB0>.

income are categorized as non-developed countries (Non-Annex I countries) under the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC's developed country parties have likewise taken on a commitment to support developing countries with official development assistance (ODA) in their pursuit of long-term sustainable development. With climate-change impacts already a reality in many regions in the world, including in MENA countries, and expected to worsen their development outlook, ODA expenditure, especially development finance delivered via multilateral development institutions, has to be "climate-smart" and gender-sensitive.

This policy paper looks primarily at climate-relevant multilateral investments with an adaptation focus in countries in the MENA region and analyses their gender-responsiveness. It gives concrete policy recommendations of how both existing and future adaptation-relevant projects in MENA countries could improve their gender-awareness and responsiveness. It bases these recommendations on the key findings derived from an in-depth gender analysis of 32 adaptation-related projects which were identified following a desk review of over 140 active climate-change related projects within the MENA region. These reviewed 144 projects are financed and/or implemented by the World Bank, its private-sector arm International Finance Corporation (IFC), the African Development Bank, the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which for the MENA region channel funding through the African Development Bank, the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility. The latter is part of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and has two adaptation specific funds, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). It has also funded adaptation-relevant work under its GEF Trust Fund, particularly its Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) program. The desk study also examines regional best and worst practice examples for adaptation projects. These findings are contextualized by looking first at the development and climate challenges the region faces with respect to poverty reduction and economic development as well as the larger framework of human development with gender equality as its key component. The paper also looks at dedicated multilateral climate finance flows to the region, finding that they are prioritizing by 9:1 mitigation measures over adaptation projects, and that overall only a few MENA countries are benefitting directly from those dedicated climate funds.

II. DEVELOPMENT IN THE MENA REGION

A. Poverty Reduction and Economic Development

In terms of economic wealth and development, the MENA region using the World Bank classification with about 380 million people is far from being homogenous, despite a common language, culture and history unifying most of the region; disparities in per capita income in the region are mostly reflective of the differences in national endowments with oil and gas resources, with the per capita income in oil-rich Gulf states (about 10 percent of the region's population) roughly 16 times higher than in the lowest income countries in the region (Djibouti and Yemen with 7 percent of the region's population). The majority of the region's population, over 80 percent, resides in middle income countries (with incomes similar to those in Latin America and the Caribbean). While none of the MENA countries is considered extremely poor and poverty levels in the region have fallen over the past two decades despite significant population growth, in 2008 roughly 44 million people in the region (or 14% of the region's population) lived of less than \$2 per day. However, these aggregate figures conceal vast differences in the region: while in Jordan or Tunisia the share of the population living under \$2 a day is in single digits, more than a third of the population in Djibouti and Yemen is below the \$2 a day poverty line. And in many MENA countries, including Egypt, Yemen, Iraq or Morocco, a substantial part of the population (up to 17 percent) lives on no more than 50 cents above \$2 a day. Since the region also includes several post-conflict or fragile areas, including the Palestine Territories of the West Bank and Gaza or Iraq, countries are susceptible to negative economic shocks and larger segments of the population are in danger of plunging further into poverty.² While women-headed households in the MENA region, which are disproportionately affected by poverty, are a lower percentage of total households than in other regions of the world (ranging from 5 to 17 percent depending on the country, but rising because of divorce and increased female life expectancy), this number tells only half of the poverty story. Instead it is necessary to also look at intra-household dynamics in MENA countries. There women bear the greater burden of poverty by being the last ones to eat, the first ones to be taken out of school if need be, and the least likely to seek treatment for a medical condition in times of financial constraints because of cultural norms and preference for males.³

2 Tara Vishwanath, Umar Serajuddin (2012): "Poverty in MENA: Advances and Challenges", MENA Knowledge and Learning. Quick Note Series, The World Bank, Washington, DC, Number 64, April 2012; available at <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/QN64.pdf>.

3 Talajeh Livani (2007): MENA Gender Overview. World Bank, Washington, DC, pp. 14-16; available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/MENA_Gender_Overview_2007.pdf

Economic growth in the region has been largely oil-led since the 1970s and resulted in unbalanced development within and between countries in the region.

The MENA region boasts 57 percent of the world's proven oil reserves and 41 percent of proven natural gas resources. Economic growth in the region has therefore been largely oil-led since the 1970s and resulted in unbalanced development within and between countries in the region. While many countries in the region have in recent years shifted to market liberalization policies after decades of centrally managed economies, these shifts were not articulated in the context of a long-term inclusive development vision and have resulted in weak structural foundations in the region's economies. Instead of focusing on manufacturing and agricultural sectors and promoting higher value-added production generating decent jobs and equitable delivery of basic social services, the region's oil-based trade and production financed largely consumption and services, benefitting primarily political and economic elites. Sub-nationally, the rent-based accumulation in activities such as tourism, speculative real estate and high-end retail aggravated rural-urban disparities and accelerated the region's reliance on imports for basic necessities such as grains, despite the fact that with some 43 percent nearly half of the population of MENA countries lives in rural areas with agriculture their primary economic activity. A more inclusive development model is needed which will have to center on the proper and publicly accountable management of the four critical resources, namely energy (from renewable, not finite oil and gas sources), water, agricultural land and human resources in the region. Of these resources, two (potential for renewable energy and human resources) are plentiful, while two (water and agricultural land) are constrained and further threatened by climate change and its impacts on the region.⁴

B. Human Development

The concept of human development and the human development index as employed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) goes beyond poverty numbers and economic development figures by including health, education and a wide range of important human capabilities, including personal freedom and human rights, into a measurement of progress. Women's welfare and gender equality is an important dimension of human development in the MENA region and will be addressed in a separate section below. Despite heterogeneity in many aspects of human development (for example income and life expectancy), the MENA region is characterized by certain characteristics shaping human development not found in this combination in other regions of the world. Most predominant among them are demographic factors such as a delayed fertility transition leading to a

⁴ United Nations Development Programme, UNDP (2011): Arab Development Challenges Report 2011: Toward the Developmental State in the Arab Region, New York, "Overview", pp. 1-15; available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/UNDP-ADCR_En-2012.pdf.

rapid growth of the youth population and labor market imbalances with high rates of youth unemployment and low participation of women in the labor market despite high investments in the region overall for in education and schooling.

While in other parts of the world economic development and rising incomes have lead to a lowering of fertility closer to replacement level, in the MENA region the fertility transition – highly correlated with child health, including lower child mortality rates, better education and women’s empowerment – has been slow; this is due partly to resilient social norms that affect the participation of women in economic and civil life as well as their power inside the family; but it is also a reflection (particularly in the high-income MENA countries) of the oil-wealth in the region. The high fertility in the past has led to unusually large numbers of young people in the MENA countries entering the labor market and ready to start their own family; the so called “youth bulge” in the MENA region is bigger than anywhere else in the world. Because of substantially increased investment in education in MENA since 1990 these young people are highly educated. However, education in the MENA region is considered of low productivity with a focus on testable skills instead of productive skills that are in demand by a growing private sector. In contrast to other regions of the world, in MENA educated youth are often less likely to be employed than the less educated. For too many young diploma holders the goal is to get a well-paying job in the public sectors, the largest employers in the region, although they cannot grow further to accommodate the youth bulge and have low turnover rates.⁵

Other determinants of human development progress are also less favorable for the MENA region. For example while an active civil society is considered an important indication for human development, the public space in MENA countries has not yet sufficiently been opened to non-governmental activities to drive urgently needed reforms of education, employment and family laws through inputs from ordinary citizens.⁶ It remains to be seen of recent events in the Arab Spring which have seen a surge of civic engagement promise a lasting improvement. The protests of the Arab Spring, often lead by youth of both sexes, also highlighted the importance of realizing political freedom as part of human security in the region as a constituent part foundation of long-term human development for the region. However, authoritarian regimes in some MENA countries continue to suppress human security in the name of state security and regional stability.

5 Djavad Salehi-Isfahani (2010): “Human Development in the Middle East and North Africa”, United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports; Research Paper 2010/26. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/papers/HDRP_2010_26.pdf.

6 Ibid.

C. Gender Equality

Gender inequality remains an important issue for the MENA countries, constraining their economic long-term development and hindering progress for social justice and political inclusion.

Gender inequality – the persistence of differential access of men and women to resources, development opportunities, as well as social, economic and political participation and empowerment – remains an important issue for the MENA countries, constraining their economic long-term development and hindering progress for social justice and political inclusion. Many studies, including several by the World Bank and UNDP, have described the “gender paradox” in the region: despite considerable progress by MENA countries in closing gender gaps primarily in education and health over the past decades, such as those laid out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), those efforts have not yet translated into comparable improvements in female participation in the region’s economic and political life. Women in the region face enormous hurdles to full equality in the form of restrictions on their mobility and agency which are supported by legal and regulatory frameworks reflecting still dominant social and cultural norms that define women primarily via their traditional roles as mothers and homemakers. Female participation in the labor force with less than a third (hovering around 28%) remains significantly lower than in other regions of the world. It is also much lower than what could be expected given the region’s sinking fertility rates, the age structure of the female population and the fact that in some MENA countries women in the meantime represent more than 60 percent of university students. This is the more striking because the majority of MENA countries are considered middle-income countries; statistically, around 61% of women in middle-income countries in other world regions (including in Muslim countries such as Malaysia) are part of the work force. Such statistics, of course, do not take into account the invisible work of MENA women in the household, in subsistence farming and in income-generating activities of both family-based and informal sector work.⁷

Women’s political inclusion in MENA countries remains likewise unsatisfactory, although it differs vastly in the region, ranging from Tunisia where following the recent regime change women and men were given equal number of candidate slots on the electoral list for parliamentary elections and have secured a quarter of seats in the constituent assembly to Egypt, where only two percent of the seats in the lower house of parliament in the recent parliamentary elections went to women, to Saudi Arabia, where women are

⁷ Ibid, pp.23-26. World Bank (2004): MENA Development Report. Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Women in the Public Sphere, Washington, DC, “Overview”, pp. 1-15; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2004/03/09/000090341_20040309152953/Rendered/PDF/281150PA PER0Gender010Development0in0MNA.pdf. Talajeh Livani (2007): MENA Gender Overview. World Bank, Washington, DC; available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/MENA_Gender_Overview_2007.pdf.

still denied the right to vote. And while many women have been at the forefront of the popular movements of the Arab Spring calling for significant reforms leading to greater political and social inclusion, there is a concern that some of the new governments coming to power might halt, if not reverse efforts to advance women's rights.⁸

III. CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES FOR THE MENA REGION

Climate change presents a real threat for the MENA countries. The region's overall contribution to climate change is still small, with around 5 percent of global emissions, although there are huge variations among MENA countries, with only a few oil-rich states boosting three quarters of the region's total, rapidly growing emissions. The region is already vulnerable to many stresses even before climate change impacts exacerbate these existing vulnerabilities with the potential for large-scale instability. The livelihoods of many of the countries in the region depend primarily on agriculture; population and economic activity is often very concentrated in flood-prone urban coastal zones; and the region has many politically instable, conflict-ridden areas. Most of the land in the region is classified as arid or semi-arid with great variability in both seasonal and annual precipitation; 15 countries in the region are among the world's most water-stressed countries, the region as a whole is the most water-scarce in the world. At the same time, because of the delayed fertility decline in the region, the population will nearly double to more than 650 million by 2050. Already, the MENA region is the most food import dependent region in the world, importing more than 50 percent of its food stuff needs.⁹

Projected climate change will act as a multiplier and amplifier of these challenges, aggravating water scarcity. The 2007 IPCC report estimates an increase in temperature in the MENA region of up to 2 degree centigrade alone in the next 20 year, possibly rising over 4 degree centigrade by the end of the century, making the climate in the region hotter, drier and less predictable. With greater seasonal temperature variability, more severe weather events, such as droughts or floods, will occur more frequently. Climate models are forecasting lower precipitation and a drop-off of up to 30

The region is already vulnerable to many stresses even before climate change impacts exacerbate these existing vulnerabilities with the potential for large-scale instability.

⁸ Tara Vishwanath (2012): "Opening Doors: Gender Equality in the Middle East and North Africa", MENA Knowledge and Learning Quick Notes Series, March 2012 – Number 60, World Bank, Washington, DC; available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/QN60.pdf>.

⁹ See <http://go.worldbank.org/WMLZXR380>.

percent in water run-off in most of MENA by 2050. All of this will reduce water supply further. Land degradation and desiccation, desertification and biodiversity loss are expected to accelerate. This will require drastic adjustments to the natural and human systems in the region with immediate action necessary to strengthen coping capacity and to reduce the vulnerability of sensitive sectors and systems. Priority areas for adaptation in the region are the management of the region's increasingly scarce water resources and a diversification of the livelihoods in rural areas as well as a focus on regional food security. These urgent adaptation measures cannot be treated as a stand-alone issue, but must be undertaken in the context of poverty-reduction and rights-based focused sustainable development.¹⁰

A. Economic Impacts

The economic impact of climate change on the region will be varied, reflecting the heterogeneity of economic drivers and their importance for different MENA countries and sub-regions. For most oil-rich countries in the region, such as the Gulf states, whose economic development is driven by oil income, global mitigation efforts aimed at reducing oil consumption pose some of the most immediate challenges to their economic growth and long-term development, underscoring the need to invest oil revenue wisely into the diversification of an economy based on renewable energy and skilled labor. Lifestyles and consumption patterns within these countries are also very carbon intensive, leading to high per capita carbon emissions approaching developed countries' levels. For their resource-poor neighbors, climate change impacts on water availability, agricultural productivity, tourism and coastal areas pose major threats, necessitating significant investments, both public and private, in urgent adaptation measures.

Already today, the region is experiencing a severe water deficit which is expected to grow by 2050, with the availability of per capital renewable water resources dropping by half to only 550 m³ per person per year. For example, the water flow for the Euphrates and Jordan Rivers could shrink by 30 percent and 80 percent respectively by the end of the century. Of course, agricultural production and food security are very closely linked to water availability. It is therefore not surprising that for the region as a whole agricultural yields are estimated to decrease by 20 percent by 2080 with severe repercussions for food security, given that in many of the MENA countries, subsistence and rain-fed agriculture still form a significant part

10 Balgis Osman Elasha (2010): "Mapping of Climate Change Threats and Human Development Impacts in the Arab Region", Research Paper Series for the Arab Human Development Report, UNDP; available at: <http://www.arab-hdr.org/publications/other/ahdrps/paper02-en.pdf>.

of economic activity and that the MENA population is expected to continue to grow rapidly . Sea-level rise as predicted by the IPCC for the region will also result in loss of productivity, salinization of groundwater aquifers and salt-water intrusion and the loss of biodiverse wetlands. By 2070, coastal cities that could be severely affected by rising sea levels include Alexandria (Egypt – affecting an estimated 45 percent of its population), Algiers (Algeria), Casablanca (Morocco), Djibouti and Tunis (Tunisia). Bahrain could lose up to 15 kilometers of its coastline and roughly 10 percent of its land area; many man-made islands in the Gulf States could disappear. Lastly, tourism, an important economic factor in the region, is bound to suffer in a number of ways with recreational beach facilities endangered by sea level rise, the bleaching of corals in the Red Sea or reduced water levels in the Dead Sea.¹¹

B. Human Development Impacts

Climate change in the MENA region is expected to result in large-scale population movements of environmental refugees across and within regions, especially since increased water scarcity will aggravate tensions within and between the countries sharing hydrological resources as water-sharing arrangements might become difficult to respect. By 2025, an additional 80-100 million people in the region could be exposed to water stress. At present, almost 80 percent of surface water resources and two thirds of total water resources in the region are shared. Droughts and climate-induced resource scarcity could thus exacerbate existing conflicts and spark new ones. In addition to severe impacts on human security, climate change in the region is expected to severely affect human health for example by increasing heat stress and vector- or waterborne diseases as well as by reducing nutritional availability and worsening hygiene. Heat waves with water scarcity and poor water quality and ground ozone formation will worsen living conditions, proving to be beyond the coping abilities of the people in the MENA regions (despite their experience in dealing with a warm and arid climate). These effects will be borne disproportionately by the poorer countries in the MENA region, who lack a strong public health infrastructure, and within countries the poorest population groups; a climate-driven reduction in gross domestic product in MENA countries could increase the number of people living on less than US\$ 2 per day (currently 14 percent of the MENA population) by the end of the century.¹²

Climate change in the MENA region is expected to result in large-scale population movements of environmental refugees across and within regions.

11 Ibid.

12 Osman Elasha (2010). See also <http://go.worldbank.org/B0G53VPB00>.

C. Gender Equality Impacts

With the political exclusion of many women in the MENA region a reality, women are often not sufficiently considered during the planning and implementation of adaptation projects for the region either.

Gender equality is an integral part of sustainable development and as elaborated, while gender dynamics in the MENA region are neither homogeneous nor static, women in the region are faced with a broad pattern of social and political exclusion and resulting inequalities. Current socio-economic and cultural constraints facing women thus translate into differing vulnerability contexts for men and women in the region. Climate change impacts affect women differently and often disproportionately hard. In most countries in the region, rural women tend to have the primary responsibility for household-based animal husbandry, tending herds and providing water and feeds; women also produce household food via subsistence farming in rural areas or are in charge of family provision with food and water in urban areas. Increasing water scarcity, droughts, possible food shortages and desiccation or desertification of pastures will make these tasks harder. In general, the coping capacities of women in the MENA area play a major role in buffering families against climate shocks, as women rely on their traditional knowledge of and relationships with local people and ecosystems to mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events and disasters. In many climate-affected areas in the MENA region where climate-induced migration occurs, men often migrate first in search of work and income, while the women shoulder the responsibility for the family and manage the household and dwindling resources. When weather disaster strike, more women are among the fatalities, for example in floods, due to cultural norms that restrict their mobility and ability to survive (such as clothing requirements, the ability to leave the house without a male guardian or the capacity to swim or climb trees). In refugee camps or resettlement settings, women (and children) are often more vulnerable to exploitation or gender-based violence or prevented from accessing credit lines, or filing for and receiving compensation due to culturally-based restrictions to their legal rights.¹³

With the political exclusion of many women in the MENA region a reality, women are often not sufficiently considered during the planning and implementation of adaptation projects for the region either. Neglecting the unique coping experiences and capabilities of women in the region in adaptation projects actually wastes the important contribution that women as important agents of change can make to enhancing climate change and improve the effectiveness of such projects. If women are not targeted as beneficiaries of adaptation projects in the, the lasting impacts that those projects should have are severely undercut as is the projects' ability to improve social equity in the region beyond a narrow climate change focus. In order to avoid such suboptimal and ineffective outcomes, women's equal participation in the decision-making processes in national, sub-national and

13 Osman Elasha (2010).

local and regional efforts dealing with climate change adaptation and climate-smart development in the MENA region need to be ensured. These include specific comprehensive adaptation plans and strategies, such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), which have been prepared during the last few years by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) worldwide – among them Djibouti and Yemen from the MENA region –, as well as National Adaptation Plans, which all UNFCCC Parties are to develop as country-owned medium-term strategies. Under the UNFCCC, the countries of the MENA region have also submitted National Communication Reports which contain a chapter on vulnerability and adaptation assessment; these chapters commonly identified water and agriculture as the sectors most vulnerable to climate change. MENA women’s participation in strategy planning and decision-making in implementation priorities must also involve all economic development and poverty reduction strategies, as well as national and regional efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) until 2015 and any future national strategies to be developed under a post-2015 framework for new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Lastly, bilateral and multilateral development assistance given to the region for poverty reduction and development as well as dedicated climate finance resources, especially those for adaptation measures, needs to be gender-responsive and allow for the participation of women in the MENA region in project and program planning and development and implementation. It is important to point out that many of these donor agencies have official gender equality or gender mainstreaming policies, which they need to coherently apply to adaptation-related project financing in the region.

IV. OVERVIEW OF DEDICATED CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS TO THE REGION

Under the UNFCCC, developed countries have taken on an obligation to financially support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries. All countries of the MENA region are classified as developing countries under the UNFCCC and thus eligible to receive the financial support of the so-called Annex II countries under the UNFCCC. In 2010, developed countries have committed at the UNFCCC Cancun Climate Summit to provide some US\$ 30 billion from 2010 to 2012 in Fast Start Finance to developing countries for urgent climate actions and promised to scale up the available climate finance for developing countries to US\$ 100 billion annually by 2020 from a mix of public, private and innovative financing sources. A significant part of multilateral public finance flows for climate change action in the MENA region is delivered via a number of dedicated multilateral climate funds. Altogether, nine such multilateral climate funds and funding mechanisms are active in the region. These include several instruments under the Global Environment Facility, which is part of the financing mechanism of the UNFCCC, namely the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). In addition as the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund (CTF), which focuses on mitigation, and its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) with a focus on adaptation are active in the region with the African Development Bank acting as the regional implementing agency for CTF and PPCR project funding for the MENA region. The Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund (AF) under the UNFCCC and the MDG Achievement Fund, managed by the UNDP, are two other funders active in the region.

Of these climate funds, several have in recent years recognized that a lack of gender-responsiveness in projects and programs leads to suboptimal results, and while some of their earliest strategy documents and operational policies have been completely gender-blind, they have now taken recent steps to remedy that policy shortfall. These include the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds, which are currently undergoing a thorough gender review and which have begun to reject project proposals that were glaringly gender-blind, the GEF, which just 2011 started to implement its first ever gender mainstreaming policy, and the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund, which started funding in 2010, and in July 2011 revised its operational guidelines

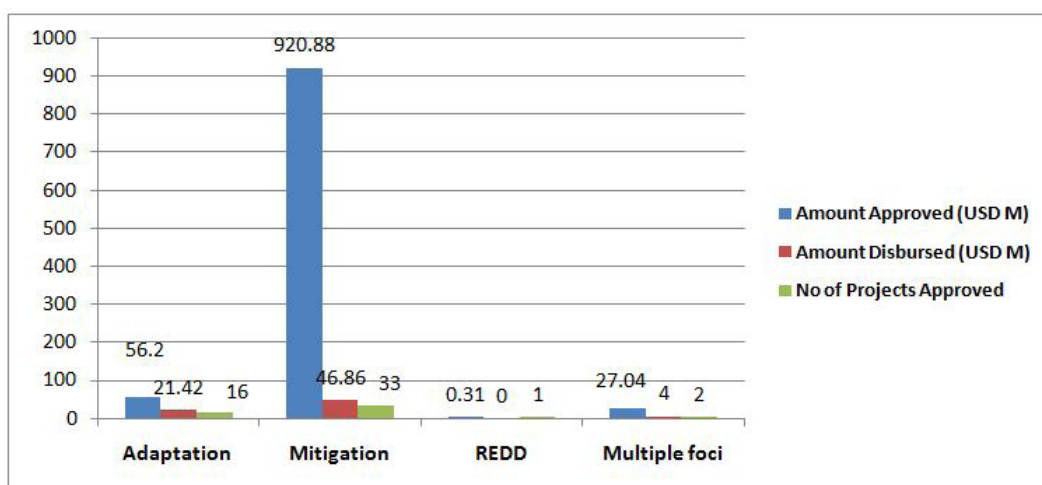
adopted in July 2011.¹⁴ Its new version makes the inclusion of gender considerations in project and program planning, as well as in project consultation processes, if not mandatory, then at least an important review criterion.

TABLE 1:
Public Investments by Dedicated Climate Funds in the MENA Region, 2003 – 2012

Theme	Amount Approved (USD M)	Amount Disbursed (USD M)	No of Projects Approved
Adaptation	56.2	21.42	16
Mitigation	920.88	46.86	33
REDD	0.31	0	1
Multiple foci	27.04	4	2

Together, since 2003, these nine funds have approved funding for 52 projects totaling roughly US\$ 1 billion for the region (see Table 1 & Graph 1).¹⁵ However, more than 90 percent of this funding in 32 projects has been approved for mitigation. Only 16 projects totaling US\$56.2 million or less than 6 percent of the total multilateral climate financing approved for the region has been for adaptation.

GRAPH 1:
Dedicated Climate Finance Flows to the MENA Region, 2003 – 2012, in USD Mio



Source: *Climate Funds Update* (www.climatefundsupdate.org), June 2012.

14 Liane Schalatek and Smita Nakhoda (2011): “Gender and Climate Finance”. *Climate Finance Fundamentals*, Brief 10. Heinrich Böll Foundation North America and Overseas Development Institute, November 2011; available at http://www.boell.org/downloads/10_CFF_GENDER.pdf.

15 Data derived from *Climate Funds Update* (www.climatefundsupdate.org), a joint project tracking dedicated climate finance flows by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Overseas Development Institute.

