

In Practice

Pathways to Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion

**A Framework for Integrating
Climate Action in Economic
Inclusion Programs**

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About the *In Practice* Series

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion introduces the *In Practice* series featuring accessible, practitioner-focused publications that highlight learning, good practice, and emerging innovations for scaling up economic inclusion programs.

Guide to navigation

The *In Practice* series is interactive and provides built-in technical features to assist readers as they progress, including a navigation bar, progress bar, and the ability to jump to endnotes and back to the text throughout.

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Chapter navigation



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1. Notes throughout the text are linked to allow easy navigation between endnotes and the main text.

Abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
CRD	Climate-Resilient Development
CREI	Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion
CSAIP	Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan
EI	Economic Inclusion
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRID	Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development
INCOPESCA	Costa Rican Fishing and Aquaculture Institute (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LIPW	Labor-Intensive Public Works
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PARSA	Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project (Projet d'agriculture résiliente pour la sécurité alimentaire)
PDES	Economic and Social Development Plan
PEI	Partnership for Economic Inclusion
SASPP	Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program
SSRLP	Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

Glossary

Adaptation	In human systems, adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate impacts and its effects to moderate harm or take advantage of beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate this.
Adaptive capacity	The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences.
Adaptive social protection	Adaptive social protection (ASP) helps build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks, ensuring that they do not fall (deeper) into poverty.
Climate Action	Refers to a range of activities, mechanisms, and policy instruments that aim to reduce the severity of climate change and its impacts.
Climate-resilient development	The process of implementing greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation measures to support sustainable development for all. Climate-resilient development involves questions of equity and system transitions in land, ocean, and ecosystems; urban and infrastructure; energy; industry; and society and includes adaptations for human, ecosystem, and planetary health.
Disaster risk reduction	Action taken to reduce the risk of disasters and the adverse impacts of natural hazards, through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causes of disasters, including through avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards, and improved preparedness for adverse events
Economic inclusion	The gradual integration of individuals and households into broader economic and community development processes. This integration is achieved by addressing multiple constraints or structural barriers faced by the poor at different levels: the household (for example, human and physical capacity), the community (social norms), the local economy (access to markets and services), and formal institutions (access to political and administrative structures)
Economic inclusion program	A bundle of coordinated multidimensional interventions that support individuals, households, and communities to increase their incomes and assets. Economic inclusion programs therefore aim to facilitate the dual goal of strengthening resilience and opportunities for individuals and households who are poor.

Exposure	The presence of people, livelihoods, species, or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.
Green transition	A shift toward an economic model that is not based on fossil fuels and overconsumption of natural resources. The concept of green transition contains societal actions that seek to mitigate climate change (by reducing greenhouse gas emissions concentration) and adapt to it while acknowledging ecological and environmental degradation caused by other factors, such as overconsumption.
Hazard	The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
Just Transition	The term is originally rooted in the US labor movement in the 1970s, having now been reinterpreted within environmental and climate justice communities, and incorporated in the Paris Agreement. It refers to a set of principles, processes, and practices that aim to ensure that no people, places, sectors, countries, or regions are left behind in the transition from a high-carbon to a low-carbon economy. It stresses the need for targeted and proactive measures from governments, international organizations, and other authorities to minimize the negative impacts of economy-wide transitions while maximizing benefits for those disproportionately affected.
Landscape approach	Landscape approaches recognize the interdependence of human and natural systems and create sustainable landscapes that promote prosperity. They require a variety of stakeholders at different levels to work together to increase synergies between different, and often competing, sector-focused goals, such as avoiding ag-ricultural encroachment on protected areas.
Loss and damage	There is no agreed definition of loss and damage, but the term can generally be understood as the negative impacts of climate change that occur despite, or in the absence of, mitigation and adaptation. Loss and damage can occur due to both extreme events—such as heat waves and storms—and slow onset events—such as sea level rise or ocean acidification.
Maladaptation	Refers to actions that, often unintendedly, may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including through increased greenhouse gas emissions, increased or shifted vulnerability to climate change, more inequitable outcomes, or diminished welfare, now or in the future.

Glossary, continued

Mitigation	A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Also, human interventions to reduce the sources of other substances which may contribute directly or indirectly to limiting climate change.
Resilience	The capacity of social, economic, and ecosystems to cope with hazardous events, trends, or disturbances, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure as well as biodiversity in the case of ecosystems while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.
Safety net	Noncontributory transfer programs that target in some manner the poor and those vulnerable to poverty and shocks. Social safety nets can include cash, in-kind transfers, social pensions, public works, and school feeding programs aimed at poor and vulnerable households. It is analogous to the US term welfare and the European term social assistance.
Social protection	Social protection and labor systems, policies, and programs that help individuals and societies manage risk and volatility and protect them from poverty and destitution by means of instruments that improve equity, resilience, and opportunity.
Vulnerability	The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

