

Social Dimensions and Gender and Development Policies

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ADB

I. Social Dimensions and Policy Requirements on Social Analysis

Bank Policy and Operational Procedure C3: Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations (April 2007)

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Operations/OM-C3.pdf>

What are Social 'Dimensions'?

- Different from social 'sectors'
- Cross-cutting across all sectors and relevant to all lending modalities
- Not just 'negative' impacts
- About how social elements (e.g., gender, ethnicity/race/caste, age, poverty status, and social systems built around them) influence people's decision-making, access to services, resources, opportunities and ability to cope with risks
- In ADB, (i) participation; (ii) gender equity; (iii) social safeguards; and (iv) management of social risks

Policy Principles

ADB-financed activities to promote:

- Greater inclusiveness and equity in access to services, resources, and opportunities
- Greater empowerment of people
- Greater sense of security and ability to manage risks



Actions Required for DMCs and ADB by BP/OP C3:

- Encourage consultation and participation of stakeholders
- Address gender considerations
- Conduct social analysis in preparing country and subregional partnerships strategies and projects
- Integrate results of social analysis into CPS strategies and project designs
- Integrate SD into project performance management system to monitor targets, indicators, and legal covenants related to SD

Incorporating SD into Projects

- Social Analysis and Project/Program Designs
 - A tool that needs to be applied to ALL public and private sector ADB-financed projects/programs (mandatory, OM C3)
- Steps taken:
 - Understand social context
 - Assess appropriateness and feasibility of proposed project/program approaches from people's perspectives
 - Assess potential social impacts
 - Identify possible actions to maximize positive social impacts and minimize and mitigate adverse impacts
- Project documents:
 - Concept paper
 - PPTA paper (ADB) – Initial Poverty and Social Analysis (IPSA)
 - PPTA Consultant Draft Final Report – Full Social Analysis
 - RRP – Summary Poverty and Social Analysis (SPRSS)
 - PAM – Social designs and SPRSS reflected
 - During implementation – Project status reports, mid-term review reports, project completion report

Policies and Strategies on Social Development

- OM on Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations
- Policy on Gender and Development
- Policy on Cooperation with NGOs
- Social Protection Strategy
- Social Safeguard Policies

**II. Policy on Gender and
Development
(BP/OP C2)
1998, updated in 2006**

<http://www.adb.org/gender/>

GAD Policy Principles

- Address gender issues upstream in CPSs, including the preparation of country gender assessments
- Increase the number of loans directly addressing gender disparities, including targeted projects in certain socio-cultural environment
- Mainstream gender in all sectors
- Build gender and development capacity in DMCs
- Increase the number of female professional staff in ADB including senior levels

Actions Required for DMCs and ADB by BP/OP C2:

- Conduct country gender assessment (CGAs) to prepare a country gender strategy as part of CPS
- Conduct gender analysis as part of project social analysis
 - Initial Poverty and Social Analysis – screening
 - Full Social Analysis – for projects with potential for addressing gender equalities or significantly mainstream gender concerns, prepare a project gender plan
 - Project gender plan to include (i) key gender issues; (ii) specific gender actions and provisions in project components; (iii) implementation arrangement and budget; (iv) monitoring and evaluation
 - Projects are classified into (i) GAD theme; (ii) effective gender mainstreaming; (iii) some gender benefits; (iv) no gender benefits and monitored by ADB
- Systematically monitor and evaluate gender inputs, outputs, and outcomes as part of the overall project M&E

Where gender is effectively mainstreamed... Results

- Bangladesh 2nd Participatory Livestock: Women 98% beneficiaries (far exceeding 70% target); 25,000 farmer groups, 600,000 microloans, resulting in growing income levels
- Nepal Rural Infrastructure Development Project: Women's participation in road construction increased from 11% (2002) to 25% (2006) directly providing more income generation opportunities to women
- Cambodia Rural Credit and Savings Project: Women 80% of borrowers (far exceeding 50% target), resulting in repayment rates over 95% and their income improvement

Trends in 1998-2007

Solid and steady progress noted across all areas of ADB operations till 2005 but some concerns of decline more recently

- CPSs – virtually all include a gender strategy
 - 21 country gender assessment prepared
- Loans in with gender mainstreaming increased
 - 1998 - 15%
 - 2004 - 38%
 - 2007 - 29%
- No. of Female Professional Staff increased
 - 1998 - 19%
 - 2004 - 30%
 - 2007 - 29%

Institutional Environment for GAD

- 'Gender equity' one of the five drivers of change in Strategy 2020 –an element for 'inclusive' growth
- Annually, ADB reports on results
- ADB President's 4 commitments to MDG3 (31 July 2008)
- GAD Plan of Action 2008-2010
- External Forum on Gender

The GAD Plan of Action 2008-2010

- ***Project gender mainstreaming*** - Continue what has been gained in the past but expand into new sectors, regions, and financing modalities
- ***Project implementation*** - Improve implementation of projects with GD theme or mainstreaming
- ***Policy dialogue*** - Work with national focal agencies (not just women's ministry but also line ministries concerned) to strengthen gender in CPS
- Improve ***ADB's organizational effectiveness*** in addressing GAD

For more, contact:

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