Yemen and Djibouti, two MENA countries classified as LDCs and with high poverty levels, each have 4 multilateral adaptation projects; Egypt, Jordan and Morocco each two, Lebanon and Iraq one each. Of the US\$ 56.2 million in adaptation funding already approved for MENA countries, less than half or only US\$21.42 have been disbursed to the region. Mirroring the sectors of water management and agriculture and food security identified by MENA countries in NAPAs and National Communications as national adaptation priority areas, 12 of the 16 dedicated multilateral adaptation projects in the region deal with either water (5) or food and agriculture (5) or both (2). Three of the projects involve program planning, including grants for the writing of NAPAs for Yemen and Djibouti as well as for the PPCR program preparation for Yemen.¹⁶

The largest adaptation project in the MENA region approved so far has been a US\$ 7.87 million grant on Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon. However, Yemen is one of the recipient countries selected under the World Bank's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), which funds fewer countries but strives for programmatic, not project funding with larger funding amounts, under which Yemen could receive up to US\$ 50 million in grants money for adaptation; this would be by far the largest amount received by a single MENA country for adaptation efforts.¹⁷ Both projects' gender-responsiveness is analyzed in detail in later sections of this study.

Several MENA countries clearly in need of adaptation expenditures, such as Algeria or the Palestinian Territories have not received dedicated multilateral adaptation funding so far; however the Palestinian Territories are set to receive a US\$23 million grant from Japan's Fast Start Finance Initiative for the Jericho Wastewater Collection, Treatment System and Reuse Project, which combines both adaptation and mitigation aspects. Germany and Japan are the developed countries with bilateral climate funding initiatives most active in the region; while the 6 projects under Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI) in the region focus on mitigation efforts, three of Japan's currently ten projects in the region worth US\$ 9.4 million in grant money have an exclusive adaptation focus (see Table 2 for the project overview).

16 Ibid.

17 See Yemen PPCR Strategic Program for Climate Resilience; available at http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_8_Strategic_Program_for_Climate_Resilience_Yemen_0.pdf.

TABLE 2:
Adaptation and Multi foci Investments by Dedicated Climate Funds to the MENA Region, 2003 – 2012, in USD Mio

Project	Focus	Country	Funder	Approved Year	Fund First Disbursed	Approved	Disbursed	Financial Instrument
Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities (Libya)	Adaptation	Libya	Adaptation Fund (AF)	2012		4.66		Grant
Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the most vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti (Djibouti)	Adaptation	Djibouti	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)					
National Adaptation Programme of Action (Libya)	Adaptation	Libya	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	2009		2.00	3	Grant
Project for rural water supply in Southern Djibouti (Djibouti)	Adaptation	Djibouti	Japan's Fast Start Finance	2004		0.20	0.2	Grant
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta Through Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Egypt)	Adaptation	Egypt	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	2006		4.25		Grant
Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region (Egypt)	Adaptation	Egypt	Adaptation Fund (AF)			4.00	4	Grant
Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt (Egypt)	Multiple foci	Egypt	Adaptation Fund (AF)	2012		6.90		Grant
Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt (Egypt)	Multiple foci	Egypt	MDG Achievement Fund		2008	4.00	4	Grant
training on agricultural infrastructure (Iraq)	Adaptation	Iraq	Japan's Fast Start Finance			0.06		Grant
Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan's MDG Achievement (Jordan)	Adaptation	Jordan	MDG Achievement Fund		2009	4.00	4	Grant
TT-Pilot (GEP-4) DHRS: Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change Impacts (Jordan)	Adaptation	Jordan	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	2010		2.00	2	Grant
Climate Change Impacts (Jordan)	Adaptation	Lebanon	Adaptation Fund (AF)			7.86		Grant
Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (Agric.) (Lebanon)	Adaptation	Morocco	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	2012				
Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning System in High Atlas Area (Morocco)	Adaptation	Morocco	Japan's Fast Start Finance	2009		4.35	4.35	Grant
Jericho Wastewater Collection, Treatment System and Reuse Project (Palestine)	Multiple foci	Palestine	Japan's Fast Start Finance			5.10		Grant
Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rain Fed Highlands of Yemen (Yemen)	Adaptation	Yemen	GEP Trust Fund (GEP 4) - Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)			23.04		Grant
Development of a National Adaptation Programme of Action (Yemen)	Adaptation	Yemen	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	2000		4.62	4.62	Grant
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Yemen)	Adaptation	Yemen	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)			0.20	0.3	Grant
Design of national Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) (Phase 1 funding) (Yemen)	Adaptation	Yemen	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	2009		4.50		Grant
Design of national Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) (Phase 1 funding) (Yemen)	Adaptation	Yemen	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	2010		1.50	0.06	Grant
SUM of Adaptation/Multi foci financial commitments						83.24	25.42	
ADAPTATION investment only						56.30	21.42	

V. CLIMATE-RELEVANT MULTILATERAL INVESTMENTS IN THE MENA REGION

A. Climate-Relevant Development Finance

The GCF holds promise for a new era of gender-responsive multilateral climate finance investment, as it is the first climate fund to include gender considerations from the very onset in its governing instrument.

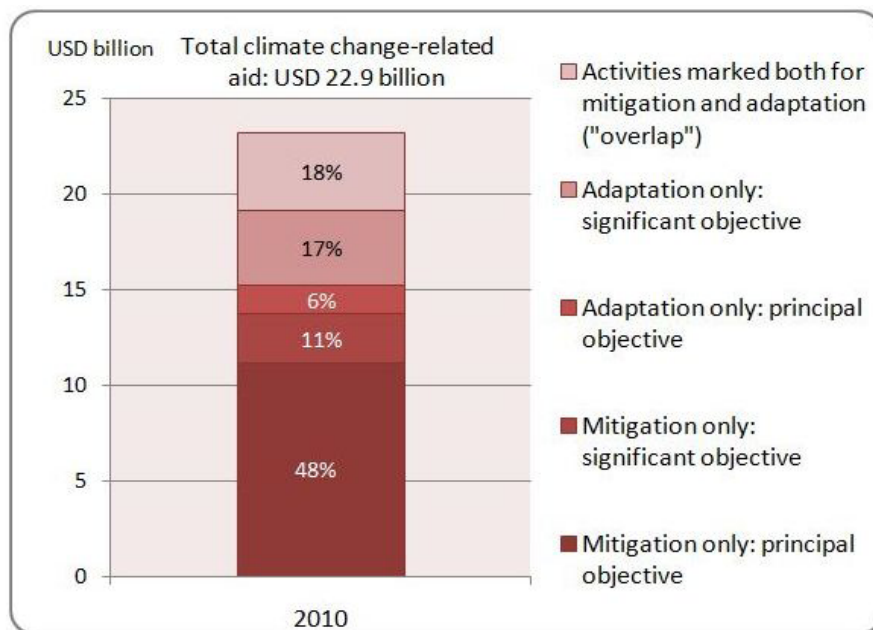
Dedicated public climate funds, most of them multilateral, are extremely important channels for adaptation funding to the MENA region, as described in the section above. They are likely to grow in importance as developed countries contributing to these funds work to achieve a more balanced allocation of funding for mitigation and adaptation to correct the current systematic underfunding of adaptation priorities. Additionally, in the future a significant portion of multilateral adaptation financing is supposed to be channeled through the new Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is currently in the operationalization stage and might begin funding starting in early 2014. The GCF holds promise for a new era of gender-responsive multilateral climate finance investment, as it is the first climate fund to include gender considerations from the very onset in its governing instrument. The challenge is now to ensure that the GCF governing instrument's gender provisions (such as gender-balance for its board and secretariat staff, a gender-sensitive approach to financing and the consideration of women as stakeholders in project design and planning and implementation) are integrated into operational policies and guidelines.¹⁸

However, these dedicated climate financing instruments are by no means the only channels for financing to improve climate resilience in the region. Traditional development finance flows, both multilaterally and bilaterally channeled, are increasingly tailored to deliver "climate-smart" or climate-relevant development outcomes, particularly in the key sectors of health, agriculture and rural development, water resources management and infrastructure. Most development banks and bilateral development agencies have begun to see climate change as an important cross-cutting issue to be mainstreamed into all their development financing efforts. Importantly, almost all of the same institutions have gender policies or gender mainstreaming mandates on the book which should instruct their development spending. And the climate-relevant development sectors are also those with significant importance for gender-equitable development. Thus, a "double mainstreaming" effort by these organizations is needed to ensure that their development spending in the MENA region is both climate-smart and gender equitable.

18 Liane Schalatek (2009): Gender and Climate Finance: Double Mainstreaming for Sustainable Development. Heinrich Böll Foundation North America, Washington, DC; available at: [http://www.boell.org/downloads/DoubleMainstreaming_Final\(1\).pdf](http://www.boell.org/downloads/DoubleMainstreaming_Final(1).pdf).

How much additional money for climate resilience is made available via traditional development flows is not quite clear, although some self-reporting by developed countries provides at least some approximation. Development finance flows by OECD countries are categorized through the use of a set of "Rio Markers" for both mitigation and adaptation efforts on whether they are climate-relevant, meaning that addressing climate change impacts or its causes as part of a proposed development project or program is judged by the donor to be either a "principal" or "significant" objective of the activity.¹⁹ The Rio Marker for adaptation has only been established by the OECD since 2009. According to the Rio Markers, for 2010 (the latest year for which data is available) OECD countries reported that roughly 15 percent of their combined development aid flows are climate-relevant, amounting to US\$ 22.9 billion. Of these approximately one-third was spent for adaptation, mostly via development activities that indicated the improvement of climate resilience as a significant objective, although adaptation was seldom the principal goal (see Graph 2). Further research would be necessary to aggregate information on how much of this adaptation-relevant development spending benefitted countries of the MENA region.²⁰

GRAPH 2: Distribution of Climate Change Related Aid of OECD Countries in 2010 by Focal Area



Source: OECD

19 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2011): "Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers."; available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/48785310.pdf>.

20 <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/environmentclimatechangeaiduptousd229billionin2010saysoecdsgurria.htm>.

Unfortunately, women and girls, who disproportionately bear the burden of negative climate change impacts, are frequently excluded from climate change adaptation investments.

Although clearly not enough to address existing needs, multilateral development banks and dedicated climate funds together devote hundreds of millions of dollars to climate change adaptation projects in developing countries. Unfortunately, women and girls, who disproportionately bear the burden of negative climate change impacts, are frequently excluded from climate change adaptation investments.²¹ This not only marginalizes women from adaptation activities, it also overlooks their unique and valuable contributions as key stakeholders and agents for change.²² Climate change adaptation projects – globally and specifically in the MENA region – will only succeed if investments respond equitably and effectively to differential gender needs, vulnerabilities as well resilience patterns and coping strategies taken into account local contexts.

B. Methodology

This analysis of gender-responsive climate change adaptation investments is based on a desk study. The study reviewed all active climate change adaptation relevant projects in the MENA region that are managed or funded by six major multilateral funding entities with a strong focus on climate change, namely 1) the World Bank (WB), 2) the International Finance Corporation (IFC), 3) the African Development Bank (AfDB), 4) the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which for the MENA region channel projects through the AfDB, 5) the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund (AF) and 6) The Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is part of the UNFCCC financial mechanism. These are the main funders. The GEF funds climate change-focused activities under its GEF Trust Fund (replenished every four years) and provides targeted adaptation support to developing countries via its Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and its Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

The authors identified 144 active climate change related projects within the MENA region (for a comprehensive listing see Annex II). Each was evaluated on its level of climate change adaptation relevance as defined by the OECD Rio Markers. The OECD Rio Markers identify a project as adaptation relevant if it “intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impact of climate change and climate change related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.”²³ Based on this definition, 32 projects qualified as “adaptation relevant,” of which 3 are regional, 11 focus on the policy level, and 18 on community initiatives. These 32 cases were further classified as either ‘principal,’ when the fun-

21 Gender Action (2011): “Governing Climate Funds: What Will Work for Women?”; available at: <http://www.genderaction.org/publications/11/climate-funds-for-women.pdf>

22 Ibid.

23 For a definition of the Rio Marker for Adaptation see: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2011): “Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers”; available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/48785310.pdf>.

damental design and objective of the activities is to reduce the impact of climate change through adaptation, or 'significant,' when the policy objectives related to climate change adaptation is important, but not the primary purpose, following the classification used by the Rio Marker for adaptation. An in-depth gender analysis of the 32 'principal' or 'significant' adaptation-relevant projects in the MENA region was then conducted to determine their level of gender-awareness and responsiveness (see Annex I). The analysis examined available project documents, applying Gender Action's Essential Gender Analysis Checklist to systematically measure the extent to which key gender related issues are integrated into multilateral climate change adaptation policies.²⁴ The checklist determines whether the project (1) approaches gender issues from a **human rights** perspective, (2) acknowledges and seeks to redress **gender inequalities** between men and women, boys and girls, (3) provides and analyzes **gender data** in project design and as part of monitoring and evaluation, (4) analyzes **gender relations** in the social, legal, historical, and economic context, (5) examines how gender inequalities may affect equitable **gender access** to project participation, (6) promotes equal opportunities for men and women to provide **inputs** and participate throughout project cycle, (7) plans project **outputs and outcomes** that accommodate and respond to differential gender needs, and (8) considers differential longer-term **gender impacts** of IFI projects or policies. The detailed analysis of these projects is available in Annex II of this study.

C. Main Desk Study Findings

In-depth analysis of 32 projects revealed a number of patterns related to gender sensitivity in project type, background context, and the extent of women's inclusion as participants in, and beneficiaries of, climate change adaptation investments in the MENA region. Obviously, while the number of projects analyzed here is limited and it is not clear if these pattern would hold for a larger sample (if more adaptation projects for the region existed), this analysis nevertheless reveals some interesting findings which point to important access points for early and urgent policy intervention.

Type: The analysis discovered that regionally focused projects, as opposed to country specific, tend to be more gender insensitive. In fact, all 3 of the regional projects demonstrate weak gender sensitivity. The same is true for projects that focus on the policy-development level, rather than community-based initiatives. Analysis found that 8 (44 percent) of the 18 identified community based projects were gender sensitive, compared to only 1 (or 9

²⁴ The checklist is part of Gender Action's Gender Toolkit for International Finance Watchers, a user-friendly toolkit for civil society groups that wish to incorporate gender perspectives into their work on IFIs; available at: http://www.genderaction.org/publications/IFI-Watcher_Toolkit.pdf.

percent) of the policy-level investments. Regional and policy-development projects might mistakenly assume that investments, without any gender-sensitivity measures, will equally benefit men and women. This is problematic if project staff of the implementing agency and involved recipient government officials only consider gender as relevant to country-specific local projects, but ignore gender considerations at the macro-level and in policy development, especially considering that many macro-economic policies influence climate change policies. By contrast, community based projects are more likely to recognize community women's essential role as stakeholders in, and beneficiaries of, adaptation projects.

Gender in Context: Gender inequalities that are intertwined with social, economic, cultural, political and legal factors, such as those described above specifically for the MENA region, make women in the region disproportionately vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. Addressing these multi-sectoral dimensions requires the integration of gender analysis into local and community, as well as on the macro and policy level project planning. Projects that incorporate a gender analysis of overlapping social, economic, cultural, political and legal inequalities are more likely to achieve gender sensitivity throughout project design and implementation. Our analysis found that 12 (38 percent) of the 32 projects recognize and evaluate the unique dimensions of climate change's impact on women, but only 3 (9 percent) include at least one gender-inclusive mechanism, such as hiring a gender specialist, into their budget. The latter is particularly striking and underscores the need to include a gender budget into adaptation projects to ensure that sufficient project resources are devoted to ensuring that an up-front gender analysis informs gender-aware project implementation with ongoing support from gender expert staff.

Ignoring women's extensive expertise in climate change adaptation that allows them to contribute particular coping experiences and capabilities undermines the effectiveness of adaptation projects.

Gender in Project Implementation: The climate sector often views women as passive victims of climate change, rather than effective agents of change.²⁵ Ignoring women's extensive expertise in climate change adaptation that allows them to contribute particular coping experiences and capabilities undermines the effectiveness of adaptation projects. This is particularly important in the MENA region where women are disproportionately engaged in adaptation-relevant sectors, namely agriculture and water management. Our analysis found that only 11 (34 percent) projects adopt strategies to promote women's active participation in project design, and the vast majority of the projects (72 percent) fail to incorporate sex-disaggregated data in project monitoring and evaluation. Such an oversight makes it impossible to determine the extent to which women and girls participate in and benefit from adaptation investments.

25 Gender Action (2011).

Table 2 presents a summary snapshot of the gender analysis results. It provides a comprehensive visual representation of the level of gender inclusivity in each multilateral climate change adaptation investment. Applied to each investment, Gender Action's Essential Gender Analysis Checklist categorized projects as: achieved (A), partly achieved (P), and not achieved (N). Each investment's overall categorization is determined by a weighted average of individual measures. Based on these measures, the gender analysis identified 17 (53 percent) of the 32 projects as gender insensitive, 6 (19 percent) as moderately gender sensitive, and only 9 (28 percent) as gender sensitive.

D. A Closer Look at Best and Worst Practices Examples from the Region

Gender sensitive multilateral development projects proactively and equitably include the perspectives, needs, and expertise of both women and men throughout the project cycle. This requires implementation of a number of measures aimed at promoting gender inclusion, including adherence to gender safeguard policies and a rights-based approach to adaptation, solid analysis of gender inequalities within the targeted community or a specific policy intervention, collection of gender data, adoption of a gender-sensitive project strategy to ensure equitable participation, gender-responsive project outcomes, and gender capacity building for all project staff in implementing agencies, such as funds or multilateral development banks or international organizations as well as in recipient countries. The following analysis highlights some of the best and worst examples of gender sensitivity in climate change adaptation projects in the MENA region among the projects analyzed as part of this study.

Best Practices Examples

*Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Yemen: The Climate Investment Fund*²⁶

The PPCR is a Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) initiative that invests in countries' efforts to integrate adaptation and climate-change resilient measures into their national plans and strategies. This US\$ 1.5 million PPCR project, implemented in 2012, is intended to fund the preliminary planning stages for adoption of a large-scale adaptation pilot program in Yemen. This project provides a strong example of a gender inclusive multilateral development climate change adaptation project. Through the PPCR, Yemen aims

²⁶ Climate Investment Fund (2012): "Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Yemen"; available at: http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_8_Strategic_Program_for_Climate_Resilience_Yemen_0.pdf

to mainstream climate resiliency into development planning and introduce adaptation measures to address the risks and opportunities posed by climate variability and change. The project's background makes a strong case for addressing many of the differential needs of men and women with respect to climate change adaptation in Yemen. It identifies gendered divisions of formal and informal labor and explains how climate change will affect these roles, including the disproportionately negative impacts Yemen's water crisis may have on women and girls who are primarily responsible for water collection. The PPCR proactively promotes women's participation in project planning, monitoring and evaluation, and outlines measures to ensure their involvement.

As part of the project's monitoring and evaluation, the Women and Environment Unit of Yemen's Environment Protection Authority will provide annual assessments on the project's gender sensitivity. Many project outputs and success indicators also consider the impacts of the project on women. For example, one success indicator of the overall project is the "improved understanding of gender-specific implications of climate change among stakeholders and implementers of activities,"²⁷ an important goal for a project which aims to integrate climate change adaptation into its development planning strategies. The project also considers its long term impact on women, aiming to promote a greater gender balance at the community level through building the capacity of women's organizations. Although the project could strengthen its gender sensitivity by collecting more robust sex-disaggregated data, it generally identifies and seeks to address gender inequalities to improve men, women, boys' and girls' resiliency to negative climate change impacts.

*Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project in Iran:
The World Bank²⁸*

The World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development financed the "Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project" through a US\$120 million loan. The project, which was approved in 2005, is expected to close in October 2012. This project, which aims to reduce soil

27 Ibid, pg 76.

28 World Bank (2005): "Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project in Iran: Project Appraisal Document."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/05/09/000090341_20050509112802/Rendered/PDF/30233.pdf. See also: World Bank (2012): "Implementation Status and Results Report."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/MNA/2012/07/04/DBC560E0C8E4126385257A3100762A88/1_0/Rendered/PDF/ISR0Disclosabl004201201341437441300.pdf and World Bank (2004): "Project Information Document," available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2004/09/29/000104615_20040929162040/Rendered/PDF/PID0Iran0ILWPOVersion0September022102004.pdf.

erosion, protect water quality, and improve irrigation and drainage through a participatory approach to water resource management, is also highly gender sensitive. It applies gender dimensions to project design, implementation, and evaluation. In its background context, the Integrated Land and Water Management Project identifies substantial gender inequalities, including women's lower literacy rates, underrepresentation in community leadership positions, time constraints resulting from care and agricultural responsibilities, and higher rates of poverty. This multi-dimensional gender analysis influences project design.

A multi-dimensional gender analysis influences project design.

The project recognizes women as active community contributors, and implements gender-sensitive strategies, including arranging community meetings around men's and women's different schedules, recruiting female staff to communicate with more rural and isolated women, and mandating women's participation in community based organizations to ensure their participation. The project also recognizes women as income earners, and mandates that improved water management technologies respond to men's and women's differential agricultural responsibilities. Throughout the project, women are considered active and valuable participants, rather than helpless victims of climate change, leading to activities which seek to meaningfully address the economic and adaptation priorities of men and women.

Climate Smart Agriculture-Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon: The Adaptation Fund²⁹

The Adaptation Fund has pledged US\$ 7.86 million for its "Climate Smart Agriculture" project in Lebanon. This project, with an expected implementation time-frame of April 2013 through September 2017, will be overseen in country by the Ministry of Agriculture. This strongly gender sensitive project seeks to increase community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in Lebanon by implementing climate change adaptation measures in the agriculture sector. More specifically, the project seeks to increase: water availability and efficiency through water harvesting and irrigation technology; adaptation to climate change for crop production; resilience of shepherds and small ruminants to climate change through sustainable rangeland management; and policies, lessons learned, and sharing of knowledge through management systems. The project's gender sensitivity is reflected in its recognition of and attention to women as both vulnerable to climate change impacts, as well essential contributors to enhancing adaptive capacities.

29 Adaptation Fund (2012): "Project Proposal: Climate Smart Agriculture-Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon."; available at: <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/AgriCal%20Revised%20PD%20-%20Final%20-%2022%20May%202012.pdf>

The project's gender-sensitive background context likely contributes to overall gender inclusivity. Through data collection and analysis, the project recognizes overlapping inequalities, including women's higher rates of unemployment and poverty, unique vulnerabilities of female-headed households, lower literacy rates, and legal, cultural, and social constraints that lead to inequitable divisions of labor between men and women. The project is designed to address these inequalities as barriers to participation in climate change adaptation activities. For example, community-based plans are required to improve productivity and strengthen gender equity, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms aim to collect substantial sex-disaggregated data, including measurements of the number of female-headed households and other women who are involved in planning community-based initiatives. Women are also equitable beneficiaries of project outputs. In addition to providing job training and equipment to enhance women's access to sustainable employment opportunities in livestock and dairy sectors, the project also budgets for ongoing gender training of project staff. But despite these substantial efforts to "increase the resilience of rural women,"³⁰ the project could be further strengthened by comprehensively addressing all, rather than some, of the various inequalities that it outlines. For example, the project identifies women's weak land tenure rights as an obstacle to income generation and poverty alleviation, yet does not adopt a strategy to address this issue. Even with these challenges, though, the project remains a model for strong gender sensitivity.

*Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region: The Adaptation Fund*³¹

Adopted in 2012, this US\$ 6.9 million Adaptation Fund adaptation project is expected to run from August 2012 through December 2016. It is implemented by the United Nations World Food Program, and executed in country by the Egyptian Ministries of Agriculture and Environment. Climate change's negative impacts on crop and livestock productivity, water scarcity, and disease might substantially endanger Egypt's food resources in the future. Recognizing this threat, the Adaptation Fund's "Building Resilient Food Security Systems" project seeks to improve the adaptive capacity of Egypt's Southern region to anticipate climate-induced reduction in food production and enhance national, regional, and local institutional capacity to enable sustainability of climate change adaptive initiatives. The project's acknowledgement of local gender inequalities and its proactive approach to including women as active participants in and beneficiaries of adaptation activities renders it gender sensitive.

30 Ibid, pg 27.

31 Adaptation Fund (2012): "Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region."; available at: <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/Final%20egypt.pdf>

From initial project design, the project reflects a gender sensitive approach to data collection and analysis. Gender-balanced community consultations were used to enhance the project's understanding of overlapping gender inequalities, including levels of health, education, employment, and control over resources. Beyond recognizing women's vulnerability, the project is designed to emphasize women's essential roles as guardians of livestock, poultry, and other productive responsibilities. It mandates women's representation in project-implementing NGOs and ongoing focus groups to ensure women's participation in design. Some project outputs, such as trainings on climate risk reduction techniques for livestock and income diversification, respond specifically to women's needs. But while the project invests in enhancing the adaptive capacity of women in livestock production, it seems to ignore women's substantial role in the agricultural sector. For example, the project document references women's contributions to agro-processing, but does not provide a specific strategy for enhancing their adaptive capacity in this area. Likewise, although it mandates women's participation in focus groups and community based NGOs, the project does not require or measure women's participation in all project outputs, like training programs on climate awareness, or local climate knowledge forums. The project could therefore be strengthened by mainstreaming and mandating women's inclusion at all levels. Despite this, the project's substantial incorporation of women as project participants and beneficiaries makes it generally gender sensitive.