Introduction

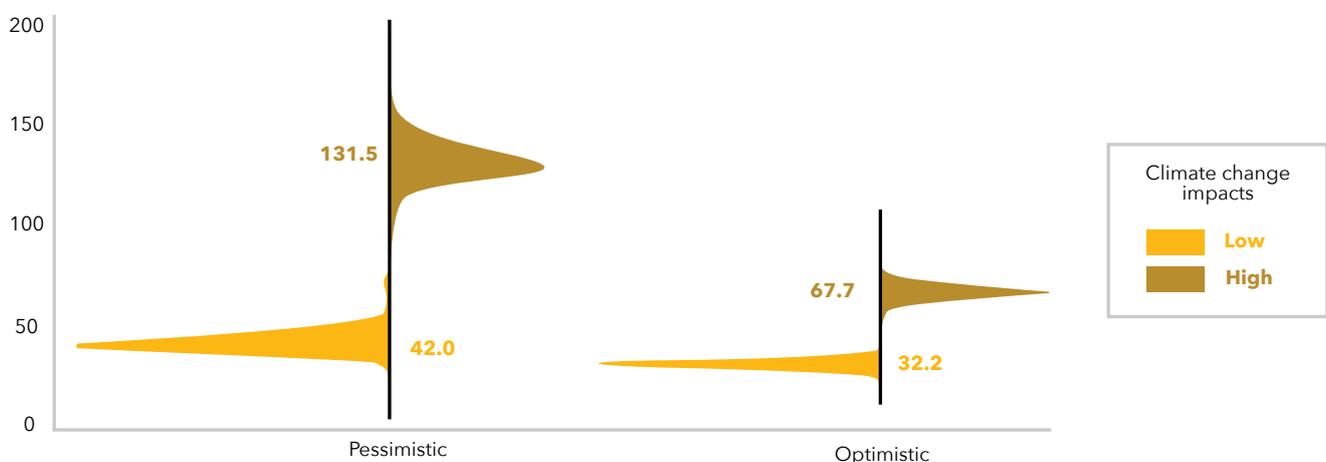
Climate change has significant impact—both direct and indirect—on the poverty level of individual households. The resulting uncertainty and volatility can worsen the lives of people living in poverty and push some of them into extreme poverty.

Estimates suggest that climate change could force an additional 132 million more people into extreme poverty by the end of this decade—a disproportionate number of them women and people with agricultural-based livelihoods (Jafino et al. 2020) (figure 1). In addition, policies and programs to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy are desperately needed. But they can adversely affect some people, by upending labor markets and increasing the prices of basic goods (ILO 2023a). These direct and indirect impacts of climate change require a robust social policy response.

In recognition of these challenges, there is a shift toward climate-resilient development (CRD) (IPCC 2022). International development agencies, including the World Bank, have begun moving towards a climate-centered approach to development, which they are funding with substantial commitments (Naran et al. 2022). This shift increasingly aligns poverty alleviation and climate mitigation and adaptation objectives with a strategic emphasis on addressing the needs of those most profoundly affected by climate change, particularly poor and vulnerable populations, especially women.

Figure 1

Impacts of climate change on the number of people living in extreme poverty in 2030



Source: Jafino et al. 2020.

Note: This chart presents two baseline scenarios termed 'pessimistic' and 'optimistic'. The pessimistic baselines consist of global poverty rates between 14 and 15.5 percent. The optimistic baseline has global poverty rates in the 2.8 percent and 3.8 percent range. The chart then shows the impact of low and high climate change vulnerability. In the worst-case combination—with pessimistic baselines and high climate change impacts—climate change impacts will lead to more than 130 million people falling into poverty by 2030.

Economic inclusion (EI) approaches can play an important role in addressing the challenges at the intersection of climate resilience and poverty reduction. EI programs are bundles of coordinated, multidimensional interventions that support individuals, households, and communities in efforts to increase their incomes and assets. Often building on existing social safety nets, jobs and livelihoods interventions, and financial inclusion programs, EI programs are diverse and flexible instruments that benefit over 90 million individuals in 75 countries, either directly or indirectly. These programs help support the gradual integration of individuals and households into broader economic and community development processes by addressing the multiple constraints or structural barriers they face at various levels. They can also help people manage the impacts of shocks, adapting program design in the context of rapid and slow onset climate events (Andrews et al. 2021).

Significant opportunities exist to align climate action with EI efforts. Poverty alleviation is increasingly recognized as a vital strategy for managing climate risks, providing an opening for more ambitious investments that tackle both issues together. EI programs are well placed to help build climate resilience of poor people by

improving their economic opportunities, strengthening their productive assets, and enhancing their community and local economy links. Despite this promise, the strategic integration of climate considerations into EI programs and practical insights on how to advance this agenda remain limited.

This note explores the linkages between climate change and EI and proposes pathways through which EI programs can more strategically support climate resilience. It is intended for policymakers and practitioners working on EI programs. The note first provides an overview of the interconnected challenges of poverty and climate change, followed by an overview of the growing policy landscape surrounding them. It then presents a framework for Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion (CREI) that can help inform the design of both existing and new EI programs. Drawing primarily on World Bank experience, the note also provides practical examples of how EI programs are currently aligning their design and operations with the CREI framework. It concludes by highlighting the way forward, acknowledging the need for further work to operationalize the framework and fully realize its potential.

