



ADAPTATION FUND

Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP): Roles and Responsibilities

Dr Dirk Lamberts
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THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY AND THE GENDER POLICY

- Operational Policy and Guidelines (OPG) determining the modalities for financing by the Fund
- AF Board adopted ESP in November 2013 and GP in March 2016
- New OPGs, operationalisation with tiered introduction
- ESP and GP: similarities but also different
 - Main difference:
 - ESP focuses on ***preventing unwanted negative*** environmental and social ***impacts*** from AF activities
 - GP focuses on ***promoting desired positive impacts*** from AF activities
 - Reflected in the approach to project/programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY

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Main characteristics of the ESP

- Goal: avoid unnecessary environmental and social harms as a result of AF-funded projects/programmes
- Compared to other, similar policies – e.g. World Bank, Development Banks, GCF – similarities and differences: innovative and more objective (less opinion) and more accountable

Underlying principles and concepts:

- Not prescriptive on how compliance is achieved or demonstrated. **As long as:**
- Evidence-based
- Risk-based
- Comprehensive
- Safeguarding efforts commensurate with the risks
- Categorisation (inconsequential)
- Risks to be identified against 15 principles

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY

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Integrated in Direct Access modality

- Key role for IEs (and EEs)
- Identification of risks → risk/impact assessment → Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) → monitoring and reporting
- Link with the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) of the IE

THE GENDER POLICY

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- The Gender Policy (GP) builds on the ESP, in particular its ***risk*** principles on
 - Access and Equity
 - Marginalised and vulnerable groups
 - Human rights
- The GP expands the ESP principle of Gender equity and women's empowerment' to ***promote*** gender equality:
 - equal rights
 - equal responsibilities
 - equal opportunities
 - equal access of women and men;
 - equal consideration of their respective interests, needs and priorities

THE GENDER POLICY

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Gender Policy in project/programme proposals

- Comprehensive
- Specific gender elements in the design of its adaptation activities and expected outputs.
- Initial gender assessment
 - Selecting gender-responsive indicators
 - Designing gender-responsive implementation and monitoring arrangements
- Screening of proposals for gender responsiveness by AFBS and partners
- Consultation of stakeholders in a gender-equal way
- Guidance document (March 2017)

ACCREDITED! NOW WHAT?

(10,000,000 USD CONDITIONALLY AVAILABLE)

AMONG THE CONDITIONS: ESP AND GP COMPLIANCE

ESP and GP considerations in preparing project/programme proposals: steps and roles and responsibilities

Project/programme proposal

ESP categorisation *

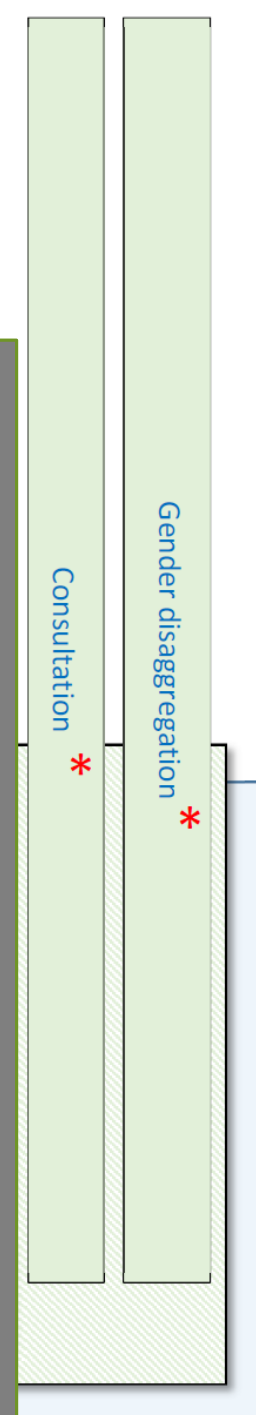
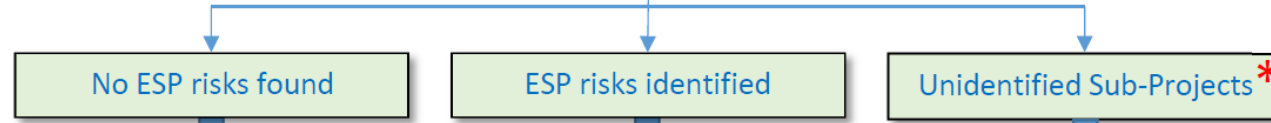
ESP risks identification *

