

The ABCs of IDA

CLIMATE CHANGE



This publication is a product of the Development Finance Vice Presidency of the World Bank Group

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June 2016

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ABCS OF IDA: CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change presents a clear, near-term threat to efforts to end poverty. Poor people and poor countries are vulnerable to a wide range of climate-related shocks—natural disasters that destroy assets and livelihoods; waterborne diseases and pests that become more prevalent during heat waves, floods, or droughts; crop failure from reduced rainfall; and spikes in food prices that follow extreme weather events.

Ending poverty and addressing climate change cannot be considered in isolation. Without rapid, inclusive and climate-informed development, climate change could result in more than 100 million additional people living in poverty by 2030.

For these reasons, climate change is an urgent priority for the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest. From 2011 through 2015, IDA provided on average \$2.1 billion a year to help countries adapt to the effects of

climate change and \$2.2 billion a year to mitigate the effects.

IDA helps countries cope with climate change by bringing new solutions—such as better weather data and forecasting, drought resistant crops, pioneering disaster insurance, and cyclone-resistant houses and warning systems.

IDA also helps countries mitigate the impacts of climate change by finding innovative ways to harness energy from the sun, wind, and water, to farm with less water and chemicals and with better seeds, and to reduce carbon emissions by helping to make industries more efficient and sustainable.

IDA is focused on producing analytic work and providing technical assistance on climate change and disaster risk management. All IDA country strategies are required to incorporate climate and disaster risk into the analysis of a country's development challenges and priorities.

Addressing the impacts of climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our times, yet IDA's support is yielding results. Today, more than 4.8 million people in rural Bangladesh have solar electricity. In Vietnam, climate-smart agriculture is reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30 to 35 percent. And the lives of more than half a million Mongolian herders have been transformed by affordable, portable solar home systems that generate enough power for lights, mobile phones, and small appliances.

These are but a few of the important results IDA is delivering on climate change. See the examples on the following pages to learn more. Be sure to check out our other "ABCs" (achievements by country) of IDA, highlighting our work in Africa and on gender, institutional strengthening, and conflict and fragility at ida.worldbank.org/abcs.

By the Numbers Key IDA achievements



4.8 MILLION

people in rural Bangladesh received access to electricity from renewable sources 2012-2015



340,000

people in Vietnam were protected from floods 2012-2015

BANGLADESH

From 2012 to 2015, 4.8 million people in rural Bangladesh were provided with access to electricity from renewable sources through a project that connects approximately 50,000 solar home systems per month.

As of 2015, 6,000 farmers have benefited from the installation of more than 300 solar-powered irrigation pumps.

From 2008 to 2015, more than 2.9 million people benefited from the construction of approximately 220 new cyclone shelters and the repairs to another 279 existing multi-purpose shelters in the wake of Cyclone Sidr in 2007. More than 260 kilometers of embankments were also rehabilitated.

From 2009 to 2015, nine brick kilns in Bangladesh adopted cleaner technology that reduced GHG emission by 20 percent. The project also helped Bangladesh enact vehicle emission standards.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

From June 2014 to December 2015, more than 160,000 people benefited from rehabilitated infrastructure in flood-affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while about 94,000 people received construction materials and other emergency goods. With many more subprojects to reconstruct affected regional and local infrastructure ongoing, the project is expected to reach its goal of providing assistance to 300,000 people in the flood-affected areas.

CAMBODIA

91,500 people in rural Cambodia were provided with access to improved water sources and 615 kilometers of roads were rehabilitated from 2009 to 2014 as part of efforts to help the country recover from Typhoon Ketsana.



BANGLADESH

From 2012 to 2015, **4.8 million** people in rural Bangladesh were provided with access to electricity from renewable sources through a project that connects approximately 50,000 solar home systems per month.

THE CARIBBEAN

National and regional IDA financing enabled Haiti, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines join the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) to purchase financial protection against catastrophic hurricane and earthquake events. As the first multi-country natural disaster risk pool and insurance facility in the world, CCRIF is being closely studied by governments with a view to replicating it in other regions of the world.

COMOROS

More than 71,000 people have benefited directly from cash-for-work and community-based infrastructure projects with IDA emergency financing in response to the global crises and the local floods of 2012.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

As of 2015, an additional 61,800 people in urban areas were protected against periodic flooding thanks to rehabilitation and construction of urban infrastructure.

ETHIOPIA

Between 2010 and 2015, sustainable land management practices were adopted on 217,598 hectares of land, transforming the lives and livelihoods of 30 million people.

126,299 land users were trained in planning and implementation of sustainable and climate-resilient land management practices and 30,310 hectares of land area were restored or reforested in 2015. 234,598 people, 32 percent of them women, benefited from this project.