Climate Change, Poverty, and the Paradigm Shift toward Climate-Resilient Development

THE CLIMATE-POVERTY NEXUS

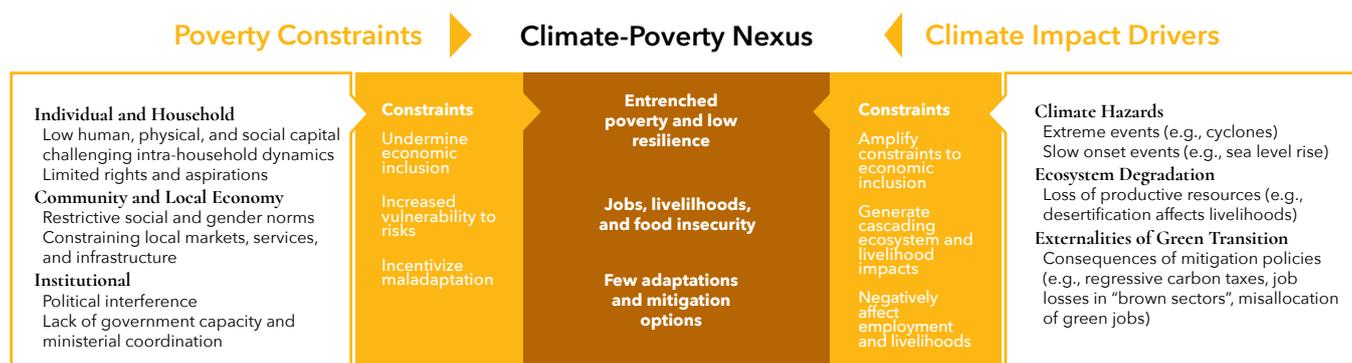
The intersection of poverty and climate change presents a complex array of challenges (Figure 2). People at the nexus of climate change and poverty are affected by persistent poverty, vulnerability to shocks and disasters, precarious employment prospects, and untapped potential for climate adaptation and mitigation.

This climate-poverty nexus is presented in Figure 2 and results from two factors: poverty constraints (on the left-hand side) and climate impact drivers (on the right-hand side).

Poverty constraints illustrated on the left of figure 2 prevent people living in poverty

from achieving social and economic inclusion (Andrews et al. 2021). These constraints—at the individual and household, community and local economy, and/or institutional level—can leave them more vulnerable to risks and limit their ability to adapt. At the household level, people living in poverty tend to rely more

Figure 2 The nexus between climate change and poverty



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion

heavily on climate-sensitive livelihoods, such as agriculture in rural areas and unskilled sectors such as construction in urban areas. They also tend to live in areas that are more exposed to extreme events and have less resilient or more exposed infrastructure (Hallegatte et al. 2016). The world's poorest people typically lack the resources (money, physical assets, and human capital) to cope with the direct and indirect short- and long-term shocks and livelihood changes that accompany climate change. At the community level, social norms can hinder social and economic inclusion, especially for women, older people, and people with disabilities. At the institutional level, lack of government capacity and ministerial coordination as well as political interference can reduce the effectiveness of poverty reduction and broader economic development efforts. These factors heighten the vulnerability of the poor. Understanding these poverty constraints is essential for designing effective responses and reducing the risk of unintended consequences. Programs that do not consider poverty constraints can lead to maladaptation, for example, when poorly designed or executed measures such as seawalls lead to unexpected adverse consequences for both livelihoods and marine ecosystems (Piggott-McKellar et al. 2020).

Climate change also amplifies and exacerbates the risks poor people face, as illustrated on the right of figure 2, by introducing an additional layer of stressors. First, it leads to more frequent extreme events (for example, storms and droughts). Gradual changes or slow onset events also affect lives and livelihoods, especially of the most vulnerable (for example, sea level rise and desertification). Ecosystem degradation (deforestation, soil erosion, and other environmental impacts) significantly affect individuals with climate-dependent livelihoods, such as smallholder farmers. Negative spillovers can result in food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations. Climate change also requires societies to transition to more sustainable economies, sometimes called a 'green transition'. This

transition is necessary and desirable, but it can leave some people behind—especially those who lack the opportunities and skills to move to new, higher-skilled jobs. Green transition efforts will inevitably lead to loss of jobs in sectors with large environmental footprints ('brown' sectors). The transition will also create opportunities in 'green' sectors, but those jobs may be in a different location, may require new and different skills, or may be created at a different point in time than those that were lost.

Unless addressed, the consequences of the climate-poverty nexus for the poor are significant. As depicted in the center of figure 2, these two forces—climate impacts and poverty constraints—intersect in ways that can amplify and/or compound each other, giving rise to a set of limiting conditions for the poor. This includes the following:

1. Entrenched poverty and a lack of climate resilience, wherein poverty has become a fixed condition, and opportunities for developing a more resilient livelihood are scarce or non-existent.
2. Greater job and livelihood insecurity, characterized by a lack of consistency, predictability, and opportunities for better employment and livelihoods. This situation is exacerbated by increased food insecurity resulting from factors such as growing frequency of heat waves, heavy rainfall, and droughts.
3. Limited opportunities for adaptation and mitigation, without adopting drastic and risky changes to livelihoods, which may further exacerbate poverty.