TABLE 2: Gender Analysis Snapshot of Analyzed Multilateral Climate Change Adaptation Projects in the MENA Region

Legend: A=Achieved; P= Partially Achieved; N= Not Achieved	Gender and Human Rights	Gender Equality	Gender Data	Gender in Context	Gender Access	Gender Inputs	Gender Outputs	Gender Impacts	Score
Greater Beirut Water Supply (WB - Beirut)	P	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N
Rural Community Development & Water Mobilization/PRODERMO (WB - Djibouti)	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	A	A
DJ Crisis Response-Social Safety Net Project (WB - Djibouti)	P	N	P	N	N	N	N	N	N
Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens: As An Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities (AF - Djibouti)	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A
Harmonizing Support: A National Program Integrating Water Harvesting Schemes and Sustainable Land Management (GEF - Djibouti)	A	P	A	N	A	A	A	P	A
Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project (WB - Egypt)	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Regional Coordination for Improved Water (GEF - Egypt)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region (AF - Egypt)	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A
Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project (WB - Iran)	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A
MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management (GEF - Iran)	N	N	P	A	A	A	P	P	P
MENARID Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Water Management Practice (GEF - Jordan)	P	N	P	P	N	N	N	N	N
Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Sylvo-pastoral and Rangeland Landscapes in Pockets of Poverty in Jordan (GEF - Jordan)	A	N	P	P	A	P	A	A	P
Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL) (AF - Lebanon)	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	A	A
Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture in the Oum Er Rbia Basin (WB - Morocco)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Project to Upgrade Drinking Water Supply in the Rabat - Casablanca Coastal Area (AfDB - Morocco)	N	P	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
National Irrigation Water Saving Programme Support Project (PAPNEE) (AfDB - Morocco)	N	N	P	P	P	N	A	N	N
Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert (WB - Morocco)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (WB - Morocco)	N	P	N	N	P	N	A	P	N
MENARID Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (PROGRAM) (GEF - Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean (GEF - Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Palestine)	N	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	N
Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building in Cooperation with NASA (WB - Lebanon, Jordan, and Morocco)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Study on Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases to Strengthen the Health Monitoring System (AfDB - Tunisia)	A	N	P	P	P	N	P	N	P
Second Water Sector Investment Project (WB - Tunisia)	N	N	N	A	N	P	N	N	N
4 th Northwest Mountainous & Forested Areas Development Project (WB - Tunisia)	A	P	N	P	A	N	N	P	P
Second Natural Resource Management Project (WB - Tunisia)	N	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
Northern Tunis Wastewater Project (WB - Tunisia)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project (WB - Yemen)	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A
MENARID - Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen (GEF/Strategic Priority on Adaptation - Yemen)	P	N	N	P	N	P	P	P	P
RY - Flood Protection and Emergency Reconstruction Additional Financing II (WB - Yemen)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Natural Resource Management (GEF - Yemen)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Agro-biodiversity and Climate Adaptation (GEF - Yemen)	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A
Yemen's PPCR Strategic Program (WB - Yemen)	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	A

Worst Practice Examples

MENARID Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region in Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen: The Global Environment Facility³²

This GEF Trust Fund project, implemented in 2008, comprises a US\$50.4 million investment in regional natural resource management. The project's overall objective is to promote Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the production landscapes of the MENA region and to improve communities' economic and social well-being through the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem functions and productivity. The project overlooks gender in several crucial areas, including background context, participation in project design and implementation, and assurance that men and women will benefit equally from project outcomes. The project does not consider the disproportionate impact that climate change may have on women, such as women's increased poverty and food insecurity resulting from scarce water resources. These realities, combined with the tendency for women's exclusion from decision making bodies across the MENA region, renders this program highly gender insensitive.

More specifically, in addition to promoting natural resource management as an economic strategy, the project should also advance access to livelihoods and basic resources as a human right. Despite its aim to "generate mutual benefits for...local livelihoods,"³³ which presumably requires women's economic contribution and inclusion, the project neither considers gender-equal access to benefits and participation, nor aims to achieve outcomes that respond to differential gender needs. The project also fails to collect sex-disaggregated data, making it impossible to determine the extent of women's marginalization from the project. Perhaps most concerning, the project's only reference to gender is through identification of program risks, where rural women are described as being unemployed and disenfranchised, thus an institutional constraint to project success. Such language does more than overlook women's right to benefit from economic and adaptation projects. It casts women as obstacles to, rather than active and essential participants in development. By ignoring women's role in natural resource management, this project risks further marginalizing and impoverishing women, thus exacerbating gender inequalities within the region.

32 Global Environment Facility (2008): "Integrated NRM in the MENARID, The Programmatic Framework Document."; available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_prj_docs/GEFProjectDocuments/Land%20Degradation/Regional%20-%20Integrated%20Sustainable%20Land%20Management%20in%20the%20MENA%20Region%20%28MENARID%29/03-04-08%20MENARID%20PFD_4%20MARCH%20Final.doc

33 Ibid.

The World Bank's Greater Beirut Water Supply in Lebanon³⁴

The World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development contributed US\$ 200 million to this US\$ 370 million water project. Approved in December 2010, the project is expected to run through June 2016. It aims to build a water treatment plant and construct and restore water infrastructure in order to increase the supply of potable water to residents in Beirut's water scarce regions. As previously indicated, access to water carries a unique gender dimension. Despite the relevance of gender, the project fails to analyze or collect any gender data, or integrate women as equitable participants in and beneficiaries of project development. This results in a highly gender insensitive project with potentially negative gender impacts.

There are a number of factors that contribute to this project's gender insensitivity. For one, the environmental and social assessment establishes a plan to compensate landowners displaced by project construction, but does not provide similar remuneration to affected households. This may leave women disproportionately vulnerable to loss of land or livelihood, especially if, as in many countries, women are unable to obtain legal rights and necessary documentation to prove ownership of their own land. In fact, the project specifically refers to managers, landowners, and heads of households as "he." Perhaps most damaging, the project risks exacerbating women's poverty by levying tariffs on currently free water, without analyzing how prohibitively expensive water might restrict poor individuals', who are mostly women, access to basic resources. Remarkably, the project claims that women will make up half of the "beneficiaries," but absent sex-disaggregated data or a gender inclusion strategy, it is impossible to know the extent to which women would benefit from this project. In reality, a gender insensitive compensation scheme, combined with adoption of potentially damaging water tariffs and exclusion of women from project design and implementation, likely renders this project disproportionately damaging to women.

Tunisia's Second Water Sector Investment Project: The World Bank³⁵

The WB approved a US\$30.6 million six year project on May 19, 2009 to improve access to clean drinking water in rural areas and increase the ef-

34 World Bank (2010): "Lebanon - Greater Beirut Water Supply Project: Project Appraisal Document."; available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2010/10/13180636/lebanon-greater-beirut-water-supply-project>

35 World Bank (2009): "Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Loan in the Amount of EUR 22.0 Million (US\$30.6 Million Equivalent) to the Republic of Tunisia for a Second Water Sector Investment Project."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/04/30/000350881_20090430100335/Rendered/PDF/463960PAD0P095101Official0Use0Only1.pdf

iciency of water management at local and national levels in Tunisia. While the unique relationship between water and gender is well understood, this project does not fully consider the disproportionate impact that scarce water resources might have on women, and makes little effort to utilize gender sensitive approaches actively and consistently throughout the project cycle. The project appraisal document makes brief mention of gender inequalities through summarizing a gender analysis undertaken in the project planning phase. Although this analysis claims to make specific recommendations for increased social inclusion in project preparation and implementation, the project document weakly responds to these recommendations, stating that it will incorporate “as many as possible...and, if all parties agree, assign the necessary responsibilities at project launch.” The failure to include the specific recommendations made by the gender analysis, coupled with indecisive language on the likelihood of its implementation, does not bode well for gender sensitivity in project implementation.

This theme of irresolute language is present in every mention of gender. For example, when addressing women’s participation, the project appraisal document states that “beneficiary communities may create women’s organizations to identify needs, implement proposed actions and assess the results of project interventions,” but absent a mandate or funding for such activities, it is unlikely that they will come to fruition. When discussing project financed training activities, the document states that “those that aim to build capacity in the GDAs [Groupement de Développement Agricole - farmer or community organizations], are intended to include training for women.” Project activities should do more than ‘intend’ to positively impact women; they must explicitly provide the mechanisms to do so. By leaving the responsibility for gender inclusion to implementing agencies without funding, clear mechanisms, or a mandate, it is unlikely that the differential needs of men and women will be fully considered throughout the project cycle.

*Egypt’s Regional Coordination for Improved Water:
The Global Environment Fund³⁶*

A grant of US\$1.05 million was approved by the GEF’s Sustainable Mediterranean Program for the “Regional Coordination for Improved Water” project in Egypt on July 17, 2012. This investment is implemented by the WB and is intended to improve knowledge that will help increase the resil-

36 World Bank (2012): “Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF Trust Fund in the Amount of US\$1.05 Million to the Arab Republic of Egypt Under the Second Phase of the Multicountry Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resource Management and Capacity Building Program (APL 2)”; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDS/IB/2012/07/05/000333038_20120705233845/Rendered/PDF/694990PAD0P1300OfficialUseOnly090.pdf

iciency of local governments to sustainably manage water resources and agricultural production. Although the relationship between gender, water and agriculture is inextricably linked, the project makes no attempt to include gender considerations in project design, implementation, or evaluation.

Gender sensitivity could be included in all project components. For instance, Component 1 aims to provide the tools necessary for data collection on “selected research issues on topics such as local and regional water resources, agricultural and environmental management.” As a means to offset scarcity, water resource management could potentially include measures such as increased tariffs which, without the consideration of the most vulnerable farmers, including many women, could have devastating effects on their wellbeing. It is important that the needs of men and women are included in all water resource management initiatives to avoid negative, and promote positive, gender impacts. Component 2 intends to build the capacity of beneficiary “ministries, agencies or institutions” to utilize data generated by the project. This will include training activities and workshops and staff’s participation in conferences and study tours. Women’s participation in these activities could both reduce gender inequalities and provide a female perspective on the issues at hand. Unfortunately, no attempt is made to ensure that they will have an equal opportunity to participate. Component 3 will attempt to build regional cooperation to respond to data collected on water resources. This provides yet another clear opportunity to address differential gender needs and ensure gender equality in staff participation. Again, it is overlooked. National and regionally focused project cannot assume that “gender neutral” project will provide equal benefits to men and women. There must be a clear concerted effort to consider gender needs at the outset to ensure that gender inequalities are redressed and not exacerbated by activities resulting from knowledge gained in the project.

E. Recommendations

Given that climate change uniquely affects men, women, boys and girls based on their respective access to resources and their enjoyment of social, legal and political rights and prevailing cultural norms, adaptation investments must proactively respond to differential gender needs. While projects should be designed to address specific gender dimensions of targeted populations in the local contexts (and thus no two adaptation projects are identical), some guiding principles that are mindful of a wider human development context by supporting gender rights and women’s empowerment are broadly applicable and could prove particularly relevant for adaptation measures in the MENA region:

Given that climate change uniquely affects men, women, boys and girls based on their respective access to resources and their enjoyment of social, legal and political rights and prevailing cultural norms, adaptation investments must proactively respond to differential gender needs.

All climate change adaptation-related investments should incorporate project gender-responsive results indicators, including sex-disaggregated data, in order to concretely measure projects' gender outputs and impacts.

Recognize the Relationship between Climate Change Adaptation and Gender

Given that the relationship between gender and climate change is inextricably linked, with water resource management and agriculture and food security providing some of the best documented examples, multilateral climate change investments in the MENA region, which predominantly focus on these sectors, must wholly address adaptation strategies and gender issues in concert with one another.

Adopt Gender Safeguard Policies

All funders and implementing agencies in both international and national recipient contexts must adopt rights-based and enforceable gender safeguard policies that ensure equitable participation in project activities, promoting positive and avoiding negative gender impacts on men, women, boys and girls. These safeguard policies should include monitoring, evaluation and enforcement measures, including for independent evaluation or recourse mechanisms to assess application of their gender policies throughout the entire program and project cycle, from design to implementation and evaluation.

Collect Gender-Data

All climate change adaptation-related investments should incorporate project gender-responsive results indicators, including sex-disaggregated data, in order to concretely measure projects' gender outputs and impacts. In order to contextualize project results and ensure that women are not being harmed, the project must also collect new or draw from readily available baseline data as part of project planning. Mandated gender-baselines and gender-disaggregated data collection as part of adaptation project and program design, planning and implementation will contribute to closing the gendered data gap in the MENA region as in other regions of the world. Closing that gender data gap and thereby increasing the evidence base will contribute to a positive feedback loop for advancing the gender-responsiveness of adaptation and climate-smart development efforts.

Promote Gender Sensitivity at all Levels

Whether at the regional, national, or community level, all development projects impact men, women, boys and girls in different ways. This is likewise the case for the policy formulation (for example with respect to specific sector or macroeconomic policies) that frames specific projects and programs. Given this, every project must adopt specific measures that respond to the

differential needs of men and women and promote gender inclusion and underlying policies must be elaborated in the awareness that there is no such thing as a gender-neutral policy. Multilateral development agencies can no longer operate under the faulty assumption that projects that do not explicitly incorporate both men and women are gender responsive.

Mandate Multi-dimensional Gender Analysis

Gender analysis that meaningfully addresses the political, economic, and social dimensions must be incorporated into all project planning to determine the gender context in which the project is operating. This analysis should guide project design, seek to redress gender inequalities, and promote positive gender outcomes that equitably benefit men, women, boys and girls.

Ensure Gender Access

All investments should explicitly identify gendered barriers to project participation and successful program implementation, including women's care responsibilities, cultural or financial barriers, etc., and establish strategies to overcome them. Women must have an equitable opportunity to influence project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Develop the Gender-Capacity of Management and Implementing Staff

To ensure that adaptation projects are designed, planned and implemented in a gender-responsive way, developing the gender capacity of staff (in the development bank or climate fund, the implementing agency and national government departments) is crucial as is an effort to maintain a gender balance of staff at the management and implementation level. Project budgets should include a gender budget with dedicated resources providing for ongoing gender capacity training of staff as well as for external gender expertise.

Recognize Women as Stakeholders

All investments must recognize the essential and active role that women as farmers, resource managers, educators, water collectors, community members, entrepreneurs, and leaders play in adaptation activities, and proactively engage them throughout the project cycle. Women are not just "victims" of the impacts of climate change. They are active stakeholders with experiences and capabilities which are essential to the success of adaptation projects.

All investments should explicitly identify gendered barriers to project participation and successful program implementation, including women's care responsibilities, cultural or financial barriers, etc., and establish strategies to overcome them.

VI. OUTLOOK: NEXT POLICY STEPS FOR THE REGION

Many multilateral institutions are increasingly recognizing gender equality as a cross-cutting theme that is essential to the successful implementation of adaptation measures via both dedicated climate funds and instruments as well as climate-related development financing structures. Examples of this include the Global Environmental Fund's 2009 approval of a Gender Plan of Action and the World Bank Climate Investment Funds' 2010 Strategic Environmental, Social and Gender Assessment.³⁷ Despite these commitments, extensive gender analysis of these multilateral instruments' active MENA region projects underscores their continuing shortcomings in fully, consistently and meaningfully identifying and addressing gender issues in all projects. Although policy strategies and plans, including from organizations active in the regions and country governments' increasing recognition of men's and women's differing roles and the essential contributions women can make as change agents, these policy settings still too rarely translate into gender-responsive adaptation investments in the region. Further improvements are needed, both on a technical project development as well as on the political discourse level. This would ensure that gender is acknowledged and prioritized in existing and future climate change projects and MENA region programs that are addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and building climate resilience.

Here are some of the important policy and project implementation steps that must be taken at both the multilateral (at development banks, international organizations and dedicated climate funds) and national level (in MENA recipient countries):

Establish Gender Safeguard Policies:

All policy frameworks should, at a minimum, incorporate the following principles:

- Acknowledge that gender rights are essential and inalienable human rights, rather than simply an avenue to efficient economic growth.
- Recognize that women are not passive victims of climate change, but active agents of change with unique knowledge and skills that can positively contribute to better climate change adaptation and resilience outcomes.
- Promote gender equality as a necessity for effective and sustainable climate change adaptation investments.

37 Gender Action (2011).

To this end, gender safeguard policies must be consistent with existing international conventions and instruments on gender equality, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform of Action, the Millennium Development Goals, and other current and future relevant declarations and agreements under the UN System, including a set of Sustainable Development Goals that recognize gender equality as a cross-cutting issue.³⁸

Mainstream Gender Policies in Project Implementation

Another core challenge in climate change adaptation investments is promoting effective and coherent implementation of gender policies by funding entities and recipient governments. To ensure solid integration of gender policies in adaptation investments, climate adaptation funds and implementing agencies must adopt concrete strategies and plans of action that:

- Provide a grievance mechanism to address negative gender impacts of climate adaptation investments on 'beneficiary' populations.³⁹
- Establish independent evaluation units for multilateral institutions to ensure compliance with gender policies.
- Encourage the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and women's groups, in 'beneficiary' countries to hold investments accountable for their gender impacts.
- Ensure that every project provides funding for gender expert(s), and gender-sensitivity training for all project staff and implementing partners.
- Allocate a portion of adaptation project funding to explicitly address the needs of poor and marginalized women affected by investments and promote their active and full participation in project design, implementation, and evaluation.⁴⁰

National governments in the MENA region must play an important role in the achievement of full, consistent, and meaningful gender integration in climate change adaptation investments.

National Government Involvement

National governments in the MENA region must play an important role in the achievement of full, consistent, and meaningful gender integration in climate change adaptation investments. In order to foster an environment that encourages the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and guidelines at the project level, governments should promote:

38 Schalatek (2009).

39 Heinrich Böll Stiftung and WEDO (2011): "Joint Submission by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Women's Environment & Development Organization to the Transitional Committee for the Design of the Green Climate Fund." See also: Gender Action (2011).

40 Mitchell, et al. (2007): "We Know What We Need: South Asian Women Speak Out on Climate Change Adaptation."; available at: http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaid_ids_report_we_know_what_we_need_-_asian_women_speak_out_about_climate_change_adaptation.pdf.

- Institutional arrangements and national and local policies that promote women's rights, including equal rights to land ownership, agricultural and technical support services, and education, among others.⁴¹
- National and local development agendas and adaptation plans which explicitly integrate gender perspectives and concerns.
- Institutional arrangements which encourage, require, or provide funding for CSOs, women's groups, and local populations to fully engage in climate change adaptation project planning, implementation, and evaluation.
- Measures to prevent regressive norms and cultural practices from obstructing women's capacity to participate throughout project cycles and ultimately adapt to climate change.⁴²

41 *ibid.*

42 *ibid.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adaptation Fund (2012): "Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region."; available at: <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/Final%20egypt.pdf>.

Adaptation Fund (2012): "Project Proposal: Climate Smart Agriculture-Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon."; available at: <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/AgriCal%20Revised%20PD%20-%20Final%20-%202022%20May%202012.pdf>.

Climate Investment Fund (2012): "Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Yemen"; available at: http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_8_Strategic_Program_for_Climate_Resilience_Yemen_0.pdf.

Gender Action (2011): "Governing Climate Funds: What Will Work for Women?"; available at: <http://www.genderaction.org/publications/11/climate-funds-for-women.pdf>.

Global Environment Facility (2008): "Integrated NRM in the MENARID, The Programmatic Framework Document."; available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_prj_docs/GEFProjectDocuments/Land%20Degradation/Regional%20-%20Integrated%20Sustainable%20Land%20Management%20in%20the%20MENA%20Region%20%28MENARID%29/03-04-08%20MENARID%20PFD_4%20MARCH%20Final.doc.

Heinrich Böll Stiftung and WEDO (2011): "Joint Submission by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Women's Environment & Development Organization to the Transitional Committee for the Design of the Green Climate Fund."

Talajeh Livani (2007): MENA Gender Overview. World Bank, Washington, DC; available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/MENA_Gender_Overview_2007.pdf.

Mitchell, et al. (2007): "We Know What We Need: South Asian Women Speak Out on Climate Change Adaptation."; available at: http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaid_ids_report_we_know_what_we_need_-_asian_women_speak_out_about_climate_change_adaptation.pdf.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2011): "Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers."; available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/48785310.pdf>.

Balgis Osman Elasha (2010): "Mapping of Climate Change Threats and Human Development Impacts in the Arab Region", Research Paper Series for the Arab Human Development Report, UNDP; available at: <http://www.arab-hdr.org/publications/other/ahdrps/paper02-en.pdf>.

Djavad Salehi-Isfahani (2010): "Human Development in the Middle East and North Africa", United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports; Research Paper 2010/26. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/papers/HDRP_2010_26.pdf.

Liane Schalatek (2009): Gender and Climate Finance: Double Mainstreaming for Sustainable Development. Heinrich Böll Foundation North America, Washington, DC; available at: [http://www.boell.org/downloads/DoubleMainstreaming_Final\(1\).pdf](http://www.boell.org/downloads/DoubleMainstreaming_Final(1).pdf).

Liane Schalatek and Smita Nakhooda (2011): "Gender and Climate Finance". Climate Finance Fundamentals, Brief 10. Heinrich Böll Foundation North America and Overseas Development Institute, November 2011; available at http://www.boell.org/downloads/10_CFF_GENDER.pdf.

United Nations Development Programme, UNDP (2011): Arab Development Challenges Report 2011: Toward the Developmental State in the Arab Region, New York; available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/UNDP-ADCR_En-2012.pdf.

Tara Vishwanath (2012): "Opening Doors: Gender Equality in the Middle East and North Africa", MENA Knowledge and Learning Quick Notes Series, March 2012 – Number 60, World Bank, Washington, DC; available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/QN60.pdf>.

Tara Vishwanath, Umar Serajuddin (2012): "Poverty in MENA: Advances and Challenges", MENA Knowledge and Learning. Quick Note Series, The World Bank, Washington, DC, Number 64, April 2012; available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/QN64.pdf>.

World Bank (2012): "Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF Trust Fund in the Amount of US\$1.05 Million to the Arab Republic of Egypt Under the Second Phase of the Multicountry Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resource Management and Capacity Building Program (APL 2)."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/07/05/000333038_20120705233845/Rendered/PDF/694990PAD0P1300Official0Use0Only090.pdf.

World Bank (2010): "Lebanon - Greater Beirut Water Supply Project: Project Appraisal Document."; available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2010/10/13180636/lebanon-greater-beirut-water-supply-project>.

World Bank (2009): "Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Loan in the Amount of EUR 22.0 Million (US\$30.6 Million Equivalent) to the Republic of Tunisia for a Second Water Sector Investment Project."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/04/30/000350881_20090430100335/Rendered/PDF/463960PAD0P095101Official0Use0Only1.pdf.

World Bank (2005): "Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project in Iran: Project Appraisal Document."; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/05/09/000090341_20050509112802/Rendered/PDF/30233.pdf.

World Bank (2004): MENA Development Report. Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Women in the Public Sphere, Washington, DC; available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2004/03/09/000090341_20040309152953/Rendered/PDF/281150PAPER0Gender010Development0in0MNA.pdf.