Consultation *

Gender disaggregation *

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

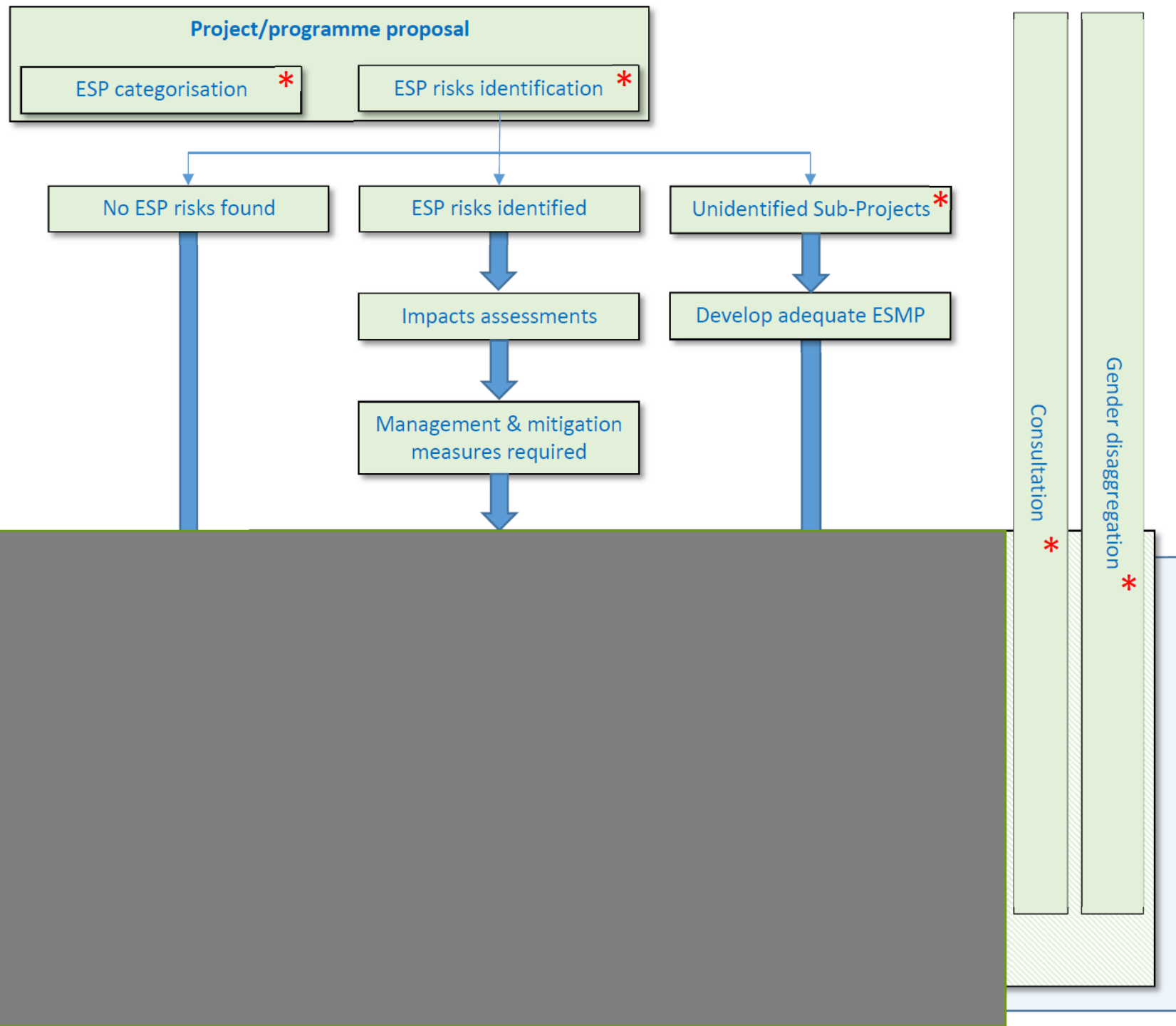
| Checklist of environmental and social principles | No further assessment required for compliance (NO RISK) | Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance (YES THERE IS RISK) |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Compliance with the Law</i> | X | |
| <i>Access and Equity</i> | | X |
| <i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i> | | X |
| <i>Human Rights</i> | X | |
| <i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i> | X | |
| <i>Core Labour Rights</i> | | X |
| <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> | | X |
| <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i> | X | |
| <i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i> | | X |
| <i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i> | | X |
| <i>Climate Change</i> | X | |
| <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i> | X | |
| <i>Public Health</i> | | X |
| <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i> | | X |
| <i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i> | | X |