THE NEW FOCUS ON CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Growing recognition of the wide-ranging impacts of climate change for development, including for poverty and other socioeconomic outcomes, is contributing to the emergence of a new paradigm of global development. International and national actors recognize that

addressing climate change and managing its impacts are crucial to development.

Global climate finance from all sources almost doubled in the last decade, with a cumulative US\$4.8 trillion committed between 2011 and 2020 (US\$480 billion a year on average) (Naran et al. 2022). Several international agencies, including the World Bank and other bilateral and multilateral banks, have committed to align their operations and financing with the Paris Agreement (box 1) (ADB 2023; AfDB 2023; World Bank Group 2021).

This paradigm shift increasingly recognizes that

the strategic framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2022–2031 (FAO 2022). These approaches aim to support outcomes at the nexus of climate and poverty, contributing to CRD, a framework proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that aligns climate adaptation and mitigation goals with inclusion, equity, and justice (Box 2).

Box 1 The Paris Agreement and its implications for World Bank-financed projects

At the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21), held in December 2015, [the Paris Agreement](#) became a legally binding international treaty on climate change. The agreement has three objectives: (a) limit the average global temperature increase to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, from pre-industrial levels; (b) increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience; and (c) make finance flows consistent with a pathway toward low greenhouse gas emissions and CRD.

As part of its [Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025](#), the World Bank Group committed to align its financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. As of July 1, 2023, all new World Bank-financed operations must demonstrate ‘Paris Alignment’ (consistency with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and a country’s pathway toward low greenhouse gas emissions). This mandate reinforces the World Bank Group’s position as the largest multilateral provider of climate finance for developing countries.

achieving climate goals and ending poverty need to go hand in hand. International actors are aligning poverty reduction with climate mitigation and adaptation objectives (IMF 2022; Mottley 2022; UNRISD 2021), including the World Bank’s Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach (World Bank 2021a); the International Labour Organization’s Just Transition framework (ILO 2023a); and

Box 2 What is climate-resilient development?

Climate-resilient development (CRD) is the framework that the IPCC uses to guide responses to climate impacts and risks in a way that contributes to sustainable development. CRD focuses on the transitions in all systems and aspects of human life, from land, ocean, and ecosystems to urban and rural infrastructure and energy, industry, and society. This transition also needs to restore and protect ecosystems, accelerate climate change mitigation, and provide livelihood and ecosystems services that contribute to transitions of human systems.

CRD addresses climate and poverty risks in an integrated way, so that the solutions to both reinforce rather than undermine each other. For example, actions to restore ecosystems can also enhance resiliency to food insecurity and reduce the social and economic impacts of climate-related disasters. CRD recognizes the importance of targeting human health and well-being, equity, and justice to ensure that the impacts of climate change responses are shared evenly.

Source: IPCC 2022.

CRD calls for comprehensive and coordinated global efforts to reduce the impending impacts of climate change and safeguard the well-being of vulnerable populations. Ambitious and robust social policy responses grounded in an understanding of the climate vulnerability of the poor are instrumental to operationalizing global and national strategies at the nexus of climate change and poverty (Mearns and Norton 2010). Moreover, understanding the connection between climate change and poverty is essential for designing effective responses and reducing the risk of unintended consequences, often referred to as

maladaptation. Understanding the constraints households face at all levels—and that lead to differences in climate vulnerability and exposure—as well as the direct and indirect climate drivers they face will be instrumental in deploying more impactful climate resilience investments.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION AS AN ENABLER TO CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

In recognition of the detrimental impact of inequality and exclusion on both poverty reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, climate resilience is increasingly becoming an important focus of EI approaches. While it is relatively nascent, international actors are already leading important innovations and thinking in this space: for example, [comprehensive risk management](#) of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (BMZ 2019), Concern Worldwide's [greening graduation](#) (Concern Worldwide 2022), the FAO's [food system transformation](#) (Charles, Kalikoski, and Macnaughton 2019), [mainstreaming of climate change in ultra-poor graduation programs](#) of BRAC (BRAC 2020), and [bolstering of resilience through financial services](#) of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) (Notta and Zetterli 2023). At the World Bank, climate resilience is now a key focus of social protection and labor operations, which operationalize existing frameworks and approaches within the social protection portfolio (Bowen et al. 2020; Rigolini 2021). In addition, the interconnectedness of climate change and poverty as well as the importance of economic inclusion measures in addressing climate impacts have been recognized for years (Mearns and Norton 2010). In particular, it is recognized that EI is already well placed to contribute to CRD in the following ways:

- EI programs target the extreme poor and marginalized groups. People in rural areas tend to be more vulnerable to climate

impacts and face disproportionate risks. On the other hand, people living in poverty are often also environmental stewards, with the potential to manage natural resources effectively and sustainably (Charles, Kalikoski, and Macnaughton 2019). However, their potential for environmental stewardship is frequently undermined by systemic barriers such as lack of access to education, financial resources, and political power. Overcoming these barriers requires a multifaceted EI approach that addresses socioeconomic inequities while empowering poor communities to engage in sustainable natural resource management practices. In urban areas, EI programs focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, especially women, who often face greater exposure to risk and loss of livelihoods (Avalos et al. 2021). Supporting women's empowerment has been shown to reduce climate vulnerability (see Spotlight 1. below).