From Ignorance to Inclusion

Gender-Responsive Multilateral Adaptation Investments in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America

Sarah Little, Sarah Bibler and Celine Salcedo-La Vina, Gender Action

ANNEXES

Annex I – pp. 1

Detailed Gender Analysis of Multilateral Adaptation Investment Projects in the MENA Region

Annex II – pp.36

Overview over Investments in MENA Region Scanned for OECD Rio Marker Climate Change Adaptation Relevance

Annex I: Detailed Gender Analysis of Multilateral Adaptation Investment Projects in the MENA Region

IFI, Country, Project Title, Approval Year	Approval & Disbursed Amts (millions USD)	Project Description	Adaptation Relevance & Rating (OECD Rio Marker)	Gender Responsiveness & Recommendations (Gender Action's Essential Gender Analysis Checklist)	Project Document and URL
<p>Funder: WB-IDA credit from CRW (Crises Response Window)</p> <p>Country: Djibouti</p> <p>Project Title: Rural Community Development & Water Mobilization/PRODE RMO</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$5.83</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of July 31, 2012): \$0.75</p>	<p>Project aims to i) Increase access of rural communities to water and ii) Enhance their capacity to manage water and agro-pastoral resources using a participatory approach to community-based development.</p>	<p>Principal: Adopting measures to address climate change's impact on water scarcity is a primary objective.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches women's access to water, income-generation, and decision-making opportunities from a human rights perspective.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project identifies women's social inequality in background information, especially in regards to their disproportionate responsibility to collect water for domestic use, and their underrepresentation in decision-making structures.</p> <p>Gender Data: Although the project does not incorporate any gender data in its background analysis, it does utilize sex-disaggregated indicators in its monitoring and evaluation framework, including the number of female trainees, women benefitting from income-generating projects, and representation of women and women's groups in community based organizations.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project acknowledges that women are underrepresented in community-based organizations, and therefore less likely to have influence in local development initiatives. It seeks to increase women's voice through strengthening women's groups and women's representation in NGOs.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project claims to adopt a gender approach to account for the socioeconomic situation of women, which limits their opportunity to participate in development projects, and seeks instead to "value their role in natural resource management" by involving them in decision-making processes (PAD).</p> <p>Gender Inputs: Although the project mandates women's participation in project analysis, design, implementation, and evaluation, as well as on Community Development Committees, the project does not identify a specific strategy for how to address women's time constraints or other barriers that may preclude their participation in development projects.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The PAD and PID identify members of households in poor rural communities, with an emphasis on small herders and families, youth and women, women's groups, and fishermen, as the primary project beneficiaries of improved access to water, income, and leadership opportunities. It aims to construct water sources that "reduce drudgery and travel distance to water" for women (PAD), train women in water and agro pastoral resource management, provide income generating opportunities to women, and increase the number of women in community-based committees.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project identifies the positive impact that possible increases in women's decision-making power, access to water, improved income generating opportunities, and representation in community based organizations will have on women's quality of life. However, it is possible that the project's emphasis on "handicrafts" as the source of</p>	<p>Project Information Document , Project Appraisal Document , ISRR: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P117355/dj-rural-community-development-water-mobilization-prodermo?lang=en</p>

				<p>alternative livelihood for women risks entrenching their role in an unprofitable field.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project acknowledges women’s social and economic inequality and right to participate as decision makers. To monitor improvements in these arenas, sex-disaggregated data should measure women’s improved access to management training, increased access to water, and role as community leaders. Income generating project should expand beyond the traditional mould of “handicrafts” to give women opportunities in more profitable fields.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IDA</p> <p>Country: Djibouti</p> <p>Project Title: DJ Crisis Response-Social Safety Net Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$5.00</p> <p>Disbursement Amount: \$0 (as of July 31, 2012)</p>	<p>The project seeks to</p> <p>i) support the provision of short-term employment opportunities in community-based labor-intensive works for the poor and vulnerable; and</p> <p>ii) support the improvement of nutrition practices among participating households focusing on pre-school children and lactating women.</p>	<p>Significant: Adaption to growing food scarcity and droughts due to climate change is a secondary objective of this project. The other objective is crisis-response employment generation in the wake of the Horn of Africa’s historic 2011 drought.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches employment and nutrition from a human rights perspective, but largely seeks to improve women’s nutrition as a strategy for reaching children.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not explicitly acknowledge or seek to address inequalities between men, women, boys and girls. In particular, it fails to recognize how social inequalities limit women’s income-generating opportunities and leave them more vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect sex-disaggregated data in its environmental or social assessments. It indicates that it will collect data for pregnant/lactating women that receive nutrition training and use services, but fails to target women in employment initiatives, project planning, or as representatives in community-based organizations.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project overlooks gender dynamics and inequalities that differentially impact men and women in Djibouti. In particular, it fails to recognize the gender dimensions of what it defines as the most severe challenges facing drought-stricken Djibouti: “childhood malnutrition, unemployment, poverty, and food security challenges,” as well as low human development levels and low rates of school attendance (PID).</p> <p>Gender Access: The project does not acknowledge how gender inequalities, including women’s time constraints, social exclusion from community based organizations, or absence of female nutrition trainers, may inhibit women’s access to project benefits.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project does not highlight women’s role as community stakeholders and decision makers, nor does it implement a strategy to reduce women’s barriers to participation. The project does not seem to seek participation or consultation with any community members, men or women.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Women are only recognized and integrated into the project as pregnant and lactating mothers with a responsibility to improve their children’s nutrition and overall family health. The project excludes women’s role as decision-makers, community participants, and income earners. The project’s promotion of “labor intensive community works,” such as construction and stone cutting, for “able-bodied” individuals likely benefits men more than women.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project approaches the household as a unit without explicitly affirming that women and men could both gain from income opportunities. This overlooks women’s individual need to access employment, especially in the case of female headed households, and the reality that improved income for the head of household does not necessarily</p>	<p>Project Information Document, Project Paper, Implementation Status and Results Report: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P130328/dj-crisis-response-social-safety-net-project?lang=en</p>

				<p>translate into improved welfare for all. Additionally, the project's focus on nutrition trainings for the <i>mother</i> entrenches women's roles as the primary caregivers in their household and overlooks fathers' essential contributions.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project should more explicitly integrate women, not just as vulnerable mothers, but as income-earners and decision-makers. Women are more vulnerable to poverty, food scarcity and malnutrition. Thus any efforts aimed at mitigating future crises must develop <i>women's</i> capacity. The project should promote and measure women's role as income-providers, entrepreneurs, and community leaders in project design, implementation, and evaluation.</p>	
<p>Funder: AF</p> <p>Country: Djibouti</p> <p>Project Title: Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens As An Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$4.66</p>	<p>To diversify and promote climate resilient agro-pastoral practices in rural Djibouti by enhancing i) Sustainable access to secured water resources in the face of climate change; ii) Shade gardens to support diversified and climate-resilient agro-pastoral production system; iii) Access to secured finance for climate resilient agro-pastoral enterprise development.</p>	<p>Principal: The project's primary objective is to increase rural farmers and pastoralists' ability to adapt to climate change impacts through developing shade gardens and improving water resources.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project identifies women's and men's equal access to sustainable income and food and water security as a human right.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project acknowledges the social inequalities that men and women in more rural communities face, citing higher rates of poverty, vulnerability to climate change, poor market access, fragile water and soil supplies, and food insecurity. In particular, the project aims to increase women's access to livelihood generating activities.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect sex-disaggregated data in its project design, but it does incorporate sex-disaggregated data into indicators, including the number of women's tree seedling nurseries created, the number of women's cooperatives, and the development of women's microfinance groups "with an emphasis on women's empowerment."</p> <p>Gender Context: The project acknowledges women's increased vulnerability to malnutrition and their lack of decision-making power. It also recognizes the gender dimensions of water scarcity "since (women) would have to travel longer distances to fetch potable water." It calls for consideration of these during project design and implementation.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project highlights how women's domestic responsibilities, combined with patriarchal decision-making structures, limit their ability to participate in planning and implementation of projects. The project also acknowledges the barriers that challenge women's access to credit and micro-finance opportunities.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project conducts community consultations with both men and women to enhance inclusiveness of project design and hires gender-staff to ensure that gender barriers to project participation are reduced.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project aims to establish women's cooperatives for micro-finance projects and agricultural development to enhance income, sustainable planting practices, and financial literacy. It focuses on supplying goats to women, who are primarily responsible for milking, so that they may profit from alternative sources of livelihood that are not as reliant on water supply as agriculture.</p> <p>Gender Impact: One gender impact that this project explicitly identifies is a potential reduction in women and youth's time collecting increasingly distant water and firewood supplies. It also aims to elevate women's social and economic welfare through providing increased access to credit and micro-finance and building the capacity of strong women's cooperatives.</p>	<p>Project/Program Proposal: http://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/developing-agro-pastoral-shade-gardens-adaptation-strategy-poor-rural-communities-djibouti</p>

				<p>Recommendations: This gender sensitive project could be strengthened by placing greater emphasis on local consultation before, during, and after project implementation. Although community members were consulted in the project design, some of women’s concerns, such as their desires to expand beyond goats and gain access to more profitable cattle markets, were not addressed.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Country: Djibouti</p> <p>Project Title: Harmonizing Support: A National Program Integrating Water Harvesting Schemes and Sustainable Land Management</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$0.96</p>	<p>The project seeks to enhance the livelihoods of pastoral communities by promoting sustainable natural resource management through i) implementing a series of measures for surface water harvesting to fill drinking needs of the community and its livestock; ii) promoting a more sustainable use of pastures by increasing the accessibility of areas currently not being exploited; and ii) strengthening national institutional, technical and human capacity at central and local levels.</p>	<p>Significant: Adaptation to water scarcity, land degradation, and other climate change-related risks is a significant objective of this project. Project adaptation activities include hydrological observation, vulnerability assessments, awareness raising, and training and promotion of more efficient land and water management.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project indirectly addresses women’s equal right to livelihood, water, and natural resources by mandating women’s inclusion and leadership in resource management projects.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: Although the project does not explicitly analyze gender inequalities between men and women, boys and girls, the project is designed to actively engage women as decision-makers, income-earners, staff and trainees, where they may otherwise be underrepresented.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project indicates that it will collect sex-disaggregated data in project development and implementation. The budget shows that a gender specialist will be hired during project development, and preliminary indicators exhibit significant sex-disaggregation. It collects sex-disaggregated data for: “number of trained breeders,” “number of people trained,” “number of participants in community groups,” “number of women in decision-making positions in project structures,” and number of officers trained in participatory resource management, technology, and as new assistants.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project does not explicitly acknowledge the affects that political, legal, or geographic dimensions have on gender equality. For example, although it discusses drought, the project does not examine how water scarcity or food insecurity tend to disproportionately impact women. Despite this, project inputs and outputs seem to promote women’s and men’s participation.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project budgets for a gender specialist to establish a gender strategy that adequately incorporates women into land and resource management.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project aims to include women as members and leaders of community groups, which are responsible for project design and implementation, as well as managers at the governmental level. Government staff will receive gender sensitivity training before engaging in project implementation.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Most of the project’s outputs, including improved access to resource management technology, improved breeding practices, and training target male and female beneficiaries. Unlike many other natural resource management projects, this project acknowledges women’s essential role as income earners, and their right to be equitably and individually included in income-generating opportunities.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project ensures that women play an integral role in planning and executing pre-identified objectives. It remains to be seen, however, whether some of the objectives may have a negative gender impact. “Forest protection,” for example, aims to conserve land by building a “buffer” of plants around designated forest. The plants, which are meant to feed livestock, may or may not cater to women’s responsibility to collect</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Document: http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projectId=3529</p>

				<p>firewood. As such, this component may push women further distances to find resources.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project is gender sensitive. It could be strengthened by incorporating more background data on gender relations and developing a strategy that identifies and addresses women’s barriers to participating in community-based associations, including higher rates of illiteracy, time or resource constraints, and number of female staff involved in project implementation.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Germany: Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW), Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Development, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Egypt</p> <p>Project Title: Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2005</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$120.00</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of July 2012) : \$12.48</p>	<p>Improve management of irrigation and drainage to increase efficiency of irrigated agriculture water-use and services through: i) Preparation and implementation of integrated water management plans; ii) Rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; iii) Strengthening Environmental Management Plan, iv) Implementing on-farm demonstration programs.</p>	<p>Significant: Improved water resource management is expected to help individuals adapt to water constraints caused by population growth, climate change, and other factors.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: This project identifies sustainable access to water as both a human right and an economic strategy.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not explicitly acknowledge or address inequalities between men and women.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect sex-disaggregated data in project design or evaluation, even for data on farmers’ productivity level, representation in water management organizations, satisfaction with project outcomes, or access to improved resources and training.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project does not incorporate any gender analysis of inequalities in its design or implementation. It ignores women’s vested interest in water, given that women and girls are primarily responsible for water collection. Absent inclusion, women are likely to be overlooked in the project’s attempts to develop a national environmental management plan.</p> <p>Gender Access: There is no consideration of the gender inequalities that may inhibit female farmers’ access to the project. Barriers might include women’s marginalization from decision-making outlets, given that they are less likely to be landowners, as well as time constraints that inhibit participation in trainings.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project does not explicitly promote women’s equal opportunity to participate in Water User Associations, trainings, or management opportunities. Women are therefore likely excluded from one of the primary objectives: to draw from “stakeholder” input to develop water management plans. The project further undermines women’s participation by using gender-insensitive language; it refers to managers, representatives, and other project participants as “he.”</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project does not measure or explicitly accommodate women’s differential (and perhaps heightened) need to access quality water, trainings, and leadership opportunities in the National Water Management plan. Women seem to be overlooked in one of the project’s primary objectives: to increase farm incomes through efficient and sustainable natural resource management. Additionally, there is no indication that project outputs, such as improved farming technologies, training, or technical assistance, will reach women.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project claims that improved water resource management will reduce poverty and address inequalities, but its failure to explicitly acknowledge women as stakeholders and project participants risks further restricting their access to water and ability to produce crops. Given that water resource management helps to address poverty and</p>	<p>Project Information Document, Project Appraisal Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P073977/egypt-integrated-irrigation-improvement-management-project?lang=en</p>

				<p>enhance environmental sustainability (PID), women’s exclusion likely entrenches their poverty.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project should recognize women’s vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity in the face of water scarcity, and acknowledge women’s agency as active participants in water management. In particular, the project should mandate women’s representation in Water User Associations, technology trainings, and water resource management positions, as well as incorporating sex-disaggregated data into project evaluation.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Country: Egypt</p> <p>Project Title: Regional Coordination for Improved Water</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$1.05</p>	<p>The program will finance the technical assistance and infrastructure required to build the capacity of local governments to improve local and regional water resources and agricultural management using earth observation tools.</p>	<p>Significant: The project aims to enhance adaptation to water scarcity brought about by climate change, population growth, inefficient agricultural water use, and cross-border water flows.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project does not identify women’s right to participate in the development of their own national policies or local government, or to have equitable and sustainable access to water.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not acknowledge the social inequalities between men, women, boys and girls that might influence access to water, agricultural production, or knowledge of basic project information.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect any sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project does not consider the gender dimensions of Egypt’s political economic, or historical context. For example, the project, which relies on consultation and development at the governmental level, does not consider women’s possible underrepresentation in local and national governance structures.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project does not examine how gender inequalities affect men and women’s ability to participate in the project cycle or benefit from project outputs. Although it states that the information will help design the management of scarce water resources, it does not indicate whether this management will be gender sensitive, or whether water fees will be introduced or increased to offset scarcity.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project does not explicitly promote the participation of any local beneficiaries, men or women. It instead focuses on consultation with governmental ministries, where women are underrepresented.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project does not design project outputs to respond to differential gender needs. Indicators such as “number of scholarships awarded for advanced study in environmental science” or “number of staff trained on use of WISP tools” do not explicitly promote women as beneficiaries. The project also claims that it will have “significant positive social benefits, particularly for local farmers,” but fails to acknowledge women.</p> <p>Gender Impact: While the project aims to increase data on water scarcity, it is unclear how or if improved water data will equally reach and benefit men and women alike. Without explicit integration, women and other vulnerable farmers risk exclusion from subsequent consultation and management of resource poor areas.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project both ignores a gender perspective and the importance of local consultation and participation. It should prioritize men’s and women’s equal participation as staff members and beneficiaries of scholarships. Additionally, just as the project calls for the implementation of “environmental and agricultural management</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P130801/regional-coordination-improved-water?lang=en</p>

				training,” it should also require trainings on gender sensitivity for staff members. Finally, assurance must be made that the most vulnerable farmers, which include many women, will not face increased tariffs on water as a means to offset scarcity.	
Funder: AF Country: Egypt Project Title: Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region Approval Year:	Approval Amount: \$6.90	The project seeks to 1) improve the adaptive capacity of Egypt’s Southern region to anticipate climate-induced reduction in food production and 2) build institutional capacity at national, regional, and local levels to enable sustainability and replication of climate change adaptive capacity.	Principal: The project seeks to implement key elements in Egypt’s national climate adaptation strategies, particularly the Agricultural Climate Adaptation Strategy and Water Resources Strategy, in an area of the country (Southern Egypt) that “faces some of the worst climatic shocks.”	Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project design includes a gender rights perspective. There is recognition of rural Egyptian women’s rights to participate in the decision-making processes through field consultations and focus group discussions involving women in the project communities, and in a more limited manner, to participate in the project benefits (i.e., focused on benefits in livestock and poultry production). Gender In/Equality: The project document acknowledges that Egyptian rural women are among the most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. The project communities were chosen mainly for their strikingly high poverty, gender inequality, maternal and infant mortality, and illiteracy rates. Gender Data: The project document mentions the use of sex-disaggregated data from baseline assessments of socio-economic conditions, which include percent of male/female population, age composition, educational status, occupations, cultivation and animal production practices, accessibility of basic services, and information access and sharing. Likewise, the results framework provides gender indicators, but only on one out of seven project outputs, i.e. livestock and poultry production and training. Gender Context: The project document identifies Egyptian rural women as particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change given their responsibility for household nutrition, health and education. The project design emphasizes their responsibility as guardians of livestock and poultry in the village and aims to enhance their adaptive capacities in this area. Gender Access: The project document shows that community consultations were held with female participation to elicit a gender perspective. Gender access to project benefits is addressed in the project design by the requirement that local NGO implementing partners have adequate female representation and consider gender issues. Gender Inputs: The project document states that women in the project locations actively participated in community consultations and focus group discussions (consisting of 15-25 farmers and local and community officials) to inform project design. One focus group was composed mostly of young women ages 20–35 years old, comprising a mix of farmers and community volunteers. The project document also states that the selection of partner NGOs for project implementation will be based partly on their consideration of gender issues. Gender Outputs: The project’s primary output for women is the enhancement of their climate resilience and adaptive capacities as guardians of village livestock and providers of household nutrition. Project Output 1.5 particularly targets women for training on climate risk reduction techniques for livestock and income diversification through other ruminant varieties; increasing access to adequate veterinary services related to climate diseases and risks; and providing specialized livestock financing schemes. However, there is a lack of gender outputs in other key project components. The project document refers to women’s	Project Information Document: http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/Final%20Egypt.pdf

				<p>role in post-harvest agro-processing but provides no specific strategy for enhancing their adaptive capacities in this area. There is also a lack of strategy for female-headed households/women farmers to address gendered needs in building resilience in agricultural production, a major component of the project. There are also no clear mechanisms to ensure that women are able to participate in trainings programs on climate awareness and advocacy activities, and are represented adequately in the local climate knowledge forum to be formed in each village.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project document states that the project aims to enhance women’s role in climate adaptation and close the gender gap in rural society. Financial revenue from income generating activities in livestock and poultry production might give women a stronger voice on priorities and patterns of expenditure in the household and in the community. However, the project’s lack of specific gendered outputs in post-harvest agro-processing and agricultural resilience limits the impact of the project on women.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project design should include specific gender outputs in the areas of post-harvest agro-processing and agricultural production. It should likewise include measures to ensure that women participate meaningfully in trainings on climate awareness and advocacy activities, and are represented adequately in the local climate knowledge forum to be formed in each village.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Iran</p> <p>Project Title: Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2005</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$120</p>	<p>Demonstrate the benefits of integrated water resource management by: i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity through improved irrigation and drainage systems and participatory management mechanism; (ii) reducing soil erosion and sediments yields through the improved upper watershed management; and (iii) protecting the</p>	<p>Significant: Although improved infrastructure and management are the primary project objectives, adaptation to climate change’s effect on water scarcity is a secondary objective.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches men and women’s improved access to quality water sources and income opportunities from a human right’s perspective.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project explicitly acknowledges women’s and men’s differential roles in agriculture, vulnerability to poverty, and difficulties in accessing leadership and decision making opportunities. Recognizing this, the project promotes equitable access to water, community representation, and livelihoods.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project collects extensive sex-disaggregated data in its project design, including identifying the division of labor between male and female farmers. The most recent ISRR collects data for the number of women with improved access to irrigation and drainage services, but does not incorporate any other sex-disaggregated indicators.</p> <p>Gender Context: This project provides substantial analysis of local gender dimensions. It highlights women’s responsibility to undertake rice cultivation, food preparation, homemaking, care for livestock, the “taxing tasks” of planting and pruning without mechanized machinery, and women’s exposure to pesticides in rice fields. The project also acknowledges men’s responsibility for plowing, irrigation, and herding. It notes that such divisions in labor will require a gender-specific project design.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project acknowledges how women’s inequalities, including higher rates of illiteracy, homemaking time constraints, and an absence of female leadership and community-based organizations, could limit their level of participation throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: In order to ensure men and women’s equal participation, the project paper claims that interventions will cater to both men’s and women’s schedules, and project</p>	<p>http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P071170/iran-alborz-integrated-land-water-management-project?language=en</p>

		water environment through application of improved hydrological/water quality monitoring reservoir operations and pest management.		<p>information will be shared through multiple mediums to allow illiterate beneficiaries to participate in the project cycle. The project also seeks to identify and train a group of prominent female leaders in each community who will expand outreach to more marginal women.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project paper claims that “women’s extension services units” will be established to ensure that women gain gender-specific access to trainings, improved farming technologies, and employment-generating opportunities. It establishes a goal for the number of women with improved water and drainage services.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project focuses on both leadership and income-generating opportunities for women which might expand female influence within the community.</p> <p>Recommendations: Despite highly gender sensitive project documents, the ISRR does not collect significant sex-disaggregated data, making it difficult to determine women’s and men’s equal incorporation into the project. The project should measure men’s and women’s participation in community-based organizations, access to training services, use of improved farm technologies, and improvements in income.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Country: Iran</p> <p>Project Title: MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Approval Year: 2010</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$4.45</p>	<p>Project seeks to remove barriers to integrated natural resource management through i) Developing and strengthening legal and institutional capacity and ii) coordinating and demonstrating up scaling of successful sustainable land, ecosystem and water management practices.</p>	<p>Significant: Adaptation to climate change’s impact on water scarcity and land degradation is a secondary policy objective of this project. Among other goals, the project aims to reduce communities’ vulnerability to drought and integrate climate change adaptation measures to improve national resource management in national policy.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Moderate Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project generally approaches women’s incorporation into natural resource management and investments in environmental projects from a smart economics perspective, rather than human rights approach.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not explicitly acknowledge gender inequalities, although it does mandate women’s involvement in project development.</p> <p>Gender Data: Although the project does not collect or analyze any gender-data in its background project design, it does aim to collect a variety of sex-disaggregated indicators, including the level of women’s consultation in policy-making processes, engagement of women’s organizations in the development of a national resource plan, and the level of women business leaders/organizations’ access to natural resource management investment opportunities. Absent any project evaluation, it is unknown whether this data was collected.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project recognizes the differential gender impacts of climate change, and calls for climate change policies that reflect “women’s concerns and interests.” It does not, however, explicitly acknowledge the gendered dimensions of poverty. Gender is ignored in measurements of the number of individuals “who are vulnerable to climate change and live below the poverty line.”</p> <p>Gender Access: The project encourages the establishment of women-only groups, which provide women with a better environment “to raise their concerns...and decide on village development issues” (PIF). It also seeks to identify and address women’s specific needs and opportunities to contribute to natural resource management.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project states that it will adopt measures to ensure women’s participation, especially organizations representing poor women and female business leaders, in project design and implementation.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Gender outputs include gender responsive climate change/adaptation plans to link women’s use of natural resources to their “roles and interests” in sustainable</p>	<p>Project Identification Form, Request for CEO Approval: http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=2732</p>

				<p>livelihood and business promotion, national awareness of the gendered impact of “environmental finance,” and mainstreaming gender-sensitive monitoring in land and water degradation assessments. Unfortunately, other project outputs, such as levels of poverty reduction, improved access to water, participation of community stakeholders and incorporation of farmers, do not adopt a gender focus.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project aims to monitor the impact of new national policies on men and women, but absent more specific information or evaluation documents, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the project considers differential gender impacts of its new environmental policies.</p> <p>Recommendations: In its planning stages, the project documents indicate the need for broad inclusion of women in policy development and program outcomes. The measurable outputs must reflect the same gender sensitivity, especially in monitoring policies’ impact on poverty reduction.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Country: Jordan</p> <p>Project Title: MENARID Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Water Management Practice</p> <p>Approval Year: 2008</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$6.45</p>	<p>To reduce land degradation and promote the integration of an ecosystem-based approach into public-supported productive and poverty reduction activities to improve economic productivity of land, increase water use and irrigation efficiency and support communities affected by land degradation and water scarcity.</p>	<p>Significant: Climate change adaptation is a secondary project objective, along with mitigation. The project claims that it will enhance climate change adaptation by increasing resilience of production systems, adopting irrigation efficiency, and implementing better water use policies to help farmers and rural communities adapt to increasingly scarce water.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches access to water, adequate land and livelihoods from both a human rights and economic perspective, but does not specifically emphasize women’s rights.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not sufficiently address inequalities between men, women, boys and girls. Although background information in the PAD claims that it will incorporate the Government of Jordan’s emphasis on gender and agriculture in development, the gender dimensions of water scarcity and poverty are not recognized in actual project implementation.</p> <p>Gender data: The project references gender in its background information, but does not provide substantial sex-disaggregated data. Although project indicators sex-disaggregate for some measurements, including positive and negative results of the project and household surveys, the vast majority of indicators are not sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project superficially acknowledges social and gender inequalities, but does not translate this acknowledgement into concrete action. For example, it notes that small scale farmers and the poor are more vulnerable to water scarcity and are often left out of resource management projects. Despite this acknowledgement, however, these vulnerable groups are not given significant attention throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project notes that women and poor farmers, who lack the capital to invest in natural resource management projects, often miss out on project benefits. Unfortunately the project does not identify any strategies to target these vulnerable groups, or reduce their barriers to investment.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project recommends, but does not mandate, women’s participation in project committees, including in the “Committee of Stakeholders” and “Local Community Committees” where decision are made. The project also claims that a specialist will be hired to staff a “women/community development team,” which would aim to improve women’s incorporation. In reality, this position is left off of later budgets.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The outputs and outcomes largely overlook women’s and men’s differential</p>	<p>Project Document, Project Concept: http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=2631</p>