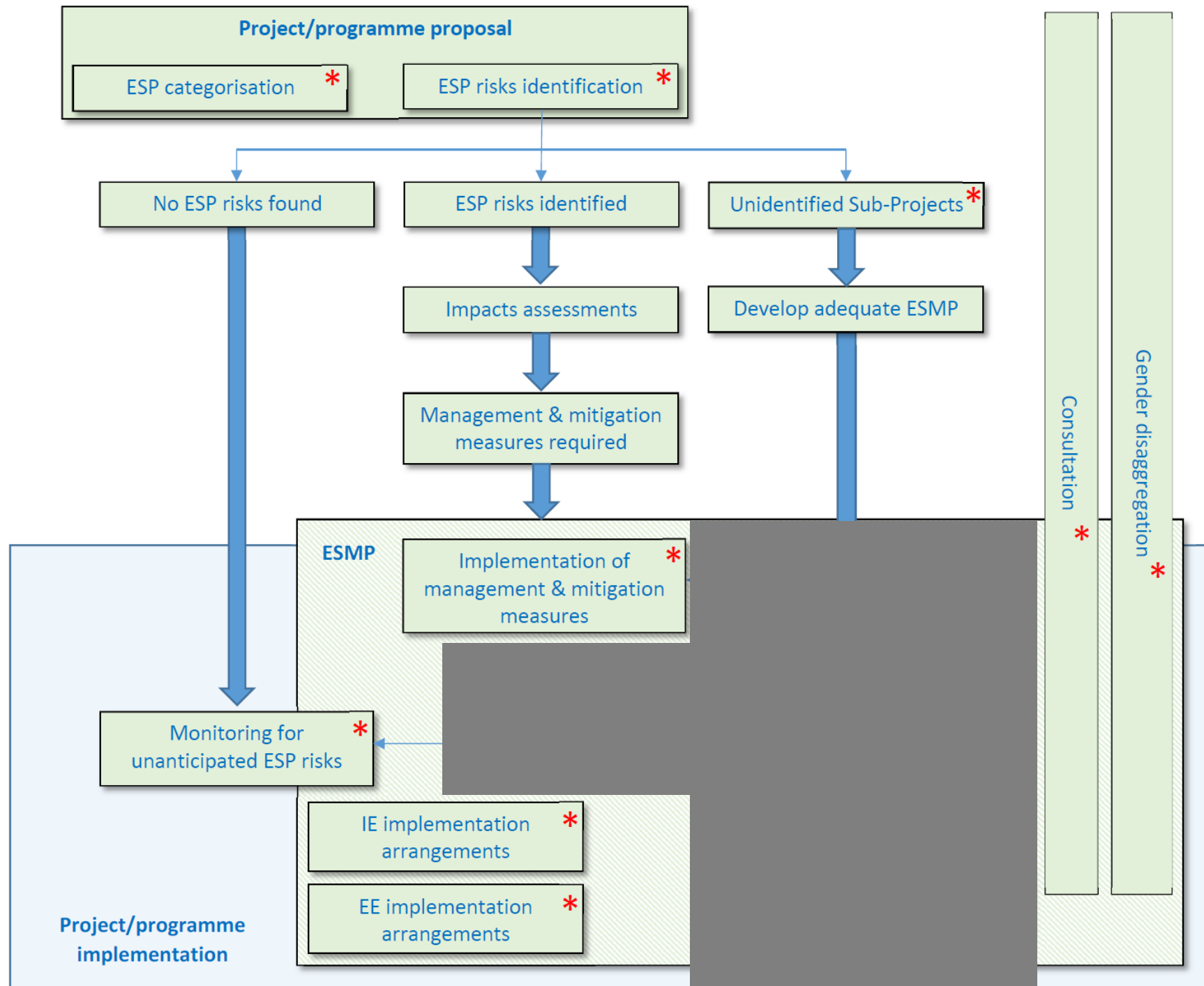