- EI programs seek to increase incomes and assets, which can build household's resilience to shocks, reduce vulnerability, and enhance adaptive capacity to better prepare people for climate shocks. They do so by providing bundled, multisectoral interventions including cash or in-kind transfers, skills training, coaching, access to finance, and links to market support. These interventions can help facilitate asset accumulation, income diversification, and increased savings which can help the poor prepare, cope with, and recover from shocks.
- EI programs can directly build climate resilience through livelihood diversification. As the productivity of natural resource-based livelihoods declines due to climate change, people will need to be supported with transitioning to new livelihoods. EI can support livelihood diversification through employment generation, asset transfers and asset building, livestock restocking, seed transfers, training and

skills development, microfinance initiatives, more orderly migration, and access to remittances that is safe and easy. Skills development and retraining, often a critical element of EI programs, are also crucial to facilitating an equitable Just Transition (ILO 2023a).

However, while the importance of economic inclusion—and social protection—approaches in addressing climate-related challenges have been recognized for some time, the integration between climate and poverty concerns at the policy and program level is nascent. In

particular, there is limited understanding of how to align climate and social goals and translate them into appropriate program design as well as integrating such programs into larger policy efforts to address climate change (Costella et al. 2021). This can have consequences for the effectiveness of economic inclusion programs, such as when programs that fail to consider climate factors can in turn increase vulnerability of people, for instance, when a program supports a shift to alternative livelihoods that are in fact less resilient to climate change or environmentally degrading (Tenzing 2019).

Spotlight 1

The gender bias of climate change

Women are often more affected by climate shocks and stresses than men (IPCC 2022; UN Women 2020). Climate change often exacerbates existing gender inequalities, as women are overrepresented in natural resource-based and climate-vulnerable sectors, including agriculture and forestry. Socioeconomic factors, laws and regulations, and social norms create conditions that weaken women's social, financial, and economic outcomes following climate stresses and shocks (Erman et al. 2021; UNFCCC 2022). These factors limit women's options and ability to adapt to and cope with the adverse effects of climate change (Deininger et al. 2023).

Several studies document the gendered effects of climate change on women. During the 1991 Bangladesh Cyclone, for example, women were trapped in their homes during flooding and were unable to escape to higher ground—in part because of sociocultural norms that did not allow them to leave their houses without being accompanied by a male relative. As a result, women and children were the cyclone's main victims (Schipper 2020).

Women's traditional roles as providers of household food and water security often require them to take on extra responsibilities during times of environmental stress, thereby increasing their workload and reducing their capacity to engage in income-generating activities or pursue education (Codjoe, Atidoh, and Burkett 2012). A recent study conducted in rural Bangladesh surveyed households to assess their exposure to climate change and their spending patterns on risk reduction. The findings revealed that women and girls faced a heavier financial burden when it came to climate adaptation measures. Female-headed households spent a larger share of their income on flood and storm adaptation than men (Eskander et al. 2022).

EI programs are well placed to address the complex and multidimensional intersections of gender equality and climate change. As programs scale, it will be critical to ensure gender-smart design and encourage livelihood diversification to reduce women's overrepresentation in natural resource-based sectors. Through improved socioeconomic standing and participation in decision-making, women can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, thereby reducing climate vulnerability within communities.

Pathways to Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion

The ‘Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion’ (CREI) framework includes three principles (climate and poverty alignment, policy integration, and cross-cutting technical collaboration) and three program areas (adaptive safety nets, food and ecological systems, and green jobs and the green transition) (figure 3).¹ This framework is conceptual and based on a relatively small body of programmatic experiences with CREI. Its objective is to lay the groundwork for future efforts.

Figure 3 Pathways to Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion

PRINCIPLES

The core principles are intended to ensure that EI interventions reduce vulnerability in a manner that helps targeted populations navigate the climate and poverty risks and do not contribute to maladaptation. Given the early stage of CREI, only a few of the reviewed programs comprehensively incorporate all three principles.

Climate and poverty alignment

Climate- and poverty-aligned programs need to simultaneously consider and address climate and poverty constraints and their interactions. Within the CREI framework, programs may showcase varying degrees of climate and poverty alignment. They can either be climate-aware, climate-linked, or climate-purposed.

- **Climate-aware programs:** These programs acknowledge climate risks and their impact on poor and vulnerable communities but do not comprehensively integrate climate and poverty considerations into their objectives, components, or activities.
- **Climate-linked programs:** These programs integrate climate and poverty considerations in specific components or activities. However, climate change is not a primary objective and is not fully aligned with project outcomes.
- **Climate-purposed programs:** Programs in this category exhibit the highest level of climate-poverty alignment. They comprehensively assess and address the intersection of climate and poverty by explicitly incorporating climate objectives into their activities, components, and outcomes.