				<p>needs. The project targets a minimum number of farmers who are able to adopt new conservation methods, gain access to alternative livelihoods, and economic incentives to invest in more sustainable resource management practices. None of these outputs adopts specific gender targets.</p> <p>Gender Impact: In its background information (PAD), the project acknowledges the risk that vulnerable individuals will be marginalized from the project benefits, but because the project does not actually address women’s barriers to participation in community councils or exclusion from investment opportunities, women remain at risk of being left out of the project.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project should promote women’s equitable participation in project design and develop a strategy for addressing barriers, such as lack of capital or time constraints that inhibit their access to new livelihood programs or resource management investment opportunities. Broad project goals, such as general consultation with women must be coupled with concrete and measurable indicators.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Country: Jordan</p> <p>Project Title: Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Sylvo-pastoral and Rangeland Landscapes in Pockets of Poverty in Jordan</p> <p>Approval Year: 2009</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$1.08</p>	<p>The project aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation in silvo-pastoral and rangelands in the pockets of poverty of Jordan through the promotion of an enabling environment (policies, capacity, knowledge, and market incentives) that will be beneficial to local livelihoods and yield global environmental benefits. The project seeks also to promote innovative pilots for PES and investment support to biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Significant: The project aims to conserve biodiversity in Jordan by providing the mechanisms for locals to engage in income generating activities which are environmentally friendly. The project may have been undertaken independent of climate change considerations. However, climate change is a main motivation for the project, as it contributes to both a loss in biodiversity and the need to develop sustainable income generation.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Moderate Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project takes a human rights approach to improving the livelihoods of rural populations and ensuring that natural resources are used in a manner to sustain their future availability. The project document takes a women’s rights approach through working within Jordan’s “National Strategy for Women” which “emphasizes the promotion of women,” recognizes “the importance of women’s participation in all socio-economic and development activities and regards women as equal partners with men,” and encourages all activities to be gender sensitive (pg. 40).</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project document does not adequately address gender inequalities, but does seek to promote women’s income generation opportunities as a main pillar of the project’s objectives.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data. However, the project document does estimate that certain percentages of those directly benefited will be women, indicating that sex-disaggregated data may be collected.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The document infers that women are generally less economically independent, are not politically active, and do not own much land .</p> <p>Gender Access: The project document considers women a target ‘beneficiary’ whereby “priority is given to women to access funding,” (pg. 20). The project also supports “the roles and decision making capacities of the communities (especially women)” through consultations and a “community involvement network,” (pgs. 26-27). The project document identifies the risk of women being unwilling or unable to participate in the project and promotes “study tours” and “close collaboration” to encourage participation.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project document relies on community participation for biodiversity conservation, including that of women as target ‘beneficiaries.’ The project aims to use “consultation sessions” and “a community involvement network” to encourage participation throughout the cycle (pgs. 26-27).</p>	

				<p>Gender Outputs: The project document focuses on women as target ‘beneficiaries.’ As such, the principal project development objective is “to improve economic productivity of land and enhance gender empowerment of communities affected by land degradation and unsustainable use of natural resources,” (pg. 37). Activities are structured to achieve greater gender empowerment through providing income generation opportunities for women. Several specific objectives and success indicators also focus on women, including their involvement in beekeeping activities and the harvesting of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project is focused on the long term sustainability of activities which utilize the land. Women are targeted as ‘beneficiaries’ to receive training and materials in order to conduct sustainable income generating activities.</p> <p>Recommendations: This project relies on community participation, and as women are a target ‘beneficiary’ group, gender is a common theme throughout the document. However, the inclusivity of gender concerns is not complete. For instance, the project clearly aims to reduce gender inequalities in income generating activities, but does not fully explain these gender inequalities in Jordan, or why they exist. While promoting income generating activities for women is a good start, if barriers, such as care responsibilities, prohibit women from accessing them, then the project may not be successful in this goal. The need to fully explain and address the context of gender in Jordan also applies to how women and men will participate in the project throughout its cycle. The project relies on the participation of women, and identifies their potential lack of participation as a risk to the project’s success, but does not adequately outline measures which will allow it to occur. Finally, the project should explore the long term impacts of climate change adaptation measures more thoroughly to ensure potential negative impacts on gender equality are appropriately mitigated.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Local Sources of Borrowing country, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Lebanon</p> <p>Project Title: Greater Beirut Water Supply</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$200.00</p>	<p>The project aims to increase the provision of potable water to residents in the Greater Beirut region and to strengthen the capacity of the Beirut Mount Lebanon Water Establishment in utility operations. Project components include: : i) construction of a conveyor and Water Treatment</p>	<p>Significant: Adaptation to scarce and inadequate water supply due to climate change is a secondary objective to this project.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches access to water from both a human rights and economic perspective.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not acknowledge the gender differences that affect access to water.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not provide any sex-disaggregated data, even though it collects data for improved piping to poor households, household access to consistent water supply, and percentage of customers receiving water service.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project does not consider gender in context. In particular, the environmental and social assessment plans to compensate displaced landowners, who are more likely to be men, but does not provide compensation to laborers who work on that land. This may leave women vulnerable to loss of livelihood and marginalization from compensation. The project uses gender insensitive language, referring to landowners and heads of households as “he.”</p> <p>Gender Access: Despite recommendations from the Bank’s Inspection Panel, this project encourages the implementation of tariffs without addressing the impact that the cost of privatized water may have on poor men and women.</p>	<p>Project Information Document, Environmental Assessment , Project Appraisal Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P103063/1b-greater-beirut-water-supply?lang</p>

<p>Approval Year: 2011</p>		<p>Plant; ii) construction and restoration of storage reservoirs and water supply distribution networks; and iii) capacity building and institutional reform .</p>		<p>Gender Inputs: The project does not seem to adequately promote participation from any in the affected population, men or women. It claims that affected landowners and stakeholders will be consulted, but does not indicate which stakeholders, or whether women’s underrepresentation as landholders, will be addressed.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project states that it expects half of the beneficiaries to be women, but does not adopt outcomes that accommodate women’s differential needs, or implement a strategy to ensure that they benefit equally.</p> <p>Gender Impact: There is no indication that the project considers the potential long-term gender impacts of its actions, specifically the possible application of prohibitively expensive water tariffs, which may limit women and poor men’s access to basic resources.</p> <p>Recommendations: This gender insensitive project should more explicitly promote participation of both men and women in its design and implementation, and measure women’s access to improved water sources. If applied, the project must also monitor the impact of tariffs on water accessibility. It must explicitly recognize women’s vulnerability, as temporary agricultural workers, to loss of livelihood during infrastructure construction and implement a plan that will adequately compensate temporary workers and landowners.</p>	<p>=en</p>
<p>Funder: AF</p> <p>Country: Lebanon</p> <p>Project Title: Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>	<p>Approval Amount: 7.86</p>	<p>The overall goal of the project is to increase community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in Lebanon. The objective is to support the implementation of climate change adaptation measures in the agriculture sector in three highly vulnerable focus areas.</p>	<p>Principle: The fundamental design of the project is to adapt agricultural practices in Lebanon to climate change. The rationale behind adapting Lebanon’s agricultural systems to climate change is the expected increase of heat stress and decrease of annual rainfall, scarce water resources, land degradation, and temperature variation, all coupled with population increase and urbanization.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project document takes a women’s/human rights based approach to climate change adaptation through attempting to redress gender inequalities for the betterment of women and women headed households.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project document addresses some “particularly gender unbalanced” characteristics of Lebanon like sectors of employment, levels of unemployment and literacy rates (pgs. 10-11). The project plans to redress some of these inequalities by providing training, equipment, and other resources to increase women’s employment.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project document utilizes sex-disaggregated data from past research and plans to collect additional sex-disaggregated data for “monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management” in each component (pg. 63).</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project document describes the feminization of poverty in Jordan quite well, explaining that “poverty has a gender profile, and it is very much related to the employment level and economic activity of the female population,” (pg. 13). It specifically focuses on gendered division of labor and access to resources, attributing gender inequalities to ‘culture’ and “the low wages paid to women (50% of men’s wages) which render married women economically incompetent to work,” (pg 13).</p> <p>Gender Access: The project document attempts to ensure that women and men are able to participate throughout the project cycle by targeting “an adequate number of women headed households corresponding to each local situation” through “checking that activities of present or potential interest to local women are designed and organized in such a way to address and involve them,” (pg. 13).</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project document attempts to include the inputs of all ‘beneficiaries’ through a “transparent participatory process” whereby “the community identifies and plans a number of demand driven activities which enhance living conditions through improved</p>	<p>Project Document: http://www.adaptationfund.org/sites/default/files/AgriCal%20Revised%20PD%20-%20Final%20May%202012.pdf</p>

				<p>productivity, strengthening gender equity, protecting the environment, and ensuring sustainability,” (pg. 14).</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project document includes a number of activities and outputs which explicitly target women. For instance, the project plans to provide “on-the-job training” and equipment for women to participate in the dairy industry and build the capacity of women’s groups to engage in “sustainable rangeland management practices,” (pg. 27). Other outputs are more general, but explicitly state that their success will be measured with sex-disaggregated data. The project document also includes plans for “ongoing and systematic” training of project staff on gender issues (pg. 59).</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project document identifies many agricultural programs which will either target or include women with an ultimate goal to “increase the resilience of rural women and households,” (pg. 27). The project document also states that it is structured to compliment existing programs and strategies, including the IFAD Country Strategy and Opportunities Paper (COSOP) which includes the “empowerment of the rural women” as a “main strategic thrust,” (pg. 47).</p> <p>Recommendations: While the project attempts to redress some gender inequalities, it certainly could go further. For instance, the background identifies land ownership as an aspect which contributes to women’s poverty and unemployment, however, there are no plans to aid women in reversing this trend. The project should attempt to redress all related inequalities, especially those identified in the project document itself, if it is expected to truly improve the livelihoods of women in the long term. The project document should also provide more explicit thresholds for women’s participation throughout the project cycle to ensure that their needs are being met, and not worsened, by project activities. Without a threshold, it is difficult to measure the success of garnering female participation and ensure that this objective is adequately achieved. While many of the project’s outputs include specific success indicators disaggregated by sex, an attempt should be made to do this for all relevant project outputs. For instance, the output of “enhanced early warning system to farmers through improved existing system,” should include sex-disaggregated measures to ensure that women and men have equal access to the resource (pg. 38).</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: Modernization of Irrigated</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$70.00</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of July 31, 2012): \$4.46</p>	<p>Project seeks to overcome current and future water deficits by making water use more productive and environmentally sustainably through: i) Modernization of the irrigation network; ii) support</p>	<p>Significant: Improving irrigation structures and farmers knowledge of the sustainable use of water is a primary strategy to help local communities adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: This project does not acknowledge women’s right to adequate livelihoods or access to water. Improved water resource management is viewed as an opportunity to enhance farmers’ economic profit, not a human right to basic resources.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project does not address any gender inequalities. Instead, by overlooking women’s roles as farmers and water collectors, it may further marginalize them from project benefits of improved water knowledge and access.</p> <p>Gender Data: Other than referencing an unavailable “Social Assessment,” the project does not integrate sex-disaggregated data into its project design, or collect it in implementation and evaluation phases. The project fails to measure men or women’s improved access to markets, natural resource management training, level of project consultation, or access to improved technologies.</p>	<p>Project Information Document, Project Appraisal Document, Implementation Status and Results Report: http://www.worldbank</p>

<p>Agriculture in the Oum Er Rbia Basin</p> <p>Approval Year: 2010</p>		<p>to farmers; and iii) support to institutions.</p>		<p>Gender Context: The project fails to analyze gender in context. It states generally that a social assessment will be prepared to analyze the specific effects of the project on “women and disadvantaged groups,” and claims that project design “paid attention to gender,” but there is no indication that gender is considered in the project objectives, especially female farmers’ access to productive and environmentally sustainable water sources.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project, which seeks to improve farmers’ access to technology, training, larger markets, and representation in Water User Associations, fails to recognize that, absent gender-specific intervention, these time and capital intensive projects will be inaccessible to women and poorer male farmers who could greatly benefit from improved water initiatives.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project does not emphasize substantial community participation from men or women. Its failure to explicitly recognize women as stakeholders in agricultural and water resource management likely marginalizes them from project design. The only references to women portray them as vulnerable individuals, overlooking their role as income-earners, conservationists, and decision-makers.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Project outputs ignore women’s differential gender needs. The primary outputs, including access to grants, improved water technology, new markets, and representation in Water User Associations seem to make no attempt to equitably integrate or benefit women.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project fails to identify the impact of women’s marginalization from water and agricultural projects. This is surprising, considering that the project seeks to address issues of “land tenure, access to markets, and access to credit” in order to improve agricultural livelihoods. Each of these exhibits a strong gender dimension.</p> <p>Recommendations: This project should analyze and measure women’s barriers to such key areas as access to training services, submission of grant requests, participation and leadership in farmers associations, improvements in water supply, and access to new markets. Absent these considerations, the project could perpetuate women’s poverty, leading to loss of land and food insecurity.</p>	<p>org/project/s/search?lang=en&searchTerm=Rural%20Community%20Development%20%26%20Water%20Mobilization/PRODERMO</p>
<p>Funder: AfDB, Co-financier (Unidentified)</p> <p>Country: Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: Project to Upgrade Drinking</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$275.31</p>	<p>The Project to Upgrade Drinking Water Supply in the Rabat-Casablanca Coastal Area in Morocco consists of strengthening the drinking water supply to cities located along the Rabat-Casablanca stretch (Rabat, Casablanca, Tamesna, Temara,</p>	<p>Significant: Although climate change adaptation is not explicitly mentioned in the project's objectives, there is consistent reference to "maintaining a sustainable water resource" through the "implementation of [Morocco's] new</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the provision of clean drinking water in the targeted area as a matter of women’s or human rights, but rather as a method of economic development.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document states that the programs will offer "great opportunities to effectively contribute to the promotion of equality between women and men (EWM) in target areas in terms of involvement in economic life" through "the steady and permanent availability of sufficient quantities of water [that will allow] women to seize opportunities offered by new projects in the tourism and industrial sectors or for the creation of their own income-generating activities," (pg. 9). This is the only mention of an attempt to redress gender inequality throughout the project document.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project appraisal document states that it will "establish databases, references and statistics for monitoring and evaluating various performance indicators, in accordance with ONEP standard models," but does not go on to explain what these</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Report: http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Morocco%20-%20Upgrad</p>

<p>Water Supply in the Rabat – Casablanca Coastal Area</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>		<p>Mohammedia, Bouznika, Benslimane, etc.) as well as nearby urban and rural centers. The project comprises a “production” component with a water pumping station, a raw water delivery pipe and water treatment station, and a “transport” component with a treated water main (pg. iii).</p>	<p>national water sector strategy" which includes "sustainably meeting the country’s water needs and offsetting the effects of global warming," (pg. 1). The project clearly considers the effects of climate change as a main motivation for promoting a sustainable supply of water.</p>	<p>'standard models' entail, or if it will require the use of sex-disaggregated data (pg. 11).</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project appraisal document does not illustrate the context of gender with reference to drinking water supply in Morocco.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project appraisal document fails to promote men’s and women’s equal access to drinking water.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project appraisal document states that "to be in conformity with the Moroccan Government’s policy orientations and the Bank’s guidelines, the project will adopt a gender-based approach to ensure that the needs and interests of different groups are taken into account during the project implementation phase and beyond," (pg. 9). However, the document does not provide any further details of how this will be accomplished.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The only expected gender output of the project is the aim to "increase the proportion of women in production activities (from the current 29% to above 40% in 2030)," (pg. 7).</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project appraisal document fails to address the long term impacts of additional water production and transport mechanisms in the Rabat-Casablanca coastal area. The document argues that the investment will be cost effective through increased efficiency of infrastructure, but it does not specifically address the cost effectiveness of the loan with reference to gender.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project's one dimensional attempt at redressing gender equality is most likely a result, in part, of the appraisal document's approach to gender issues as a matter of economic development rather than human rights. There are opportunities for gender concerns to be addressed in areas other than ‘production activities,’ such as the health concerns related to a lack of clean drinking water. Greater understanding of the context of gender inequalities in Morocco would also help to shape the project in a more gender inclusive way. This could be accomplished, in part, through consultations with the female ‘beneficiaries’ themselves. Objectives should consider the needs of women, including the proportion of women headed households with access to clean water. In addition, monitoring and evaluation efforts should incorporate collection and use of sex-disaggregated data throughout the project cycle to ensure that the needs of women are indeed being met and not harmed. For example, the project document does not state if, or how much, cost of water will change as a result of the project. , which may render it prohibitively expensive for poor individuals.</p>	<p>e%20drinking%20water%20supply%20in%20Rabat%20-%20Casablanca%20coastal%20area.pdf</p>
<p>Funder: AfDB: MICF, Delta, Project Government</p> <p>Country:</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$611.22</p>	<p>This project will support the implementation of the National Irrigation Water Saving Programme (PNEEI), whose purpose is to protect water</p>	<p>Principal: The fundamental design of the project concerns the sustainable management of water resources. The project acknowledges that</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Although the project outputs response to differential gender needs, the project generally displays weak gender sensitivity.</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the sustainable management of water resources as a matter of women’s or human rights, but rather as a method of economic development.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Report: http://www.afdb.org/filadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-</p>

<p>Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: National Irrigation Water Saving Programme Support Project (PAPNEEI)</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>		<p>resources and improve the living conditions of rural populations through sustainable management of these resources. The project will intervene in 3 water basins. The project will finance the construction of irrigation infrastructure within these 3 basins covering about 20,000 ha, as well as irrigation water development measures and capacity building activities for the stakeholders involved (executing agencies, Agricultural Water Users' Associations [AUEA], etc.).</p>	<p>water resources are strained across Morocco due to severe periods of drought over the last 20 years and the role of climate change in producing this weather pattern. The project will attempt to adapt irrigation supply systems to an "environment of climatic uncertainty marked by the predominance of droughts" through "climate proofing" new structures (pg 10).</p>	<p>Gender in Context: The project appraisal document provides general demographic data disaggregated by sex and several statistics that illustrate women's participation in formal agricultural work. It also mentions women's poverty and population in rural areas. However, there is little detail in explaining why these gender imbalances exist.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project appraisal document includes an objective to increase women's involvement in Morocco's Agricultural Water User's Association through training and other capacity building activities. There is no further mention of how women, men, boys and girls will be guaranteed equitable access to the project's infrastructure.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: Other than seeking to increase women's leadership through Water User Associations, the project appraisal document does not indicate whether men, women, boys and girls were able to participate in any of the project stages.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project appraisal document includes the increased involvement of women's associations in Morocco's irrigation practices as an objective. It plans to conduct training courses for women's groups and increase "women's active involvement in decision-making by scaling up their representation" in the Agricultural Water User's Association (pgs. 10-11). Additionally, the project aims to increase women's income generating opportunities.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project appraisal document fails to address the long term impacts of implementing the National Irrigation Water Saving Programme on men, women, boys and girls. The document argues that the investment will be cost effective through increased efficiency of infrastructure, thereby decreasing the cost of irrigation, but it does not specifically address the cost effectiveness of the loan with reference to gender.</p> <p>Recommendations: While the project document makes an attempt to address the context of gender within Morocco's agricultural sector, and also aims to increase women's income generating opportunities and decision making power, there is not enough detail to consider it a gender inclusive document. The lack of full gender consideration is also likely due to the lack of consultation with women in project preparation. While the project appraisal document does plan to encourage women's participation as the project moves forward, there should be a more explicit explanation of when and how this will occur. In addition to increased consultation with women in the project planning phase, the project should use sex-disaggregated data and country context to fully explore gender inequalities and, in turn, attempt to redress them. Sex-disaggregated data is also necessary to determine whether or not the project succeeds in its objectives for men, women, boys and girls in monitoring and evaluation phases. In the long run, perhaps the most consequential outcome of the project will be the impact of "outsourcing water services" as a part of the project's activities (pg 4). This could limit women's access to water, due to cost or lack of local control, rather than increase it. The project appraisal document should directly address the measures taken, if any, to ensure this will not be the ultimate result of the project.</p>	<p>and-Operations/Morocco%20-%20The%20National%20Irrigation%20Water%20Saving%20Programme%20Support%20Project%20(PAPNEEI)%20EN01.pdf</p>
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund, Borrower</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$4.35</p>	<p>The objectives of the Integrating Climate Change into the Plan Maroc Vert</p>	<p>Principal: The project's objectives are focused on integrating climate</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the integration of climate change adaptation into the PMV as a matter of women's or human rights.</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Report: http://www</p>

<p>Country: Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>		<p>(PMV) Project are to strengthen the capacity of public and private institutions and of farmers to integrate climate change adaptations in projects directed to small farmers in five target regions. Activities of each sub-project will be to: a) implement climate change adaptations through the provision of goods, small-scale civil works, and services; b) provide training sessions and carry out workshops and field visits; and c) carry out the monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>change adaptation into a national plan – Plan Maroc Vert (PMV) – which aims to bring opportunities for development to small and large-scale farmers. The rationale for implementing this project is Morocco’s high economic dependence on agriculture, coupled with increasing temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and unpredictable weather due to climate change.</p>	<p>Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them through its activities.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project appraisal document does not provide any context in which to understand gender with reference to agriculture and climate change in Morocco.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project appraisal document fails to promote women’s equal access to the project’s planning, activities or outcomes.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project appraisal document does not indicate whether or not men, women, boys and girls were able to participate in any of the project stages.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project appraisal document does not explicitly promote project outputs and outcomes that equitably benefit women, men, boys and girls.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project appraisal document fails to address the long term gender impacts of integrating climate change policy into the national agriculture plan.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project appraisal document fails to consider gender. Considering the strong link between gender, agriculture, and climate change, it is a particularly negligent omission. While the PMV does include some gender considerations, it is important that integration of climate change adaptation measures continue to do so. In order for the project appraisal document to be more gender inclusive, it would first have to consider the relationship between gender, agriculture, and climate change. The project appraisal document must also consult women or women’s organizations during the project’s planning phase and activities should respond to identified gender inequalities. For example, the project appraisal document includes many activities focused on small scale farmers, of which women are the majority in Morocco, so activities like adaptation training and the provision of equipment should ensure equitable gender access. To evaluate the effectiveness of project activities, sex-disaggregated data should be used to determine whether or not the project benefits men and women equally. Finally, the project should address potential positive and negative long term impacts of the revised PMV on men, women, boys and girls to ensure that gender equity is promoted and any negative gender impacts are mitigated.</p>	<p>= wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServlet/WDSP/IB/2011/05/03/000356161_20110503013242/Rendered/PDF/612990PADOP1171OFFICIALOUSEOONLY191.pdf</p>
<p>Funder: GEF (Unspecified), Borrower</p> <p>Country: Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: Integrated</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$5.18</p>	<p>The objective of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project is to pilot the application of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach in the project area on the eastern Mediterranean</p>	<p>Significant: The main objective of the project is to implement the ICZM approach, which aims to promote sustainable management of the Mediterranean coast in Morocco. There are a number</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the implementation of the ICZM in Morocco as a matter of women’s or human rights.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document does not adequately address gender inequalities, but does make an attempt to target women for increasing their opportunity for income generation.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project appraisal document does not provide any context in which to understand the relationship between gender and coastal resources in Morocco.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project appraisal document identifies the need to improve transparency in resource management initiatives and mentions that it will aim to promote “cooperation”</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Report: http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServlet/WDSP/IB/2012/06/21/</p>

<p>Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>		<p>coast of Morocco. There are three components to the project: capacity building and institutional strengthening to incorporate the ICZM approach into local development planning; investments to improve coastal resource management and livelihoods through co-management approach; and project management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).</p>	<p>of reasons for project implementation, such as population increase, economic development, and the impacts of climate change, predicted to “aggravate existing natural resource conflicts, biodiversity loss, infrastructure construction and maintenance costs, and to impact the livelihoods of coastal residents,” (pg. 1). This project may have been undertaken without responding to climate change, however, it is one of the principle reasons for its implementation.</p>	<p>among the “most vulnerable groups, such as women and youth,” (pg. 20).</p> <p>Gender Inputs: While the project appraisal document does plan to develop a “public consultation plan,” there is no reference of how the project will specifically target men’s and women’s involvement (pg. 22).</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Women’s groups “involved in agriculture” are identified as a ‘primary beneficiary’ for one subcomponent of the project which will be “supplying local women with full hives, training them in modern beekeeping and marketing techniques and teaching them how to organize in associations or cooperatives,” (pg. 23). One success indicator of this component is to increase the “number of associations or cooperatives of women involved in agriculture,” (pg. 28). Other activities, like planting fruit trees, will ‘target’ vulnerable groups, including women. The stated objective of these activities is to “increase the income of the population, especially women,” (pg. 33). Another component aims to raise awareness among vulnerable groups, including women, “about the risks of climate change and resource mismanagement, and will provide training and tools in the form of ICZM training to reduce their risk through integrated planning and management,” (pg. 45).</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project appraisal document attempts to address the long term impacts of climate change on gender inequalities through targeting women for opportunities for income generation and providing training/equipment to help them adapt current practices to a changing climate. However, the project does not adequately describe the long term effects of the entire ICZM plan on both women and men.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project appraisal document should begin by identifying gender inequalities with respect to natural coastal resources in Morocco and explicitly redress them as a human rights matter. The document should also make greater use of sex-disaggregated data and qualitative gender research to help identify and address gender inequalities that exist and identify potential barriers to a gender balance throughout the project cycle. To expand knowledge on gender, natural coastal resources, and climate change in Morocco beyond what is already known, an effort must also be made to consult with both women and men on their needs and barriers to development. Although the project document mentions the implementation of a ‘public consultation plan,’ it is necessary to include a more thorough description of how women and men will participate equally. In order to ensure positive long term impacts on men, women, boys and girls, all project activities should be evaluated according to their gender impact, and not only income generating activities targeted towards women.</p>	<p>000356161_20120621013659/Rendered/PDF/664130PADOP1210OfficialUseOnly090.pdf</p>
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund</p> <p>Countries: Algeria, Egypt, Iran,</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$50.40</p>	<p>The overall objective of MENARID is twofold: (i) to promote INRM in the production landscapes of the MENA region and</p>	<p>Significant: The program aims to synthesize country and regional integrated resource management plans, scale up environmental</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the development of regional resource management plans as a matter of women’s or human rights.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The program document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Program Document: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_prj_docs/GEFPrj</p>