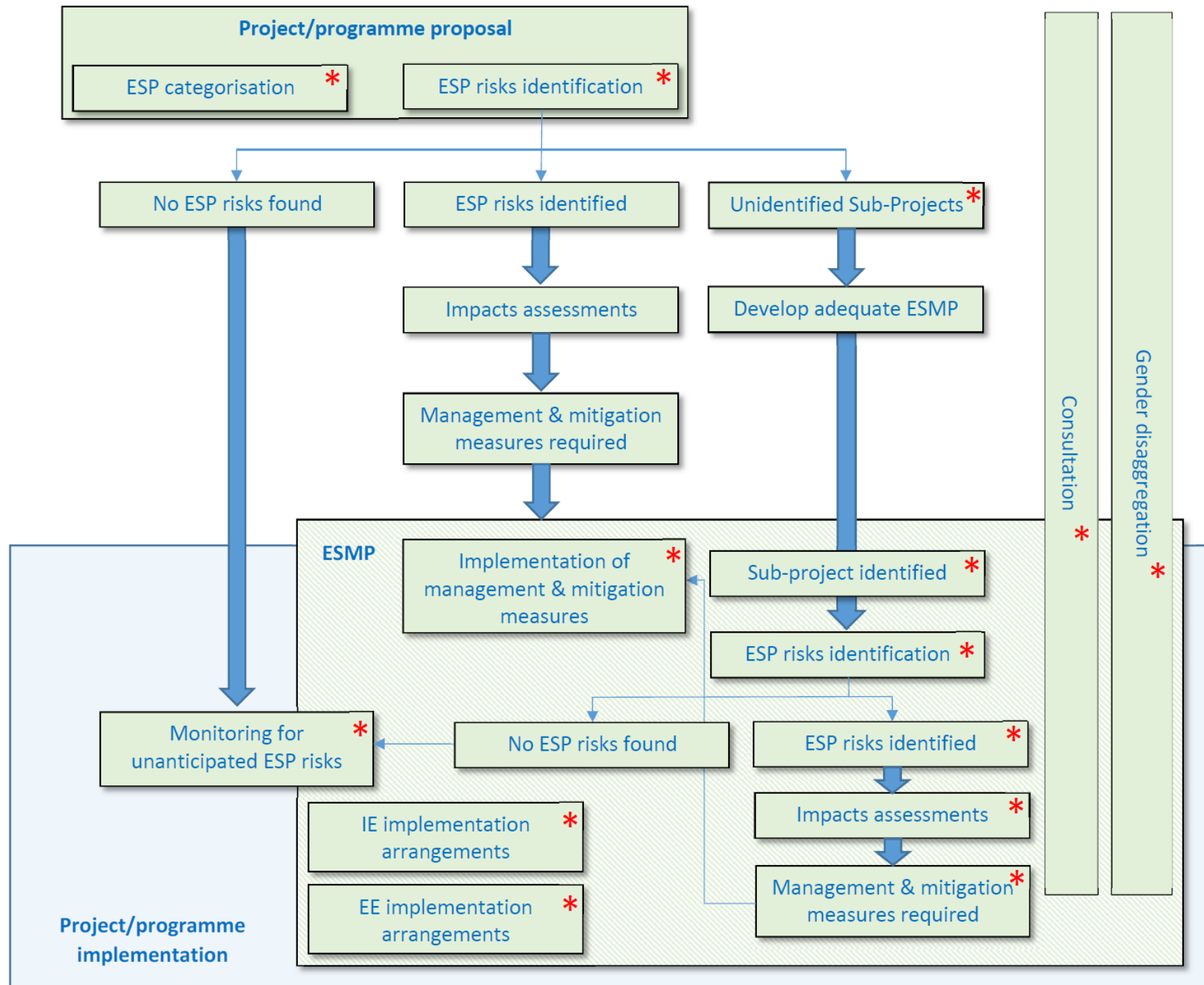
UNIDENTIFIED SUB-PROJECTS (USPs)