The overarching aim will be for programs to be climate-purposed. We are beginning to see a host of nongovernmental organization (NGO) programs moving in this direction, in some cases building on government-led programs. For instance, Concern Worldwide's program in Malawi, ['Enabling Sustainable Graduation out of Poverty for the Extreme Poor in Malawi'](#), addresses the intersection of climate and poverty by providing coaching in climate-smart agriculture, home gardening, and food budgeting, alongside community engagement, conservation agriculture, and agroforestry. Additionally, BRAC's Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme and BRAC's Disaster Risk Management Programme are [collaborating](#) to strengthen the resilience of climate-induced migrants in Bangladesh through climate-resilient sanitation systems, climate-adaptive livelihood training, and health support. Lastly, The BOMA Project's [Green REAP](#) (Rural Entrepreneur Access Program) in Kenya and Ethiopia aims to lift

pastoral women and youth out of extreme poverty while restoring degraded forests and pasture in the drylands through ecosystems' restoration, provision of cash grants, savings promotion, skills training, and mentoring for climate-resilient businesses. These initiatives aim to advance climate resilience and support transitions to alternative livelihoods in the face of climate challenges.

Policy integration

EI programs that aim to be climate-resilient need to connect to national policies and programs with longer-term climate objectives. Programs that are one-off, time- or project-bounded, and/or disconnected from larger climate and environmental national strategies are less likely to achieve transformative change at scale than programs that are integrated with national policies and programs.

The Rural Livelihoods in Lagging Regions Project in Jordan closely aligns with both national and regional climate change action plans. It enhances the resilience of the agriculture sector by implementing water-efficient technologies and climate-smart practices throughout the agri-food value chain, incorporating the objectives of Jordan's climate change adaptation plan. The program also contributes to the climate change action plan for the Middle East and North Africa, which seeks to advance climate change adaptation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the agriculture and land use sectors.

Cross-cutting technical collaboration

Successful government-led climate-resilient EI programs require strong partnerships across sectors, levels of government, and different stakeholders including NGOs, civil society, and the private sector. They require social, environmental, and climate-related actors to

collaborate technically. At both the national and local levels, integrating marginalized groups, community organizations, NGOs, and the private sector across a range of sectors is important. Cooperating and co-learning across organizations and sectors will help speed the integration of climate resilience and EI objectives and help ensure that outcomes are sustained.

The Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project in Burundi is a government-led program that integrates the expertise of multiple international cooperation agencies and NGOs, including FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and Bioversity International. It promotes cross-sectoral collaboration by governmental agencies and research institutions to restore land productivity in degraded landscapes and contribute to resilient livelihoods and food security. The project also aims to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration by ministries of water, environment, agriculture, and land and include national-, provincial-, and local-level institutions in implementation. At the local level, the project mobilizes grassroots-level groups and integrates NGOs, the private sector, and farmers organizations.

PROGRAM AREAS

CREI includes three key program areas:

- **Adaptive safety nets:** Safety nets help households prepare for, cope with, and adapt to climate shocks and disasters, increasing their resilience to both. This program area combines cash transfers and underlying delivery systems that can make them more responsive to shocks, manage disaster risks, and adapt to climate change.

- **Food and ecological systems:** Interventions within this program area support the sustainable, long-term adaptation of climate-sensitive food systems in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry while helping preserve and restore the natural resources and ecosystem services on which such livelihoods depend.
- **Green jobs and green transition:** Interventions within this program area help households and communities move out of extractive or climate-sensitive sectors into greener sectors.

The program areas and their outcomes overlap, and programs can contribute to more than one. They are a useful way to identify the primary focus of a program or component in relation to climate resilience objectives.

OUTCOMES

Application of the principles and a focus on one or more of the program areas can contribute to the following outcomes:

- Reducing climate vulnerability and avoiding maladaptation
- Reducing disaster risk and improving shock preparedness
- Improving livelihoods and transforming jobs
- Projecting and restoring natural resources and ecosystems
- Reducing or capturing greenhouse gas emissions

The extent to which climate-resilient EI programs contribute to the different outcomes will depend on their goals and design. Not all EI programs can contribute to all outcomes, and not all do so to the same extent.

At its most basic, the climate-and-poverty-alignment principle aims to ensure that programs at least avoid maladaptive outcomes and that vulnerability is not increased in the context of climate change. When they are climate-purposed, EI programs can purposefully reduce climate vulnerability and help make choices that lead to positive adaptation in the context of climate change.

By focusing in specific program areas, EI programs can achieve different climate resilience outcomes. EI programs that focus on adaptive safety nets have the potential to contribute to increasing shock preparedness and reducing disaster risks by enhancing households' awareness and capacity to deal with shocks and reducing physical risks in their environment. EI programs focused on green jobs can facilitate livelihoods and jobs transformation by helping people move

away from extractive industries toward more climate-sensitive livelihoods. A focus on food and ecological systems can contribute to the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources, promotion of climate-smart technologies, and restoration and protection of ecosystems while contributing to reduce or capture emissions.

Finally, the principles, program areas, and their outcomes overlap given the multidimensional nature of EI programs and the interconnected dynamics of climate and poverty risks. For example, EI programs that focus on providing an adaptive safety net may also involve components that encourage a transition to green jobs. Similarly, programs that target inclusion into green jobs could also involve natural resources or ecosystem restoration practices.

Spotlight 2

Addressing poverty and the impacts of climate change in the Republic of Congo through a 'climate-purposed' project

The Republic of Congo is one of the world's poorest countries. In 2021, 52 percent of its population was living on less than US\$2.15 a day. Torrential rains, floods, and landslides have devastating effects on the country's agriculture and ecosystems—and the impacts of climate change are disproportionately falling on the poorer and more vulnerable segments of society, most of whom depend on agricultural activities and ecosystem services.