<p>Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: MENARID Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (PROGRAM)</p> <p>Approval Year: 2008</p>		<p>(ii) improving the economic and social well-being of the targeted communities through the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem functions and productivity. MENARID will address the above-mentioned constraints and work towards further mainstreaming INRM, improving the governance of natural and water resources (ground water and trans-boundary water systems), and coordinating investments that will: (i) promote enabling environments to mainstream the INRM agenda at national and regional scales, and (ii) generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods through catalyzing INRM investments for large-scale</p>	<p>protection efforts, and improve the environment and local livelihoods through piloting climate change adaptation projects. While environmental protection efforts may have been undertaken without considering the impacts of climate change, it is a major pillar of the program's rationale. As a result of climate change, the region will face increased water scarcity, increased temperature, and decreased precipitation, all motivators for the implementation of the program.</p>	<p>Gender in Context: The program document mentions the context of gender only to describe potential barriers to the program's success. First, the document describes the particularly low participation of rural women in formal labor markets. It also describes rural women as having "very little political influence... [being] poorly organized and... often not reached by social safety nets and poverty programs," (pg. 5).</p> <p>Gender Access: The program document fails to promote equal access for men and women to the project's formulation, activities and outcomes.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The program document does not indicate whether men or women were able to participate in any of the project stages.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The program document does not explicitly promote project outputs and outcomes that equitably benefit women and men.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The program document fails to address the long term impacts of implementing regional and country integrated resource management schemes.</p> <p>Recommendations: Throughout the program document, gender is only considered when identifying risks to the project's success, where women are described as a potential barrier because they are generally unemployed and disenfranchised. While this may be the case, women should be regarded as more than an obstacle, and the program should seek to redress gender inequalities as a matter of human rights. To truly understand the barriers to gender equality and women's wellbeing, a more robust description of the relationship between natural resources and gender in the MENA region should be made, including an evaluation of sex-disaggregated data. Once these barriers are identified, the project should take the appropriate steps to remove them, and allow women to participate in the project cycle. However, the project must not only seek to engage women in project planning, but also to produce outputs which target women directly. The document identifies high unemployment for rural women, but surprisingly makes no effort to increase women's employment opportunities. Clearly, since one of the main objectives of the program is to "generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods" through piloting adaptation strategies, the livelihoods of women should be considered (pg. 7). Finally, the long term impact of the program on men and women must be more deeply explored to ensure that greater gender equality, and not greater inequalities, are produced as a result.</p>	<p>ojectDocuments/Land%20Degradation/Regional%20Integrated%20Sustainable%20Land%20Management%20in%20the%20MENA%20Region%2028MENARID%29/03-04-08%20MENARID%20PFD_4%20MARCH%20Final.doc</p>
---	--	--	---	--	---

<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund, UNEP, Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), Global Water Partnership</p> <p>Countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Palestine</p> <p>Project Title: MED Integration of Climatic Variability</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$2.30</p>	<p>impact.</p> <p>This project – complementary to the overall GEF/UNEP/World Bank Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (the MedPartnership) initiative - will support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol through the development of the region wide capacity, enabling environment, and tools needed to address climate variability and change in the Mediterranean Region. It is expected that the project will result in an updated TDA of the Mediterranean Sea LME integrating Climate Variability and Change (CV&C) issues, in the establishment of effectively functioning mechanisms for capacity building, sharing of data on CV&C impacts in</p>	<p>Principle: This project is focused on developing the tools necessary to allow the Mediterranean region to effectively address climate change and adapt to it. The rationale for undertaking the project concerns the many climate change impacts expected to affect the MENA region, including “increased summer temperatures and decreased annual precipitation, increased water-related extreme phenomena like floods and persistent droughts, enhanced water scarcity and increased desertification, the loss of, or shift in vegetation zones, threatened food production as a result of increased irrigation demands and more numerous incidents of plant diseases,</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the development of regional climate change adaptation plans as a matter of women’s or human rights. Gender In/Equality: The project document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them through project activities. Gender Data: The project does not utilize or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data. Gender in Context: The project document does not provide any context in which to understand the relationship between gender and climate change in the MENA region. Gender Access: The project document states that the project will “strive for gender balance and broad social inclusion in all its activities” and makes specific mention of encouraging this in activities which include “training courses,” (pg. 65). Gender Inputs: The project document does not indicate whether men, women, boys or girls were able to participate in any of the project stages. Gender Outputs: The project document does not explicitly promote project outputs and outcomes that will equitably benefit women and men. Gender Impact: The project document fails to address the long term impacts of developing regional tools to address climate change on gender. Recommendations: The only reference the project document makes to gender are two statements which promise gender balance in “all activities” (pg. 65). These statements leave little confidence that gender will be appropriately included throughout the project cycle. In order to become more gender inclusive, the project document must consider the needs of women in the MENA region in the face of climate change. Although each country may have its own gender contexts and equality issues, an effort should be made to ensure that these issues are understood and will be addressed throughout the project cycle. To aid in gaining a clear understanding of gender contexts and inequalities, consultations with ‘beneficiary’ men and women should be included as part of the project to allow greater accuracy in determining what is needed and aid identifying potential negative gender impacts. The document also neglects the use of sex-disaggregated data, which should be carried throughout the project cycle to demonstrate the justification, response, and effectiveness of activities. Gender specific outputs are also not included in the project document, although there are plenty of opportunities to do so. For instance, component three involves the strengthening of individuals’ capacity in each country to build and implement regional cooperation, under which the project plans to conduct capacity building activities which will “enable stakeholders to fulfill these roles,” (pg. 5). Both individual women and the project as a whole would benefit from ensuring that some sort of gender balance is fulfilled in this objective. Finally, as project is aimed at developing long term plans to respond to climate change in the MENA region, it should explicitly state that a gender differentiated approach will be taken to ensure that men and women will benefit equally and not be harmed in the</p>	<p>Project Document: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_projects/GEFProjects/International%20Waters/Regional%20-90%29%20-%20MED%20Integration%20of%20Climatic%20Variability%20and%20Change/10-31-11%20Project%20document%20PAD.pdf</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---

<p>and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean</p> <p>Approval Year: 2009</p>		<p>coastal areas and experiences in coping strategies, and in the development of a pilot ICZM plan integrating measures related to climate variability and change ready for implementation.</p>	<p>human health hazards, particularly with regard to infectious diseases and increased heat-related mortality,” (pg 1).</p>	<p>future.</p>	
<p>Funder: AfDB</p> <p>Country: Tunisia</p> <p>Project Title: Study on Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases to Strengthen the Health Monitoring System</p> <p>Approval Year: 2009</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$0.51</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the knowledge of emerging and re-emerging diseases with a view to efficiently organize health watch and response. The project will also enable ONMNE to address the weaknesses described and to efficiently play its role in the country’s health care system.</p>	<p>Significant: The project goal is "to strengthen the national epidemiological monitoring apparatus with the aim of curbing the risk of occurrence of emerging and re-emerging diseases," (pg. 2). This project would probably have been undertaken without the objective of adapting Tunisia’s health care systems to the health risks that climate change poses. However, developing additional knowledge on diseases related to</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Moderate Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document approaches improving knowledge on diseases in Tunisia from a human rights perspective, aiming to enhance government response in reducing the occurrence and negative impacts of disease. Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them. Gender Data: The project appraisal document notes that it will attempt to collect sex-disaggregated data on health and disease in Tunisia during the implementation of the project’s first component, but it does not explicitly note the use of sex-disaggregated data in the project’s monitoring and evaluation phases. Gender in Context: The project appraisal document addresses the relationship between disease and gender in Tunisia by explaining, "both men and women suffer from these diseases, but their social and economic implications differ according to gender," (pg. 4). However, the document does not go into any greater detail on the different implications diseases pose for men, women, boys and girls. Gender Access: The project appraisal document seeks to promote training on various healthcare systems specifically for women and includes a threshold for their participation. However, these thresholds are not included in all training/consultant opportunities. Gender Inputs: The project appraisal document does not indicate whether men, women, boys or girls were able to participate in any of the project stages. Gender Outputs: The project appraisal document identifies women as participants for training on health information systems management and ‘shoe-leather’ epidemiology, providing thresholds for their participation (at or near 50%). Gender Impact: The project appraisal document fails to address the long term impacts of a revised healthcare system in Tunisia based on the findings of the project on women, men,</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Report: http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Tunisia%20Study%20on%20Emerging%20and%20Re-emerging%20Diseases%20to%20Strengthen%20the%20Health%20Monitoring%20System.pdf</p>

			climate change is a main objective of the project and an important theme throughout the appraisal document.	boys and girls. Recommendations: Further examination of the relationship between gender and disease in Tunisia is required to fully understand and appropriately respond to the differential needs of men, women, boys and girls. The quality of the project’s results could also be improved through greater emphasis on including women doctors, statisticians and other experts to guide the activities. This would help ensure that all gender related health concerns are appropriately considered throughout the project cycle. In order to have a positive gender impact over the long term, the project should include objectives which ensure that the knowledge collected throughout the project cycle will ultimately be used to equitably benefit men, women, boys and girls.	f
Funder: WB-IBRD, AfDB, France: French Agency for Development, Bilateral Agencies, Borrower	Approval Amount: \$30.60	The objectives of the Second Water Sector Investment Project are to promote more efficient management and operation of selected public irrigation schemes by participating farmers; to improve access and consumption of drinking water for rural households in communities; and to assist Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and other stakeholders to make better decisions relating to integrated water resources management in Tunisia.	Significant: The principal project objective is to conserve and improve access to water resources in Tunisia. Although this project may have been undertaken despite climate change, water conservation and access to irrigation systems due to a more arid climate as a result of climate change remains a central theme throughout the project appraisal document.	Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach the conservation and improved access to water in Tunisia as a matter of women’s or human rights, but rather as a method of economic development. Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document does not address seek to redress gender inequalities. Gender Data: The project appraisal document does not utilize or plan to collect sex-disaggregated data. Gender in Context: The project appraisal document summarizes a gender analysis undertaken during project preparation to explain the context of gender with respect to water resources in Tunisia. In this summary, the document acknowledges the “importance of women in the rural, agricultural economy,” (pg. 14). Gender Access: The project appraisal document states that “agencies responsible for project implementation at the central and regional levels” are “encourage[d] to take gender issues into account in relevant studies, research activities, farmer outreach, [and] land titling issues,” (pg. 68). However, the document does not provide a mandate or implementation mechanisms for agencies to do so. Gender Inputs: The project appraisal document sites a number of “inputs to improve the social aspects of project design,” including a gender assessment (pgs. 13-14). The findings of the gender assessment present general suggestions for the inclusion of women. However, these suggestions are not binding or well integrated in the rest of the appraisal document. For example, the gender assessment suggests that the project “pay attention to the needs of women,” but the appraisal document does not elaborate further on how this might be accomplished (pg. 67). Gender Outputs: The project appraisal document does not consider any concrete project outputs or outcomes that would ensure equitable benefit of women, men, boys and girls. The document does mention a few suggestions to ensure gender equity in response to the gender analysis undertaken during project preparation. However, none of these suggestions are included in the project’s activities, outcomes or indicators of success. Gender Impact: The project considers some long term impacts of water scarcity and aims to facilitate a comprehensive long term water management plan –‘Water 2050.’ However, there	Project Appraisal Report: http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/Servlet/WDSP/IB/2009/04/30/00035088120090430100335/Rendered/PDF/463960PAD0P095101Official0Use0Only1.pdf

				<p>is no mention of including gender considerations in these long term plans.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project appraisal document makes brief mention of gender issues through summarizing a gender assessment undertaken in the project planning phase. Beyond this brief summary, there is little attempt to include the context of gender with relation to water resources in Tunisia, or to ensure that gender sensitive approaches are actively and consistently undertaken throughout the project cycle. To ensure human rights, the project should make a more concerted effort to understand the relationship between gender and access to clean water , identify the factors that contribute to unequal access to the resource, and target them in project activities. Women’s inclusion in project design and implementation should be mandated. Gender-sensitive concrete outputs must redress inequalities in order to truly make an equitable impact. These efforts should be measured by sex-disaggregated data throughout the project cycle. Finally, the project must consider the long term gender impacts of its infrastructural and institutional changes to ensure that they do not reinforce gender inequalities.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Local Communities, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Tunisia</p> <p>Project Title: 4th Northwest Mountainous & Forested Areas Development Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2010</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$1.65</p> <p>Disbursement amount: \$1.65 (as of July, 2012)</p>	<p>The project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural population and promote better protection and management of natural resources in the project area by:</p> <p>i) providing institutional support and technical assistance for community development plan preparation and implementation ii) providing support for agricultural and pastoral production and income-generating activities, iii) supporting consolidation, protection, and</p>	<p>Significant: Adaptation to climate change’s impact on droughts, floods, fire, and water scarcity is a secondary project objective.</p> <p>Gender Analysis: Moderately Gender Sensitive</p>	<p>Gender and Human Rights: The project views improved socio-economic conditions and access to basic resources, such as water, as a human right.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: Both the PID and PAD acknowledge the substantial inequalities facing women in Tunisia, including higher rate of illiteracy, unemployment, and inaccessibility to basic infrastructure and social services. Unfortunately, the project does not explicitly address these inequalities.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect or analyze sex-disaggregated data. While the PAD claims that more than half of project beneficiaries will be women, and the percentage of women participating in community-based organizations will be measured, no sex-disaggregated data is collected in the 2012 ISRR.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project provides only a cursory analysis of gender relations. It notes that Tunisia has made great strides in gender equality, but that preceding community-based projects have failed to incorporate women as project participants. It acknowledges the importance of adopting a “systematic, institutional approach to gender” in project design and implementation, yet there is no indication that such an approach was developed (PAD).</p> <p>Gender Access: Drawing from preceding Bank projects, this project identifies barriers to women’s participation, including gender time constraints, an absence of a gender sensitive approach, and too few female staff at the project implementation level. It also acknowledges that poor and landless women must be explicitly included in decision making processes, as they are in greatest need of income generating opportunities, while also at the risk of marginalization.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: Despite acknowledging barriers to women’s participation in the project, the project documents do not identify an explicit strategy for how to address these well documented challenges.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: Although it claims that more than half of the beneficiaries will be women, the project does not indicate how or if its outcomes respond to men’s and women’s differential needs in agricultural production, income generation, or access to natural</p>	<p>Project Information Document, Project Appraisal Document, Implementation Status and Results Report: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P119140/4th-northwest-mountainous-forested-areas-development-project-pno4?lang=en</p>

		management of natural resources in the project area, and iv) improving basic rural infrastructure.		resources. By not explicitly incorporating women into project outputs, the project overlooks women's differential stake in key developments, including representation in community based organization and access to improved rural roads and potable water. The project claims that women and young people will benefits from income generating projects, but fails to collect sex-disaggregated data to measure its progress. Additionally, it categorizes young people as <i>sons</i> of workers, <i>sons</i> of farmers and young graduates. Gender Impact: Drawing from lessons learned in preceding investments, the project concludes that women's marginalization from decision-making outlets and project benefits is a primary concern. Yet it fails to clarify how it will address this challenge, risking continued marginalization of poor and landless women from essential project benefits. Recommendations: In order to address the gender inequalities that it acknowledges in background research, this project must adopt a plan for responding to men's and women's differential gender barriers which inhibit access to project benefits, including management and income-generating opportunities, and access to natural resources.	
Funder: WB-IBRD, Local Communities, Borrower Country: Tunisia Project Title: Second Natural Resource Management Project Approval Year: 2010	Approval Amount: \$36.1 Disbursement Amount (as of July, 2012): \$2.09	This project uses a community-based development approach to improve living conditions of rural communities in terms of access to basic infrastructure and services, sustainable increases in income, and improved natural resource management practices. Project components include: i) Support to participatory development plan investment; ii) Support to the development of treated wastewater use on agricultural land; and iii) Institutional	Significant: Climate change adaptation through improved natural resource management is a central theme in two of the three project components.	Gender Analysis: Moderate Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project approaches women's and men's improved access to income and natural resource management techniques to increase economic efficiency, rather than from a human rights perspective. Gender In/Equality: The project examines inequalities that limit youth, new graduates, landless farmers, and women's ability to participate in and benefit from the project cycle. These include time restrictions and rural isolation, which challenge beneficiaries' ability to organize into interest groups. Gender Data: The project incorporates minimal sex-disaggregated data into project design and implementation. The only sex-disaggregated data that is collected in the most recent ISRR is number of "income-generating activities which are managed by women and young graduates." Although background information claims that it will promote women's representation in community-based organizations and on project staff, no indicators measure this goal. Gender Context: The project provides substantial qualitative analysis of Tunisia's gender relations. It notes that women's work is often unrecognized, their participation in markets is limited, and (rural) women are often relegated to unprofitable farming and craft activities, while men profit from trade. Gender Access: The PAD acknowledges women's and poor men's barriers to income-generating opportunities, including the lack of access to credit and the absence of established and inclusive community organizations. The project is designed to address these challenges. Gender Inputs: The project does not indicate how it will ensure women's and men's equal participation. No strategy is identified for how to overcome barriers of care responsibility, time restrictions, or cost of transportation in order to participate in community based organizations. The PAD indicates that gender sensitive trainings will occur on local and management levels, but does not identify the need to recruit female staff, which may hinder	Implementation Status And Results Report, Project Information Document, Project Appraisal Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P086660/tunisia-second-natural-resources-management-project?lang=en

		strengthening and awareness raising.		<p>women’s participation. It also does not emphasize women’s representation in the various community-based organizations, such as agricultural development groups, agricultural land agencies, or local and regional development councils.</p> <p>Gender outputs: The project incorporates some outputs that respond to men’s and women’s differential needs. In terms of improved infrastructure, it argues that clean and adequate water sources will reduce women and children’s time collecting water and improve family health. The principal focus on women is through alternative livelihood components, for which the project will focus on improving women’s access to credit, markets, training, and productive materials. The project does not address women’s access to sustainable agricultural technologies or representation in community-based organizations.</p> <p>Gender impact: Although the project seeks to increase women’s income, it maintains a smart economics perspective, emphasizing the need to select “the most motivated and stable young women” that are “diligent” in their micro-projects. Such an emphasis might marginalize more vulnerable individuals, who are in greatest need of economic empowerment from entrepreneurial projects.</p> <p>Recommendations: Because the project began implementation during the Tunisian revolution, progress has been slow and priorities have shifted away from the initial emphasis on women. In order to address the gender inequalities that are outlined in background information, this project should reprioritize women’s income generating opportunities, and expand its focus to include improving women’s representation and participation in community based organizations and access to agricultural activities. The project should also emphasize the human right, rather than economic strategy, of sustainable livelihoods.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IBRD, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Tunisia</p> <p>Project Title: Northern Tunis Wastewater Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2010</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$52.00</p> <p>Amount Dispersed (as of July, 2012): \$0.13</p>	<p>The project seeks to provide an environmentally safe disposal system for treated wastewater (TWW) and increase the quantity and quality of TWW made available to farmers. Project components are: i) TWW transfer in order to increase its reuse in agriculture; ii) Improved discharge into the sea of TWW not reused; iii)</p>	<p>Significant: Although not the primary objective, the project advances adaptation to climate change through promotion of TWW use in agriculture.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: This project does not acknowledge women’s right to participate in or benefit from water and agricultural development.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project neither acknowledges nor seeks to address inequalities between men and women, boys and girls.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project does not collect any gender data in its background information, project design, or evaluations. For example, it does not measure women’s improved access to TWW or improved agricultural yields.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project does not analyze gender relations. This is surprising considering that it intends to reach farmers who live in the most peripheral and rural areas, where, as other Bank projects have noted, women are at a greater risk of poverty, illiteracy and marginalization.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project does not examine how gender inequalities affect participation in the project cycle or actively promote participation from men or women. Women’s higher rates of illiteracy, for example, may hinder their access to and knowledge about the project.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project claims that it will conduct participatory studies of the project’s progress, but does not identify how it will engage with the community or provide any other opportunities for participation, especially with vulnerable groups, women, youth, or small-scale farmers who may be marginalized from decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Implementation Status and Results Report, Project Implementation Document, Project Appraisal Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P117082/tunisia-northern-tunis-wastewater</p>

		Accompanying measures for project implementation.		<p>Gender Outputs: The project does not plan outputs or outcomes that accommodate and respond to differential gender needs. At the most basic level, there are no indicators to differentiate between men’s and women’s improved access to water. There also seems to be no mechanism to ensure that all water-users can access information about improved water sources.</p> <p>Gender impact: Acknowledging the increasing cost of water provision, and the Government of Tunisia’s reluctance to allow tariffs on water, the PAD states that the project “will continue to emphasize the importance of regular tariff adjustment.” The project does not examine how increased water tariffs may disproportionately harm women, youth, small-scale farmers, and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project should conduct a gender analysis to determine how men and women differentially use and are impacted by improved water resources, prioritize local participation of men and women in project design, and ensure that all beneficiaries, including youth and women, are able to access project information. Before any tariffs are applied, systems need to be put in place to ensure that privatized water does not disproportionately harm more vulnerable groups. Monitoring and evaluation should include collection of sex-disaggregated data.</p>	- project?lang=en
<p>Funder: WB-IDA, Local Communities, Local Sources Of Borrowing Country, Borrower</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project</p> <p>Approval Year: 2006</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$33.80</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of April 26, 2012): \$8.50</p>	<p>The project objective is to reduce poverty in rural areas and improve natural resources management. The project seeks to enable rural producers in Yemen’s rainfed areas to: (a) improve their production, processing and marketing systems in rainfed areas; (b) protect their assets: soil, water, rangeland, seeds and animals.</p>	<p>Significant: The project’s core components include the promotion of sustainable agriculture, livestock and off-farm activities, and better management of natural resources. It therefore supports agricultural resilience and adaptation to climate change. Moreover, the project is complemented by the GEF-financed project “MENARID - Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project design takes into account gender concerns and approaches them from a human rights perspective. Women were involved in decision-making processes during project preparation as key stakeholders. Gender sensitive implementation arrangements are promoted to ensure that female farmers and other vulnerable groups are able to access project benefits.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: A Social/Gender Assessment for the project identifies rural Yemeni women as an “at risk,” or vulnerable, segment of the population. To address this concern and promote participation throughout the project cycle, specific measures such as the provision of facilitators to help female farmer groups get organized are promoted.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project’s Social/Gender Assessment uses sex-disaggregated data obtained from field reports in its analysis of gender issues. However, the project design fails to include gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in its results framework, making it hard to monitor and evaluate whether the project’s gender targets are met.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project design is informed by a Social/Gender Assessment conducted in the project locations. Shifts in the agricultural production from subsistence to cash cropping and male out-migration are leading to the feminization of subsistence agriculture and puts Yemeni rural women at a significant disadvantage. Female farmers have limited access to credit and limited opportunities for decision-making and mobilization at the village, <i>uzla</i>, district or governorate levels. Based on such findings, the project design promotes gender sensitive implementation arrangements to ensure that women participate throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project seeks to address gender barriers to access and participation by measures such as the provision of facilitators and technical advice to female farmer groups</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Document, Project Information Document: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P089259/rainfed-agriculture-livestock-project?lang=en</p>