GHANA

589 kilometers of feeder roads, 134 small earth dams and dug outs, and 80 climate change interventions were completed in 2015.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau is strengthening the capacity for management of coastal and marine protected areas and biodiversity. From 2011 to 2015, 265 staff members were trained in key species, field monitoring and ecotourism guide skills.

HAITI

From 2012 to 2015, 18,000 people benefited from solar-powered street lights in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

HONDURAS

120 municipal staff were trained in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, 20 working sessions were organized to integrate gender issues into disaster risk management action plans, three flood simulation drills were conducted, and 13 flood and landslide mitigation projects were completed from 2013 to 2015.

INDIA

In 2013, more than 1 million people were moved to shelters or safer buildings before Cyclone Phailin struck the coast of Odisha, India, an evacuation that was carried out in record time. Less than 40 people died in the cyclone, a dramatic reduction compared to a cyclone of similar strength in 1999 that killed 10,000 people.



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172 cyclone shelters, 12 bridges, 665.6 kilometers of evacuation roads were completed between 2011 and 2015.

From 2012 to 2014, 15,188 resilient houses were reconstructed, and 41 kilometers of evacuation routes and 19 evacuation shelters were constructed in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

MALI

Households in Mali purchased 1.2 million improved stoves in 2012, up from 642,000 in 2009. 8,598 solar photovoltaic systems were installed as of 2012. Almost 1.3 million energy efficient lamps were purchased by households between 2009 and 2012. Generation capacity of off-grid renewable energy technologies increased to 1,459 KW in 2012, up from 94 KW in 2009.

MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, IDA helped introduce an index insurance scheme, making insurance accessible and affordable for herders who are vulnerable to losing their livestock in extreme weather. Over 10,000 herders in 2015 and 19,500 herders in 2014 purchased insurance. This innovative index insurance scheme is the first of its kind to be implemented in the world.

From 2007 to 2011, half a million people – covering half the rural population and 70 percent of herders – gained access to electricity through affordable and portable solar home systems that generate enough power for lights, televisions, radios, mobile phone charging, and small appliances. The project helped prevent the release of 11,333 tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere.

MOLDOVA

Training activities and cash transfers to farmers affected by a severe drought in Moldova in 2012 helped increase national wheat

production by 33 percent and corn production by 4 percent as of the end of 2013.

RWANDA

204,000 Rwandan households have lower power and fuel costs thanks to a program that distributes compact florescent lamps that use less electricity than traditional lightbulbs or replaces kerosene lamps and batteries. As of April 2015, the project has also issued 23,491 carbon credits under the Clean Development Mechanism.

SENEGAL

From 2012 to 2015, 99,000 people benefited from a flood prevention and climate adaptation project that has protected 412 hectares in Dakar from recurrent flooding.

870,902 hectares of forests in Senegal were being sustainably managed in 2014, up from 400,000 hectares in 2008. The project also led to an increase in charcoal-making revenue going to villages from 6 percent in 2009 to 52 percent in 2013. The project



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TONGA

\$12 million dollars from the IDA Crisis Response Window is helping the roughly 5,500 people affected by Cyclone Ian, the most powerful storm ever recorded in Tonga. The funds will help reconstruct or repair damaged homes and ensure that existing homes are reinforced to withstand future cyclones.

has also helped increase the share of income going to women from 3 percent in 2009 to 12 percent in 2013.

423,000 agricultural producers and processors in Senegal benefited from the development, dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies from 2012 to 2015.

From 2010 to 2015, deforestation has been reduced by 63,900 hectares from 2010 to 2015, which resulted in a reduction of 2.4 million tons of CO₂ during the same period. Approximately 1.6 million tons of sustainable wood-fuels were produced from 2010 to 2015.

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) helped enable research to develop climate-smart agriculture with 14 new high-yielding, early maturing and drought-resistant varieties of millet, sorghum and cowpea. WAAPP has also supported 99 PhD and 71 master's degree students to build scientific careers and fill gaps observed in some agricultural research areas.

ST. LUCIA

From 2011 to 2014, 35,141 people benefited from the rehabilitation of two bridges, 11 schools and four health facilities that had been damaged by Hurricane Tomas in 2010.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

From 2010 to 2013, IDA funding helped retrofit three schools and three community centers to be used as emergency shelters during extreme weather events. 2,175 people benefit from the schools and community centers.

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UGANDA

Nearly 900,000 people benefited from improved waste management systems in nine municipalities from 2001 to 2013. From 2010 to 2012, improved solid waste and composting facilities in the nine municipalities have reduced the equivalent of 14,399 tons of CO₂.

VIETNAM

As of September 2015, all 63 provinces in Vietnam have been implementing disaster risk management and reduction plans since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, more than 200 energy efficiency auditors were trained, 2,000 energy managers were certified to support efficiency practices, and 1,720 energy efficiency plans were submitted to the government by large energy users in Vietnam.

342,052 people were protected from floods by enhanced infrastructure constructed in Vietnam from 2012 to 2015.



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