To address both poverty and the effects of climate change, in 2023, the World Bank approved the US\$82 million Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Livelihoods Project (ProClimat Congo), an economic inclusion intervention that adopts the principles of the CREI framework:

- **Climate-poverty alignment:** ProClimat aims to strengthen landscape management and promote sustainable livelihood activities in vulnerable communities. Long-term goals include increased agricultural productivity, improved protection of biodiversity and natural capital, strengthened climate resilience of people and landscapes, and increased diversification of rural economy and livelihoods. The project adopts a landscape approach² that harmonizes economic development needs and conservation while building climate resilience in vulnerable communities. The project is also gender sensitive, addressing barriers that prevent women from participating in broader livelihood activities.
- **Policy integration:** ProClimat draws on the government-endorsed Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP) and considers the 2023 Resilience Plan on the Food Crisis. The project also aligns with the upcoming national ecotourism strategy under the Congolese Agency for Wildlife and Protected Area's leadership. Engaging communities in decision-making and planning through bottom-up and top-down approaches is a vital aspect of the project.

Spotlight 2, continued

- **Cross-cutting technical collaboration:** ProClimat fosters cross-cutting technical collaboration by complementing other development initiatives country such as the Sustainable Land Use Program and the Adapt'Action Facility of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the World Food Programme's efforts to build adaptive capacity to climate change through community-based early warning systems. ProClimate collaborates with several government-led programs, including the Lisungi Safety Nets System Project, to enhance socioeconomic analysis at the household level to better target vulnerable communities. Moreover, the program relies on grant funding and technical support from the World Bank to facilitate knowledge sharing; enhance analytical capacity; and strengthen coordination across geographic zones, sector entities, and development partners.

ProClimat aligns with the CREI framework's food and ecological systems program area, aiming to provide diversified climate-resilient economic activities in sustainable agriculture, community forestry, non-timber forest products, and ecotourism. To inform EI activities, it assesses the vulnerability of different groups to climate change, their use of sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, management of natural capital, and barriers to women's economic empowerment. Community groups (particularly women's groups) receive training on sustainable practices, life skills, and business development, along with grants to implement climate-resilient livelihood investments. They receive support from extension services, and access to financial services, cooperatives, and digital technology. By adopting a comprehensive landscape approach, it simultaneously addresses economic development, natural resource management, and conservation.

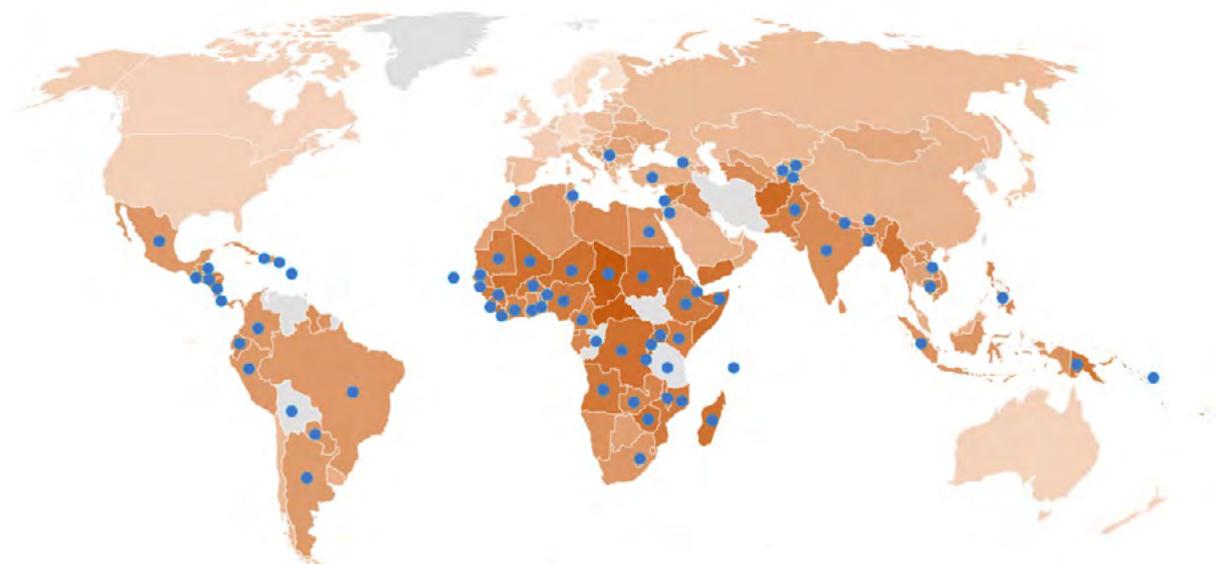
A Snapshot of the Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion financed by the World Bank

Economic inclusion programs, including those financed by the World Bank, are already contributing to CRD.³ According to an internal World Bank portfolio review conducted in 2023, 62 percent of World Bank-financed projects supporting government-led economic inclusion programs (184 programs) address challenges at the intersection of the climate-poverty nexus, even if many do not have climate-specific objectives.