			<p>biodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen.”</p>	<p>and the hiring of female project staff.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: Recognized as key stakeholders, women’s inputs during project preparation were sought through consultations with female agricultural extension workers, local council representatives, members of various women’s organizations (e.g., the Abs Women’s Association), and female farmers. The project also includes measures to ensure women’s inputs throughout the project cycle, such as the provision of facilitators and technical advice to female farmer groups and the hiring of female project staff.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project design incorporates measures specifically geared for female farmers and other vulnerable groups with limited access to water and land. Specific measures include: financing of labor-saving devices to help women (such as biogas stoves); allocating a percentage of sub-project funding to female farmers and livestock producers for on-and off-farm activities; hiring both male and female project staff, including members of the social mobilization team that will develop strategies appropriate for female and male farmers respectively; securing the services of a gender specialist to advise and help develop gender sensitive and technically and economically feasible options for the various farming systems; and identifying and partnering with existing women’s associations (both formal and informal) and helping to help build their capacity.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project will significantly improve the lives rural women and contribute to their poverty alleviation. The participation of women as key stakeholders likewise ensures better natural resources management.</p> <p>Recommendations: While generally exhibiting strong gender sensitivity, the project can benefit more by including gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in its results framework to help monitor and evaluate whether gender goals are met.</p>	
<p>Funder: GEF Trust Fund, Project Government Contribution, Multilateral Agencies (Unidentified)</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$4.00</p>	<p>The project seeks to enhance coping strategies for adaptation to climate change for farmers who rely on rainfed agriculture in the Yemen highlands, through the conservation and utilization of biodiversity important to agriculture and associated local traditional knowledge. The project applies a</p>	<p>Principal: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climatic change are identified as strategic priorities in Yemen’s National Adaptation Plan of Action.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Moderate Gender Sensitivity.</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project design exhibits a weak gender rights perspective. Women farmers are integrated in the project primarily for their contribution as holders of indigenous knowledge on agro-biodiversity and as beneficiaries of enhanced agricultural adaptive capacities. However, there is no clear mechanism for their right to participate in the decision-making processes related to project formulation and project implementation.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project documents do not contain any reference to unequal status of gender inequalities in rural Yemeni women, nor does it specifically promote gender equality in terms of project outcomes.</p> <p>Gender Data: The project documents do not contain any reference to the use of sex-disaggregated data, either to inform the project design or to monitor and evaluate project outcomes.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project documents emphasize the role of women as custodians of critical indigenous knowledge on agro-biodiversity resources. There is brief reference to the role of women in agriculture, which is to be addressed in a technical study on agro-biodiversity called for as one of the project activities to be undertaken.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project design fails to incorporate measures to address possible gender barriers to participation, such as restricted mobility, illiteracy, and customary social</p>	<p>Project Identification Form , Project Development & Preparation Grant: http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=3267</p>

<p>Title: MENARID – Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen</p> <p>Approval Year: 2007</p>		<p>two-pronged strategy to adapt to changes in climatic patterns: first, the local agro-biodiversity, including the land races and their wild relatives in Yemen's highlands, which constitute invaluable biodiversity, will be conserved, and associated local knowledge on the adaptive characteristics of the local landraces and their wild relatives documented; second, based on the development of predictive climatic models, a range of coping mechanisms (such as planting of drought-resilient varieties, cropping patterns, terrace management, early warning systems, etc.) will be developed and piloted to reduce the vulnerability of farmers to future climatic shocks.</p>		<p>restrictions.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The input of women farmers is deemed critical to the project insofar as they are primary custodians of indigenous knowledge on agro-biodiversity, particularly, their knowledge on adaptive characteristics of the local landraces (crop species) and their wild relatives, as well as knowledge on farming systems, which will be used to develop enhanced coping strategies for climate change. Beyond their inputs in local agro-biodiversity inventory and assessment, it is unclear whether women are able to participate meaningfully throughout the project cycle. The project documents call for local consultations with community groups, institutions and organizations to ensure stakeholder input in the project formulation process, and for a planning workshop with key stakeholders to finalize project design. But again it is unclear whether women or women's groups are identified as stakeholders or are able to participate in project formulation and design to ensure attention to gender concerns.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project design seeks to include women farmers as beneficiaries of enhanced agricultural and technological coping mechanisms applied under improved predictive capacities of climatic changes (such as improved terracing with soil and water conservation practices, or choice of crops and cropping patterns). But it is unclear whether women are considered as stakeholders and will specifically benefit in other key project outputs, such as capacity-building for improved climate modeling and prediction. The lack of gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data also make it difficult to monitor and evaluate whether the project's limited gender goals are met.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project design is cognizant of the unique position of women as custodians of traditional knowledge on agro-biodiversity. The project's long-term impact will depend on how their contributions are utilized. However, the lack of explicit identification of women as stakeholders limits the beneficial gender impact from the outset.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project design should incorporate mechanisms for the participation of women throughout the project cycle. These could include the use of gender data in the agro-biodiversity technical study, participation of women in local consultations and the planning workshop to finalize project design, inclusion of women in climate modeling and prediction capacity development, and use of gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in the project's results framework.</p>	
<p>Funder: WB-IDA,</p>	<p>Approval Amount:</p>	<p>The project objectives are to (i)</p>	<p>Significant: The project seeks to</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: The project design lacks a gender rights perspective. The only</p>	<p>Project Document:</p>

<p>Borrower</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: RY – Flood Protection and Emergency Reconstruction Additional Financing II</p> <p>Approval Year: 2009</p>	<p>\$41.00</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of 2012): \$31.20</p>	<p>repair and rebuild critical damaged road and flood protection infrastructure in the disaster-affected areas in Yemen’s Hadramout and Al-Mahara Governorates (hit by level-three tropical storms and floods in 2008), based on higher standards in order to withstand future flooding events; (ii) finance selected institutional and technical assistance activities that will help strengthen the government’s capacity in disaster preparedness, mitigation and response at the local level.</p>	<p>address Yemen’s increasing vulnerability to natural disasters, especially flooding, by rehabilitating critical infrastructure to adequate standards and strengthening institutional frameworks for disaster risk management and reduction. It is therefore, it significantly supports adaptation to climate change, which is predicted to produce more frequent and severe storms and floods.</p>	<p>reference to women’s participation in the decision-making processes relates to the consultation with both men and women in the project communities for all sub-projects that require consultation. Women’s participation is thus conditional, i.e., only when deemed required in a sub-project, but without any clarification as to when or how it is deemed required. As for participation in project benefits, there is no indication that women benefit in particular from the project.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project design fails to take into account that gender roles and responsibilities result in differentiated access to infrastructure facilities and services. It also fails to account for the differentiated gender impact of natural disasters and women’s particular needs and concerns in terms of disaster mitigation and preparedness. The only specific reference to gender equality is with respect to women’s equal employment opportunities in sub-projects.</p> <p>Gender Data: There is no mention of the use of sex-disaggregated data in designing the project, nor are there gender indicators in the project results framework.</p> <p>Gender Context: The project design fails to incorporate an analysis of gender relations and differences in terms of access to and control of infrastructure facilities, as well as in terms of priorities and concerns for disaster mitigation and response.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project fails to address possible gender barriers to access and participation throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The only avenue for women’s input is during consultations with the local population, both male and females, which will include both men and women, for sub-projects that are deemed to require consultation.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project does not provide gender-specific benefits.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project fails to consider the potential gender differentiated long term impacts of natural disaster preparedness infrastructure and policy without a strong gender dimension. The lack of gender perspective might limit the project’s beneficial impact on women. It also risks women will continue to be disproportionately affected by natural disasters and marginalized in disaster response.</p> <p>Recommendations: Research suggests that there is differentiated access to use and control of infrastructure facilities and services by men and women, linked to gender roles and responsibilities, time use and availability, resources, and capacities. Research also finds that women are disproportionately affected by natural disasters due to their gendered roles. Thus, the project could have benefited from conducting a gender analysis to inform the project design, by promoting participatory project implementation, and by ensuring that project outputs include women’s accessibility to physical infrastructure, especially for evacuation in times of severe storms and flooding, but also to increase opportunities for livelihoods and education, and making it easier to reach health services when needed. Finally, the project should have gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in its results framework to help monitor and evaluate whether gender targets are achieved.</p>	<p>http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServlet/WDSP/IB/2009/03/13/000334955_20090313_021603/Rendered/PDF/471960PJP.ROP11101OfficialUseOnly1.pdf</p>
<p>Funder: GEF Least</p>	<p>Approval Amount:</p>	<p>The project is designed to help</p>	<p>Principal: The project seeks to</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity Gender and Human Rights: None. The project fails to incorporate a gender rights</p>	<p>Project Information</p>

<p>Developed Countries Fund, Project Government Contribution, Private Sector Loan</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: Integrated Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Approval Year: 2009</p>	<p>\$4.50</p>	<p>coastal communities adapt to impacts of climate change through institution strengthening, knowledge management, and demonstrated implementation of the National Decree of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management approach at national and local levels.</p>	<p>implement a key element in Yemen’s National Adaptation Plan of Action, particularly, achieving climate change resilience and resource conservation of the country’s fisheries and coastal resources.</p>	<p>perspective.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: None. The project fails to take into account differentiated gender roles and engagement in coastal and reef based activities.</p> <p>Gender Data: None. The project document does not contain any reference to the use of sex-disaggregated data either to inform the project design or to monitor and evaluate project outcomes.</p> <p>Gender in Context: None. The project fails to take into account differential gender roles and engagement in coastal and reef based activities, and hence, fails to consider that the impact of climate change on women could be different from that of men.</p> <p>Gender Access: None. The project fails to address possible gender barriers to participation and access throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Inputs: None. The project fails to provide measures to promote women’s participation throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: None. The project does not have gender-specific benefits.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project fails to consider the potential gender differentiated long term impacts of the application of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management approach in Yemen. None. The project’s lack of gender dimension might limit the benefits to be derived by women. The lack of participation of women also risks further marginalizing them in terms of access to or use of coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project should incorporate a gender dimension in its design. The project’s lack of gender dimension might limit the benefits to be derived by women. The lack of participation of women also risks further marginalizing them in terms of access to or use of coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>Studies show that sustainable coastal marine zone management requires a clear understanding of gendered differences in access, use, and control of resources, and the active participation of women in decision-making processes and as project beneficiaries. Thus, the project could have benefited from conducting a gender analysis to inform the project design, by promoting participatory project implementation, and by ensuring that women share in the project benefits. Finally, the project should have gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in its results framework to help monitor and evaluate when the gender targets are achieved.</p>	<p>Document - http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_projects/GEFProjectDocuments/Climate%20Change/Yemen%20-%20%283840%29%20-%20Integrated%20Coastal%20Zone%20Management%20in%20the%20Gulf%20of%20Yemen%20OLD%20PIF%20April%2010%202009.doc</p>
<p>Funder: GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation, Local Communities, Borrower, Japan</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$5.30</p> <p>Disbursement Amount (as of May 8, 2012): \$0.55</p>	<p>The project seeks to (a) enhance capacity and awareness at key national agencies and at local levels to respond to climate variability and change; and (b) better equip local</p>	<p>Principal: The project is designed to protect Yemen’s rain-fed agro-ecosystems, which are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and is in accordance with the</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project design incorporates a gender dimension and approaches gender concerns from a human rights perspective. Rural Yemeni women are identified as key stakeholders in agro-biodiversity and agricultural adaptation to climate change, and measures are included to promote women’s participation throughout the project cycle, from designing the project, to its implementation, and sharing in the project benefits.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project design exhibits gender equality. The project’s background environmental and social impact assessment indicates that rural Yemeni women have unequal status, especially those of tribal origins who by tradition lead restricted lives and</p>	<p>Project Appraisal Document, Implementation Status & Results Report: http://www.worldbank.org/project</p>

<p>Policy And Human Resources Development Fund</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: Agro-biodiversity and Adaptation</p> <p>Approval Year: 2010</p>		<p>communities to cope with climate change through the conservation and use of agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>country's National Adaptation Program of Action.</p>	<p>have very limited mobility. To promote equality, the project design includes measures to address women's barriers to participation, such as the use of communication tools that take into account high levels of female illiteracy; designating a specialist to help women with limited mobility market their agricultural goods; and mobilizing women into committees and associations to "help them recognize their strengths and share responsibilities with the community more effectively."</p> <p>Gender Data: The project design is informed by studies on women's role in agriculture and data gathered from field surveys, among them, a survey of women's economic activities in the project areas (reported in the environmental and social impact assessment). However, there is a lack of gender indicators in the results framework, making it difficult to monitor and evaluate whether the project's specific gender goals are met, such as: establishing and strengthening women's farmer networks, capacity-building to access small grants for implementing agro-biodiversity-based plans, and targeting female-headed households for funding of sub-projects.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project design draws on studies on the role of women in agriculture, which highlights the marginalization and undervaluation of women's contribution to agricultural productivity, and lack of agricultural extension services for women farmers. It also takes into account findings from the project's field surveys with respect to Yemeni rural women's limited access to public life, and the feminization of agriculture as men migrate to urban areas for employment. Based on such context, the project design stresses participation of both men and women (together with local CBOs) as equally important stakeholders in agro-biodiversity and conservation. The role of female farmers is emphasized, especially in terms of their traditional knowledge, for better management of natural resources.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project paper states that the environmental and social assessment identified vulnerable groups and possible barriers to their participation and benefit-sharing. Ways to address and mitigate these barriers include women-only discussions on natural resource conservation and adaptation planning in selected pilot communities;, establishing and strengthening women's farmer networks;, the use of communication tools that reach out to illiterate women; helping women with limited mobility market their agricultural goods; and mobilizing women into committees and associations to "help them recognize their strengths and share responsibilities with the community more effectively."</p> <p>Gender Inputs: Recognized as key stakeholders, women and women's organizations participated in workshops, consultations, community outreach, and local agro-biodiversity inventories that were conducted to help design the project. Women were also mobilized into committees and associations to enhance their role in the community.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project design promotes outputs that respond to the differential needs of women in agriculture. Outputs include establishment and/or strengthening of women's farmer networks; targeting of women in capacity-building activities and in the implementation of coping plans for climate change; training women on options to diversify income sources through the use and value-addition to local ago-biodiversity; targeting of</p>	<p>s/P103922/agro-biodiversity-adaptation?lang=en</p>
---	--	---	---	---	--

				<p>female-headed households for sub-projects; and development of communications tools to respond to higher rates of female illiteracy for the project’s public awareness and community sensitizing component.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project design helps empower Yemeni women farmers, “making them important players in the preservation of indigenous agro-biodiversity and valuing them as recipients of critical knowledge that will help reduce their level of poverty and better manage natural resources.”</p> <p>Recommendations: The project design displays strong gender sensitivity, but the project could benefit more by including gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in its results framework in order to help monitor and evaluate whether gender targets are met.</p>	
<p>Funder: CIF Strategic Climate Fund</p> <p>Country: Yemen</p> <p>Project Title: Yemen’s PPCR Strategic Program</p> <p>Approval Year: 2012</p>	<p>Approval Amount: \$1.50</p>	<p>Under the PPCR, Yemen plans to mainstream climate resiliency into development planning at the strategic level, along with a ‘knowledge response’ and introduce adaptation measures to the risks and opportunities posed by climate variability and change. The development objective is to improve institutional capacity at local and national levels to address climate change risks and increase resilience of communities to climate change impacts. To achieve this, the focus of</p>	<p>Principal: The program’s explicit objective and fundamental activities are to plan and implement climate adaptation measures in Yemen. The rationale behind the project is Yemen’s reliance on natural resources coupled with depleting water resources and unpredictable weather patterns due to climate change.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Strong Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The strategic program takes a women’s rights based perspective to implementing climate change adaptation measures. It makes a strong case for many of the differential needs of men and women and attempts to address them. The document also recognizes women’s value in planning, monitoring and evaluating the project and attempts to promote gender equality in community planning and decision making.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The strategic program identifies “acute gender inequality issues” and recognizes climate change as a factor which would put “rural women at a significant disadvantage” particularly because they “are directly affected by environmental degradation and increasing water and fuel scarcity” and have less “capacity to respond to changing economic circumstances or to withstand any shocks,” (pgs. 20, 100). The program seeks to redress these inequalities principally through building the capacity of women’s organizations.</p> <p>Gender Data: The strategic program document utilizes some sex-disaggregated data to illustrate the context of gender. While many of the project’s expected outcomes and indicators of success are centered around determining the level of gender inclusiveness, there is no mention of collecting sex-disaggregated data for the monitoring and evaluation stages.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The strategic program identifies common gendered divisions of labor, including women’s responsibility for water collection, agricultural work, and animal husbandry. It goes on to explain how these divisions have occurred, the impacts of this type of work on women and girls, and how climate change has, and will continue, to effect these roles.</p> <p>Gender Access: The strategic program seeks to improve the ability of women to be involved with the project cycle in a variety of ways. For example, one component of the project will “focus on improving women’s participation at local level by using quotas for women’s representation coupled with gender training to ensure men’s support, and reducing logistical barriers to women’s participation by convenient meeting locations, schedules and transport,” (pg. 101). In addition, the program plans to seek the participation of ‘women’s societies’ and attempts to ensure their ability to do so by building the capacity of “individual women, women leaders, women’s organization and gender-focused NGOs” so that they are able to “become more effective participants,” (pg 101).</p>	<p>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience: http://www.climateinvestmentfund.org/cif/sites/default/files/PPCR_8_Strategic_Program_for_Climate_Resilience_Yemen_0.pdf</p>

		the SPCR is on three pillars: (1) An integrated cross-cutting approach to mainstream climate resilience, (2) Knowledge generation and management, (3) Implementing adaptation measures.		<p>Gender Inputs: The strategic program document identifies the unique knowledge of women with relation to climate change adaptation and seeks gender inputs throughout the project cycle in a number of ways. First, during the planning phase, the document states that “feedback from women’s groups, such as Yemeni Women’s Union (YWU) and Women Environmental Society, were actively sought whenever feasible” (pg. 10). Previous projects which documented women’s various ‘indigenous knowledge’ about animal husbandry were consulted for climate change adaptation as well. In addition, women’s expertise will be garnered through thresholds for women’s participation as staff in the project management unit. The program also identifies the “Women and Environment Unit of the Environment Protection Authority with the support of local women’s NGOs” as the entity assigned to monitoring and evaluating the project’s gender inclusivity, in part through “annual assessments on how to improve gender aspects with recommendations for improvement,” (pg. 66).</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The strategic program includes many gender related outputs and success indicators. Most include gender sensitivity or “capacity building activities for gender sensitive approaches” as one of many requirements in order for activities to be considered gender inclusive (pg. 6). However, few success indicators are directly measured by their impact on women.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The strategic program consistently considers the long term impacts of the project on women. For instance, an expected result of project activities which are aimed at strengthening women’s “representation and participation” is greater “gender balance” at the community level in the future (pg. 85). Long term impacts of climate change, and project activities, on women are also considered with respect to the availability of water, agricultural practices, and legislation.</p> <p>Recommendations: While the strategic program is one of the most highly gender inclusive documents examined throughout the research presented here, there remain a few shortcomings. In general, there is too much reliance on ‘gender mainstreaming.’ While it is important to consider gender in all aspects, too many program activities and success indicators are focused on mainstreaming rather than specific gender initiatives, leaving room for error or omission. The strategic program should aim to be more specific in considering the needs of men and women, especially in project outputs. The strategic program should also collect detailed sex-disaggregated data. The document often mentions the need to collect long term climate change data, but does not specifically mention any plans to collect sex-disaggregated data as a part of this effort. It is important to build on knowledge of how climate change affects men, women, boys and girls differently in order to respond appropriately.</p>	
Funder: GEF Trust Fund	Approval Amount: \$5.64	The objective of the First Phase of The Multicountry regional Coordination on	Principle: The project’s main objective is to more effectively manage water resources.	<p>Gender Analysis: Weak Gender Sensitivity</p> <p>Gender and Human Rights: The project appraisal document does not approach regional water resource management as a matter of women’s or human rights.</p> <p>Gender In/Equality: The project appraisal document neither adequately addresses gender inequalities, nor seeks to redress them.</p>	Project Appraisal Report: http://www -

<p>Lebanon, Jordan, and Morocco</p> <p>Project Title: Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building in Cooperation with NASA</p> <p>Approval Year: 2011</p>	<p>ent Amount (as of September 9, 2011): \$0.15</p>	<p>Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building Program Project for Middle East and North Africa is to improve water resources and agricultural management and planning within and across beneficiary countries based on quantitative and spatial based decision making tools. There are three components to the project: improved water resources and agricultural management; capacity building and project management; and regional integration and cooperation.</p>	<p>This objective is in response to the shortage of water currently experienced in Lebanon, Jordan and Morocco, coupled with an expected “increase in the frequency and severity of droughts and a reduction in groundwater recharge rates” due to climate change (pg. 1).</p>	<p>Gender Data: The project does not use or explicitly mention a plan to collect sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Gender in Context: The project appraisal document does not provide any context in which to understand the relationship between water resources and gender in the MENA region.</p> <p>Gender Access: The project appraisal document identifies “the citizens of each of Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco (approximately 136 million people, half of which are estimated to be women)” as some of the direct beneficiaries of the project (pg. 4).</p> <p>Gender Inputs: The project appraisal document does not indicate whether men, women, boys and girls were able to equitably participate in any of the project stages.</p> <p>Gender Outputs: The project appraisal document does not explicitly promote project outputs and outcomes that would equitably benefit women and men.</p> <p>Gender Impact: The project appraisal document fails to address the long term impacts of the water resource management programs on women, men, boys and girls.</p> <p>Recommendations: The project appraisal document makes virtually no attempt to be gender inclusive. To improve the gender inclusivity of the project appraisal document, the relationship between water resource management and gender in the MENA region should be explored to ensure that groups of women and men who are particularly vulnerable are appropriately considered. The project planning phase has also neglected participation from local men and women, who could have provided insight into what they could gain from the project and illustrated any negative impacts that may arise. The failure to identify gender inequalities and consult with local men and women leads to inadequate gender considerations in project activities and outputs. For instance, the second component of the project focuses on involving ‘local stakeholders’ in the project’s large scale water resource monitoring systems. Activities include things like holding local workshops, conducting study tours, and providing graduate fellowships, all of which women could benefit greatly from. The project document should target or set thresholds for women’s involvement in these activities and take steps that overcome barriers to their involvement in order to help ensure access to them. The project also fails to utilize sex-disaggregated data which should be used throughout the project cycle as a tool for identifying needs and determining project effectiveness. Finally, without considering the long term impacts of the project on women and men, including the likely alteration of the amount of water resources available for irrigation, the project may potentially produce negative gender impacts on the target population.</p>	<p>wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServlet/WDSP/IB/2011/05/26/000386194_20110526011918/Rendered/PDF/617030PADOP1170e0only0900BOX358362B.pdf</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

Annex II: Overview over Investments in MENA Region Scanned for OECD Rio Marker Climate Change Adaptation Relevance

	Project Title	Country	Project ID	Commitment Amount	Status	Approval Date	Funding Agency	Implementation Agency	Sectors	Completion Status
1	Development of Agricultural Statistics Grant for Algeria	Algeria	P116176	0.37	Active	17-Feb-09	Trust fund for Statistical Capacity Building	WB		Project Documents Unavailable
2	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	Algeria	4987	0.22	Approved	29-May-12	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Biodiversity	Not Climate Change Adaptation
3	Integrated Approach for Zero Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughzoul	Algeria	3927	8.24	Approved	24-Jun-09	GEF Trust Fund	UNEP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
4	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	Algeria	1087	0.10	Approved	21-Aug-01	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
5	Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities in Djibouti	Djibouti		4.66	Active	28-Jun-12	Adaptation Fund	UNDP		Analyzed
6	DJ Crisis Response - Social Safety Net Project	Djibouti	P130328	5.00	Active	12-Jun-12	WB-IDA	WB	Other Social Services	Analyzed
7	DJ- Power Access and Diversification Project Additional Financing II	Djibouti	P130493	5.20	Active	13-Jun-12	WB-IDA Credit from CRW (Crises Response Window)	WB	Oil and Gas/Energy and Mining	Not Climate Change Adaptation

8	DJ-Rural Community Development & Ware Mobilization - Additional Financing	Djibouti	P130515	3.00	Active	14-Jun-12	WB-IDA from CRW	WB	Animal production, public admin, water supply, irrigation, agricultural extension and research	Analyzed (combined with PRODERMO below)
9	DJ-Rural Community Development & Water Mobilization / PRODERMO	Djibouti	P117355	5.83	Active	14-Jun-11	WB-IDA, Borrower	WB	Animal production, public admin, water supply, irrigation, agricultural extension and research	Analyzed
10	CRISIS RESPONSE: EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN CAPITAL SOCIAL SAFETY NET	Djibouti	P120588	3.64	Active	21-Jun-10	Japan Social Development Fund	WB	Gender education, other social services, health	Bilateral
11	DJ-Urban Poverty Reduction Add Financing	Djibouti	P120190	2.90	Active	10-Jun-10	WB-IDA	WB	Other social services	Not Climate Change Adaptation
12	DJ-Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Monitoring System	Djibouti	P119878	0.90	Active	3-Mar-10	WB-Global Facility for Disaster Reduction & Recovery, Borrower	WB	Flood protection, Gender water/sanitation/flood protection, Info technology	Project Documents Unavailable
13	DJ-URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT	Djibouti	P088876	3.00	Active	29-Apr-08	WB-IDA, AfDB, Islamic Development Bank, French Agency for Development, Borrower	WB	Gender water/sanitation/flood protection, transportation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
14	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global	Djibouti	1947	0.23	Approved	18-Jan-05	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Not Climate Change