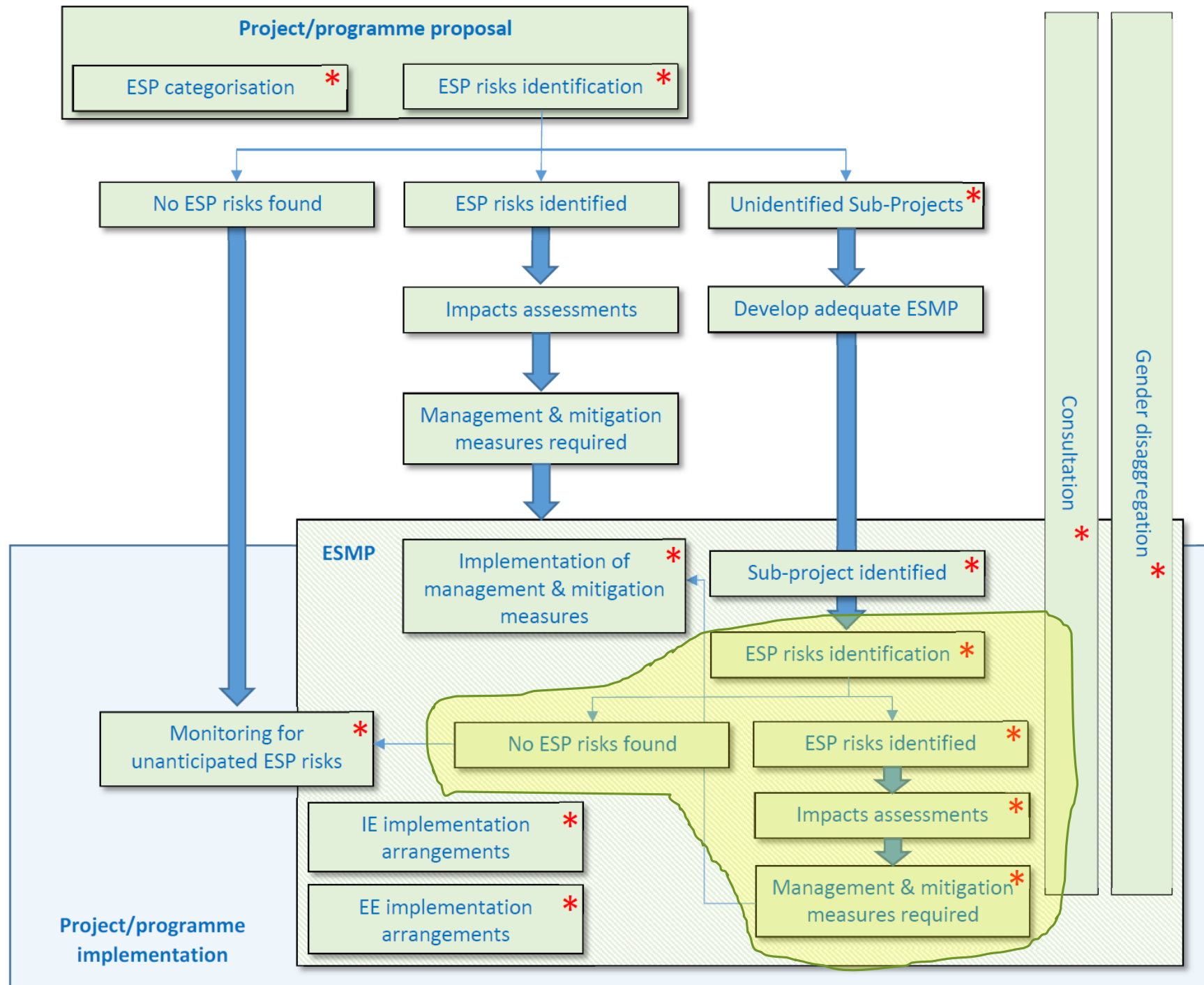
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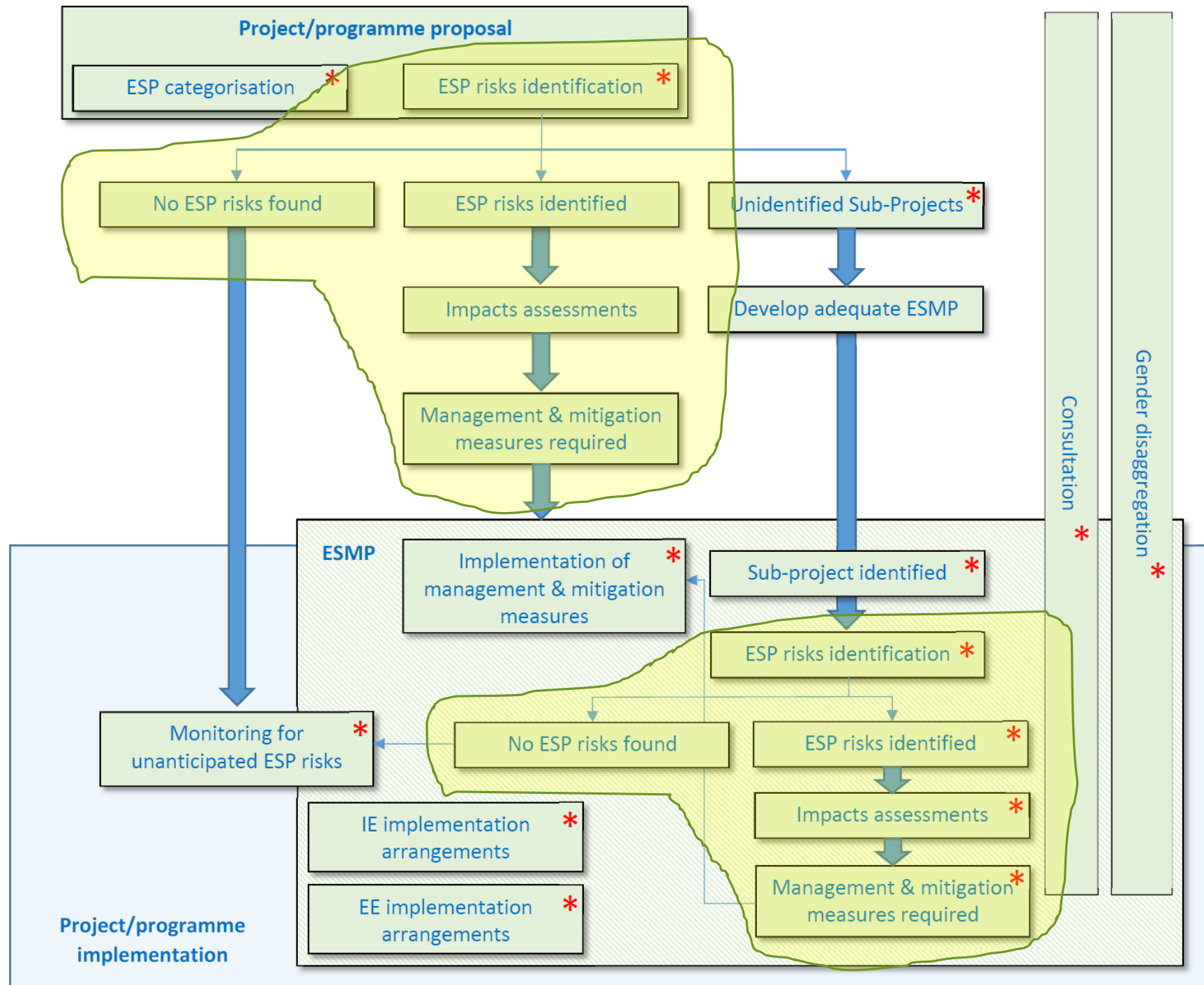
- ESP requires that environmental and social risks associated with all the activities have been identified at the time of submission of the proposal.
- All project/programme activities by then have been formulated to the extent that effective identification of all environmental and social risks is possible.
- Effective environmental and social risks identification takes into account risk factors inherent to an activity as well as the specific environmental and social context in which the activity will take place. The combination of both inherent and environmental factors determines the level and nature of the risk of undesirable negative environmental and social impacts. If not both are known: the activity is a USP.
- Justification of inevitability of USP
- To ensure that all funding requests are treated equally and fairly in terms of ESP and GP compliance: responsibility of IE
- Generally, including USPs in AF projects/programmes significantly compromises the likelihood of achieving the safeguard outcomes that are required by the ESP.













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