	Environmental Management									Adaptation
15	SIP-Harmonizing support: a national program integrating water harvesting schemes and sustainable land management	Djibouti	3529	0.96	Approved	21-Jan-09	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Land degradation	Analyzed
16	The Second National Drainage Project	Egypt	P045499	50.00	Active	15-Jun-00	WB-IBRD	WB	Irrigation and Drainage, Central Govt Admin	Not Climate Change Adaptation
17	EGYPT-Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project	Egypt	P073977	120.00	Active	3-May-05	WB-IBRD, Germany: Kreditanstalt Fur Wiede-raufbau (KFW), Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Development, Borrower	WB	Irrigation and Drainage	Analyzed
18	ONYX solid Waste Alexandria - Carbon	Egypt	P098737	0.00	Active	19-Feb-06	CDM-Carbon Offset	WB	Solid Waste Management	Not Climate Change Adaptation
19	Integrated Sanitation& Sewerage Infrastructure Project	Egypt	P094311	120.00	Active	20-Mar-08	WB-IBRD, Germany: GTZ, Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Development, Borrower	WB	Sanitation, Wastewater collection, Wastewater treatment	Not Climate Change Adaptation
20	EG-Ain Sokhna Power Project	Egypt	P100047	600.00	Active	29-Jan-09	WB-IBRD, AfDB, Arab Fund for Econ & Soc Devt, Borrower	WB	Thermal Power generation	Not Climate Change Adaptation

21	EG-LAND FILLING AND PROCESSING SERVICES FOR SOUTHERN ZONE IN CAIRO	Egypt	P110935	4.00	Active	30-Jun-08	Carbon Fund	WB	Solid Waste Management	Not Climate Change Adaptation
22	Regional Coordination for Improved Water	Egypt	P130801	1.05	Active	17-Jul-12	GEF Trust Fund	WB	Other Social Services	Analyzed
23	EG-Enhanced Water Resources Management	Egypt	P118090	6.68	Active	5-Jul-12	GEF Trust Fund, Local Sources of Borrowing Country, Borrower	WB	Public Admin-water, sanitation and flood protection, Irrigation and Drainage	Analyzed
24	Egypt - Wind Power Development Project	Egypt	P113416	70.00	Active	15-Jun-12	WB-IBRD, Clean Technology Fund, EC: European Investment Bank (EIB), Germany: KFW, Borrowing Agency, Borrower, Public-Private Infrastructure Facility	IBRD	Other renewable energy	Not Climate Change Adaptation
25	EG-Giza North Power Project	Egypt	P116194	600.00	Active	8-Jun-10	WB-IBRD, EC:EIB, OPEC Fund, Borrower	WB	Thermal Power generation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
26	PPP Transaction Advisory Services for Helwan Wastewater Treatment Project	Egypt	P-EG-EB0-001	0.91	Ongoing	31-Oct-11	AfDB, Middle Income Countries Fund (MICF), Delta	AfDB: CAPW	Water Supply & Sanitation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
27	Improv. Oper. Eff. Exist. Power Plants	Egypt	P-EG-F00-002		Ongoing	16-May-11	AfDB, MICF, Govt, Delta	AfDB	Energy & Power	Project Documents Unavailable

28	Taxi Replacement Project	Egypt	P-EG-IE0-004		Ongoing	12-Jan-10	AfDB, MICF, Delta, Project Government	AfDB	Human and Social Development, Economic & Financial Governance	Project Documents Unavailable
29	Preparation of a Master Plan for the Rehabilitation / Replacement of Major Hydraulic Structures	Egypt	P-EG-AAC-015	0.85	Ongoing	11-Oct-09	AfDB, Afircan Water Facility (AWF), MICF, Delta, Government	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
30	Master Plan for the Rehabilitation of Control Structure (Nile)	Egypt	P-EG-AAC-014		Ongoing	11-Mar-09	AfDB, AWF, Delta	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
31	Gabel Elasar Wastewater Treatment Plant (Stage II Phrase II) Project	Egypt	P-EG-E00-001		Ongoing	10-Jul-09	AfDB, Governmentt, Co-Financier, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
32	Feasibility Study for the Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Zefta Barrage	Egypt	P-EG-AAC-007		Ongoing	15-Jun-09	AfDB, MICF, Delta, Project Government	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
33	Comprehensive Study and Project Preparation for the Nubaria and Ismailia Canals	Egypt	P-EG-AAC-003		Ongoing	18-Oct-07	AfDB, AWF, Delta	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
34	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region	Egypt		6.9	Active	28-Jun-12	AF	WFP		Analyzed
35	Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Development	Egypt	1335	3.00	Under Implementation	28-Aug-06	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
36	IRAN - Alborz Integrated Land and Water Management Project	Iran	P071170	120.00	Active	26-May-05	WB-IBRD, Borrower	WB	Irrigation and Drainage	Analyzed

37	Carbon Sequestration in the Desertified Rangelands of Hossien Abad, South Khorasan, through Community-based Management	Iran	673	0.75	Approved	12-Jan-01	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
38	MENARID Institutional S strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	Iran	2732	4.45	CEO Endorsed	24-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Analyzed
39	SFM Rehabilitation of Forest Landscapes and Degraded Land with Particular Attention to Saline Soils and Areas Prone to Wind Erosion	Iran	3450	2.67	IA Approved	16-Nov-07	GEF Trust Fund	FAO	Multi Focal Area	Not Climate Change Adaptation
40	Building National Capacity to Implement the National Biosafety Framework of Islamic Republic of Iran and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Iran	3730	0.75	CEO approved	6-Jul-09	GEF Trust Fund	UNEP	Biodiversity	Not Climate Change Adaptation
41	Integrated National Energy Strategy TA Additional Financing	Iraq	P121980	1.90	Active	30-Nov-10	WB-Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF), Borrower	WB	Oil and gas, Power, General energy	Not Climate Change Adaptation
42	IQ: Integrated National Energy Strategy Technical Assistance	Iraq	P111074	5.00	Active	30-Dec-09	WB-IRTF	WB	Oil and gas, Power, General energy	Not Climate Change Adaptation
43	Secondary Cities Development Strategy Program	Jordan	P121762		Active		WB-Cities Alliance	WB		Project Documents Unavailable
44	Jordan Energy Efficiency	Jordan	P108064	44.63	Active	24-Feb-09	GEF (Unspecified), France: French Agency for Development,	WB	General Energy Sector, Banking	Not Climate Change Adaptation

							Foreign Private Comml Sources, Fonds Francais De L'Environnement Mondial, Borrower			
45	JO-Amman Landfill Gas Recovery	Jordan	P107410	15.00	Active	15-Jan-09	Carbon Fund	WB	Solid Waste Management	Not Climate Change Adaptation
46	JO-Amman Solid Waste Management & Carbon Finance	Jordan	P104960	40.50	Active	30-Sep-08	WB-IBRD, Borrower	WB	Solid Waste Management, Public Administration- Water, sanitation & flood protection	Not Climate Change Adaptation
47	Promotion of a Wind Power Market	Jordan	P093201	141.90	Active	26-Jun-08	GEF Trust Fund, Foreign Private Comml Sources, Borrower	WB	Renewable Energy, Central Govt Admin	Not Climate Change Adaptation
48	Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Jordan Rift Valley GEF	Jordan	P075534	12.70	Active	12-Jun-07	GEF Trust Fund, NGO of Borrowing Country, Borrower	WB	Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry; Govt Admin	Not Climate Change Adaptation
49	JO-Amman East Power Plant	Jordan	P094306	375.00	Active	13-Mar- 07	WB-IBRD, Japan: Sumitomo Bank Ltd, Japan Bank for Intl Coop (JBIC), Foreign Private Comml Sources, Borrower	WB	Thermal Power Generation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
50	JO-ODS Phaseout II	Jordan	P049706	3.80	Active	6-Oct-96	Montreal Protocol Investment Fund	WB	Petrochemicals & Fertilizers, Govt Admin	Bilateral

51	Energy Efficiency Investment Support Framework	Jordan	3671	1.00	Under Implementation	10-Mar-08	GEF Trust Fund	WB	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
52	Badia Ecosystem and Livelihoods Project (BELP)	Jordan	5026	3.33	CEO Endorsed	9-Nov-11	GEF Trust Fund	WB	Multi Focal Area	Not Climate Change Adaptation
53	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	Jordan	1573	1.00	CEO Approved	3-Jan-02	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
54	MENARID Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	Jordan	2631	6.45	IA Approved	24-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund	IFAD	Multi Focal Area	Analyzed
55	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Silvo-Pastoral and Rangeland Landscapes in the Pockets of Poverty of Jordan	Jordan	3932	1.00	CEO Approved	18-Sep-09	GEF Trust Fund	IFAD	Biodiversity	Analyzed
56	Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change	Jordan	580	0.88	CEO Approved	15-Dec-97	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Project Documents Unavailable
57	LB- GREATER BEIRUT WATER SUPPLY	Lebanon	P103063	200.00	Active	16-Dec-10	WB-IBRD, Local Sources of Borrowing country, Borrower	WB	Water Supply, Public Administration	Analyzed
58	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	Lebanon		7.86	Active	28-Jun-12	Adaptation Fund	IFAD		Analyzed
59	SFM Safeguarding and Restoring Lebanon's Woodland Resources	Lebanon	3028	0.98	Under Implementation		GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Land degradation	Not Climate Change Adaptation

60	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Morocco	P121271	5.18	Active	5-Jul-12	GEF (Unspecified), Borrower	WB	General Ag, fishing and forestry, Gender water, sanitation and flood protection	Analyzed
61	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	Morocco	P117081	4.35	Active	17-May-11	GEF Trust Fund, Borrower	WB	Agricultural extension and research, Public administration, Crops, Irrigation and drainage	Analyzed
62	Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Sectors	Morocco	3967	4.35	CEO Endorsed	24-Jun-11	GEF-Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	WB	Climate Change	Project Documents Unavailable
63	MA-Regional Potable Water Supply Systems Project	Morocco	P100397	175.00	Active	15-Jun-10	WB-IBRD, Borrower	WB	Water Supply, Public Administration	Not Climate Change Adaptation
64	MA-Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture in the Oum Er Rbia Basin	Morocco	P093719	70.00	Active	27-May-10	WB-IBRD, Borrower	WB	Irrigation and Drainage, Public Administration	Analyzed
65	MA-Support to ONE (Office National de l'Electricité)	Morocco	P104265	150.00	Active	10-Jun-08	WB-IBRD	WB	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity, Other Renewable Energy, General energy sector	Not Climate Change Adaptation
66	National Irrigation Water Saving Programme Support Project (PAPNEEI)	Morocco	P-MA-AAZ-005	79.71	Ongoing	21-Feb-11	AfDB, MICF, Delta, Project Government	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries	Analyzed
67	Project to Upgrade Drinking Water Supply in the Rabat – Casablanca	Morocco	P-MA-E00-008	275.86	Ongoing	5-Dec-10	AfDB, Co-financier (Unidentified)	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Analyzed

	Coastal Area									
68	Project d'appui au programme national d'économie d'eau d'irrigation au Maroc	Morocco	P-MA-AAC-014		Ongoing	14-Dec-09	AfDB, Project Government, Delta	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
69	Programme de développement du réseau de transport et de répartition d'électricité	Morocco	P-MA-FAC-014		Ongoing	12-Feb-09	AfDB, Co-financier, Delta	AfDB	Energy & Power	Project Documents Unavailable in English
70	Projet de sauvegarde et de développement socio-territorial des oasis du sud	Morocco	P-MA-AAZ-002		Ongoing	28-Apr-09	AfDB, MICF, Govt	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries	Project Documents Unavailable
71	NINTH DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT	Morocco	P-MA-E00-006	101.50	Ongoing	21-Jul-06	AfDB, Co-financier, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
72	Dixième projet d'AEP	Morocco	P-MA-E00-007		Ongoing	19-Nov-08	AfDB, Co-financier	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
73	Recharge de la nappe du Haouz	Morocco	P-MA-EAZ-003		Ongoing	1-Dec-09	AfDB, AWF, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
74	Ain Beni Mathar, Morocco Solar Thermal Power Station Project	Morocco	P-MA-FAC-012		Ongoing	3-Feb-05	AfDB	AfDB	Energy & Power	Project Documents Unavailable
75	The Middle Atlas Forest Restoration project	Morocco	2275	0.97	Active	3-Apr-05	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Project Documents Unavailable
76	Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Value Chains for Mediterranean Medicinal	Morocco	3919	0.95	CEO	12-Mar-	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Biodiversity	Not Climate Change

	and Aromatic Plants				Approved	09				Adaptation
77	Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative (NHDI) in Morocco	Morocco	3166	0.46	CEO Approved	8-Sep-09	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Project Documents Unavailable
78	MENARID Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco	Morocco	2632	6	IA Approved	24-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund	IFAD	Multi Focal Area	Project Documents Unavailable
79	Energy Efficiency Codes in Residential Buildings and Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and Hospital Buildings in Morocco	Morocco	2554	3	IA Approved	1-Aug-06	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
80	Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management	Syria	1169	3.29	IA Approved	16-May-03	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Biodiversity	Not Climate Change Adaptation
81	LGGE Energy Efficiency Code in Buildings	Syria	3828	3.6	CEO Endorsed	8-Jun-10	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Project Documents Unavailable
82	4th Northwest Mountainous & Forested Areas Development Project (PNO4)	Tunisia	P119140	41.6	Active	20-Dec-10	WB-IBRD, Local Communities, Borrower	WB	Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Irrigation & Drainage, Animal Production	Analyzed
83	Tunisia Second Natural Resources Management Project	Tunisia	P086660	36.1	Active	17-Jun-10	WB-IBRD, Local Communities,	WB	Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	Analyzed

							Borrower			
84	TUN GEF Second Natural Resources Management	Tunisia	P112568	9.73	Active	17-Jun-10	GEF Trust Fund, Global Environment-Associated IBRD Fund, Local Communities, Borrower	WB	Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	Analyzed
85	Tunisia Northern Tunis Wastewater Project	Tunisia	P117082	52	Active	17-Jun-10	WB-IBRD, Borrower	IBRD	Wastewater Collection and Transportation, Public Administration-Water, Sanitation & Flood Protection	Analyzed
86	TN-GEF Northern Tunis Wastewater Project	Tunisia	P118131	8.03	Active	17-Jun-10	GEF Trust Fund, Global Environment-Associated IBRD Fund, Borrower	WB	Wastewater Collection and Transportation, Public Administration-Water, Sanitation & Flood Protection	Analyzed
87	TN-CBF Sidi Daoud Wind Farm Project	Tunisia	P115314	5	Active	5-Apr-10	Carbon Fund	WB	Renewable Energy	Not climate change adaptation
88	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Investment	Tunisia	P104266	55	Active	30-Jun-09	WB-IBRD	IBRD	Energy efficiency in power sector, Other renewable energy	Not Climate Change Adaptation

89	Second Water Sector Investment	Tunisia	P095847	30.6	Active	19-May-09	WB-IBRD, AfDB, France: French Agency for Development, Bilateral Agencies, Borrower	IBRD and AfDB	Irrigation and drainage, Water supply, General water, sanitation and flood protection sector	Analyzed
90	TN-Tunis West Sewerage	Tunisia	P099811	66.8	Active	6-Jul-06	WB-IBRD, Borrower	IBRD	Wastewater Treatment & Disposal, Wastewater Collection and Transportation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
91	Tunisia- Jebel Chekir Solid Waste Carbon	Tunisia	P099670	0	Active	10-Apr-06	Carbon Offset	WB	Solid Waste Management	Not Climate Change Adaptation
92	Tunisia- Nine landfills Carbon Finance	Tunisia	P099672	22	Active	10-Apr-06	Carbon Offset	WB	Solid Waste Management	Not Climate Change Adaptation
93	Urban Water Supply Project	Tunisia	P064836	38.03	Active	17-Nov-05	WB-IBRD, Borrower	IBRD	Water Supply, Central Govt Admin	Not Climate Change Adaptation
94	Gulf of Gabes Marine and Coastal Resources Protection Project	Tunisia	P069460	6.31	Active	10-Mar-05	GEF (Unspecified), Borrower	WB	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector, general agriculture, fishing & forestry, gen public admin	Not Climate Change Adaptation
95	Projet d'amélioration de la qualité des eaux épurées	Tunisia	P-TN-EBA-001		Ongoing	1-Nov-12	AfDB, Project Government, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable

96	RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (RDWS)	Tunisia	P-TN-E00-005	136.4	Ongoing	10-Dec-11	AfDB, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Not Climate Change Adaptation
97	Etude stratégie assainissement eau Tunisie	Tunisia	P-TN-E00-004		Ongoing	12-Apr-09	AfDB, MICF, Co-financier	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
98	Projet Routier VI	Tunisia	P-TN-DBO-010		Ongoing	15-Sep-10	AfDB, Govt, Delta	AfDB	Transport	Project Documents Unavailable
99	Eau 2050	Tunisia	P-TN-EAZ-003		Ongoing	1-Oct-11	AfDB-AWF, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
100	SINEAU	Tunisia	P-TN-EAZ-002		Ongoing	22-Dec-09	AfDB-AWF, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
101	STUDY ON EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING DISEASES TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM	Tunisia	P-TN-IBE-001	269.11	Ongoing	11-Mar-09	AfDB-MICF, Govt	AfDB	Human and Social Development, Health	Analyzed
102	Appui aux groupements de développement agricole	Tunisia	P-TN-AAC-013		Ongoing	20-Oct-09	AfDB-MICF, Govt, Delta	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries	Project Documents Unavailable
103	Etude de PCI dans le grand Tunis	Tunisia	P-TN-E00-003		Ongoing		AfDB-MICF, Govt, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
104	Amélioration des taux d'approvisionnement en eau potable Bizerte et Béja	Tunisia	P-TN-E00-002		Ongoing	28-Sep-09	AfDB-MICF, Govt	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable

105	Etude désalement eau de mer de Zaarat	Tunisia	P-TN-E00-001		Ongoing	5-Aug-09	AfDB-FAPA, Govt, Delta	AfDB	Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable in English
106	Programme routier V	Tunisia	P-TN-DB0-009		Ongoing	6-Nov-08	AfDB, Project Government, Delta	AfDB	Transport	Project Documents Unavailable
107	Projet d'investissement dans le secteur de l'eau - PISEAU - Phase II	Tunisia	P-TN-AAC-009		Ongoing	12-Nov-08	AfDB, Project Government, Co-financier, Delta	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries, Water Supply & Sanitation	Project Documents Unavailable
108	Projet de développement agricole intégré (PDAI) de Kairouan	Tunisia	P-TN-007-AAO	39.15	Ongoing	29-Mar-06	AfDB	AfDB	Agriculture & Agro-industries	Not Climate Change Adaptation
109	Second Natural Resources Management Project	Tunisia	3669	9.73	CEO Endorsed	23-Sep-08	GEF Trust Fund	WB	Multi Focal Area	Analyzed
110	MENARID Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate	Tunisia	2709	5	IA Approved	24-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund	IFAD	Multi Focal Area	Climate Change Adaptation Not Principle or Significant
111	Self-Assessment of National Capacity in Tunisia to Manage the Global Environment	Tunisia	1703	0.2	IA Approved	26-Sep-02	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Not Climate Change Adaptation
112	Labor Intensive Public Works Project	Yemen	P122594	65	Active	1-May-12	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation

113	RY-Biogas Digesters: An Integrated Solution for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Change Mitigation in Yemen	Yemen	P119160	2.61	Active	1-May-12	Japan Social Development Fund	WB		Bilateral - Not Analyzed
114	Yemen Health & Population	Yemen	P094755	37	Active	22-Feb-11	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
115	Yemen Public Finance Modernization Project	Yemen	P117363	12	Active	20-Dec-10	WB-IDA	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
116	RY-LOSS REDUCTION PROJECT (Clean Development Mechanism-CDM)	Yemen	P110603	28	Active	22-Jun-10	WB-Carbon Fund, Prototype Carbon Fund	WB		Not Climate Change Adaptation
117	Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project	Yemen	P117608	10	Active	17-Jun-10	WB-IDA	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
118	RY: Strengthening the Powerless Groups through a Family-Community Led Programs	Yemen	P118211	2.74	Active	1-Jun-10	Japan Social Development Fund	WB		Bilateral - Not Analyzed
119	Agro-biodiversity and Adaptation	Yemen	P103922	5.3	Active	27-May-10	GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation, Local Communities, Borrower, Japan Policy And Human Resources Development Fund	WB		Analyzed
120	Second Port Cities Development Project	Yemen	P088435	35	Active	25-May-10	WB-IDA	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation

121	RY-Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP)	Yemen	P107050	23	Active	25-May-10	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
122	Yemen Water for Urban centers- Output-based service provision by private operators	Yemen	P111757	14	Active	31-Mar-10	WB-Global Partnership On Output-Based Aid, Borrower	WB		Bilateral - Not Analyzed
123	RY: Social Fund for Development IV	Yemen	P117949	60	Active	30-Mar-10	WB-IDA	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
124	RY-Rural Energy Access Project	Yemen	P092211	117.1	Active	19-May-09	WB-IDA, AfDB, Bilateral Agencies (Unidentified), Borrower, Islamic Development Bank, and German Development Service	WB		Not Climate Change Adaptation
125	RY-FLOOD PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION ADDITIONAL FINANCING II	Yemen	P115178	41	Active	24-Mar-09	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Analyzed
126	Yemen-Water Sector Support	Yemen	P107037	340.55	Active	24-Feb-09	WB-IDA, Germany: KFW, Netherlands: Ministry Of Foreign Affairs / Ministry Of Development, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
127	Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project	Yemen	P109219	22.06	Active	29-Jan-08	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation

128	Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project	Yemen	P089259	33.8	Active	6-Jul-06	WB-IDA, Local Communities, Local Sources Of Borrowing Country, Borrower	IDA		Analyzed
129	RY Power Sector	Yemen	P086865	50	Active	23-May-06	WB-IDA, Foreign Multilateral Institutions (Unidentified), Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
130	Fisheries Resource Management and Conservation	Yemen	P086886	25	Active	15-Dec-05	WB-IDA, European Commission, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
131	Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project	Yemen	P070092	50	Active	1-Nov-01	WB-IDA, Borrower	IDA		Not Climate Change Adaptation
132	Yemen's PPCR Strategic Program	Yemen			Active		CIF-Strategic Climate Fund	WB/IFC		Analyzed
133	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Yemen	3840	4.5	Council Approved	25-Jun-09	GEF Least Developed Countries Fund, Project Government Contribution, Private Sector Loan	WB	Climate Change	Analyzed
134	MENARID - Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen	Yemen	3267	4	CEO Endorsed	16-Nov-07	GEF Trust Fund, Project Government Contribution, Multilateral Agencies (Unidentified)	WB	Climate Change	Analyzed

135	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environment Management	Yemen	1743	0.2	IA Approved	31-Dec-03	GEF Trust Fund, Government Contribution, Project Development Fund	UNDP	Multi Focal Area	Not Climate Change Adaptation
136	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities (Phase II)	Yemen	833	0.1	CEO Approved	19-Apr-00	GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Climate Change	Not Climate Change Adaptation
137	MED Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program "Sustainable MED"	Regional	3977			24-Jun-09	GEF Trust Fund	WB	International Waters	Project Documents Unavailable
138	MENARID Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (PROGRAM)	Regional	3423		Endorsed	24-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund	IFAD	Multi Focal Area	Analyzed
139	MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean	regional	3990	2.30	Endorsed	3-Feb-10	GEF Trust Fund, UNEP, Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), Global Water Partnership	UNEP	International Waters	Analyzed
140	Formulation of an Action Programme for the Integrated Management of the Shared Nubian Aquifer	Regional	2020	9.75	Under Implementation	21-Jun-05	GEF Trust Fund, Government, UNESCO	UNDP	International Waters	Project Does Not Focus on MENA
141	Mainstreaming Groundwater Considerations into the Integrated Management of the Nile River Basin	Regional	3321	1.00	Under Implementation	3-Jul-07	GEF Trust Fund, Project Government, IAEA, NBI	UNDP	International Waters	Not Climate Change Adaptation

142	MENARID Cross Cutting M & E Functions and Knowledge Management for INRM within the MENARID Programme Framework	Regional	3628	1.60	PPG Approved	5-May-08	GEF Trust Fund, Project Government, Bilateral Aid Agency (Unidentified)	IFAD	Land degradation	Project Documents Unavailable
143	MENARID Reducing Risks to the Sustainable Management of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS)	Regional	3645	0.96	IA Approved	29-Apr-08	GEF Trust Fund, Project Government, Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial, AfDB, Office of Strategic Services	UNEP	International Waters	Not Climate Change Adaptation
144	5M- Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building in Cooperation with NASA	Regional	P117170	5.64	Active	9-Jun-11	GEF Trust Fund	WB	Irrigation and Drainage, Public Administration	



Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung

The Green Political Foundation

www.us.boell.org