Most of these programs focus on responding to shocks, improving resource management, and strengthening agri-food value chains. Accounting for overlaps in some programs, most of them operate in rural areas, with

roughly one-third operating in urban areas. Geographically, 57 percent of the programs are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 13 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 10 percent in South Asia (figure 4).

Figure 4 World Bank-supported climate-related economic inclusion programs and climate vulnerability, by country



Source: University of Notre Dame 2023, PEI Portfolio Analysis 2023

Note: The climate data measure a country's level of vulnerability and readiness to adapt. The darker the color, the more vulnerable to and less prepared for climate impacts a country is. Blue dots show the locations of World Bank-financed CREI projects.

This review identified 15 World Bank-financed projects that adhere the most to the principles of the CREI framework (see the appendix for a description of the projects). All these projects include components that contribute to climate resilience in at least one of the three program areas. The CREI programs reviewed have some common features that make them climate resilient:

- The programs reviewed exhibit strong climate-poverty alignment and are either climate-linked or climate-purposed. They assess the climate-poverty nexus, identify the binding constraints, and translate them into climate outcomes. Government-led EI programs in Central Asia, Chad, Ethiopia, the Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, and Haiti performed a comprehensive assessment of this nexus that allowed them to develop appropriate CREI interventions. For instance, the Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project II in Ethiopia found that land degradation and soil erosion were exacerbating climate shocks and threatening poverty reduction and food security. The program sought to (a) improve climate resilience, land productivity, and carbon storage and (b) increase access to diversified livelihood activities.
- The programs often include climate criteria with poverty measures in their targeting of participants. The climate criteria vary with the program area. For instance, criteria such as the level of land degradation and soil erosion or the potential for integrated landscape restoration are frequently incorporated in EI programs focused on food and ecological systems. EI programs that focus on adaptive safety nets usually include vulnerability to climate-related disasters as a criterion.
- The programs often adapt their core EI program components, mainly related

to income support, training, and public works, and incorporate innovations to pursue climate-resilient outcomes, depending on the program area. Programs tweak existing EI components and add new components to address specific constraints and align poverty and climate objectives.

- The programs exhibit policy integration and leverage cross-cutting technical collaboration with key stakeholders at the national and local levels. The programs reviewed link national policies to advance long-term climate objectives. Most of these EI programs include an institutional development and capacity-building component to improve planning, management, and monitoring of climate outcomes. For instance, the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project in Ethiopia integrates national policy, contributing to Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy by strengthening the livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. It promotes cross-sectoral collaboration at the national and local levels by leveraging partnerships with research institutions, universities, the private sector, and NGOs.

WORLD BANK PROJECT EXAMPLES BY CREI PROGRAM AREAS

CREI programs typically center around one primary program area, which helps define its design features, including objectives, outcomes, components, and activities. The following analysis of selected programs illustrates the various types of activities associated with each program area.

Adaptive Safety Nets

Adaptive safety net programs build resilience by helping poor and vulnerable households prepare for, adapt to, and cope with climate-related shocks. These programs bring together social protection, disaster risk management,

and climate change adaptation to build household resilience to both extreme and slow-onset climate events (Bowen et al. 2020). Typical EI programs in this area could include bundles of interventions that combine regular income support, income transfers related to specific shocks, public works programs with a focus on disaster risk reduction, access to climate risk information (including early warning systems), and access to disaster insurance. They can be combined with interventions that help build a savings and asset base (skills training, livelihoods diversification, and financial services).

In 2014, the World Bank launched the [Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program \(SASPP\)](#) with the aim of increasing adaptive social protection in six countries in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal). In Niger, the [Adaptive Safety Net Project 2](#) was launched in the context of severe droughts, heat waves, low institutional capacity, and heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, resulting in chronic food insecurity. The project aimed to strengthen the resilience of the poor and vulnerable in areas affected by climate shocks by providing regular monthly cash transfers, complementary shock-response cash transfers, and accompanying EI measures designed to build resilience to climate change. The project adopted the CREI framework principles of policy integration and technical collaboration by incorporating technical and operational support to strengthen national institutional capacity in the area of early warning; the capacity to rapidly scale up in times of shocks and crisis; and national mechanisms for crisis prevention, preparedness, and response planning that support coordination between humanitarian and development actors.

An impact evaluation of the project provides evidence that it increased household consumption and decreased food insecurity (Bossuroy et al. 2022). The benefit-cost ratios of the EI interventions were high, with strong impacts on consumption, food security,

income, and as psychosocial well-being. The project's productive interventions—such as the creation of self-help groups, basic entrepreneurship and life skills training, and the provision of business capital—helped boost productive investments and diversify off-farm income-generating activities, increasing households' resilience to climate shocks.

The [Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project \(SNSOP\)](#) in South Sudan is contributing to disaster risk reduction and shock preparedness through labor-intensive public works (LIPW) and direct cash transfers. LIPW activities focus on creating community assets that reduce the risk of natural disasters such as flooding. Subprojects may include investments in the building of flood protection structures, such as flood control dikes; the cleaning of sediment from waterways; the planting of trees; the terracing of degraded lands; and the building of water-harvesting structures. The project provides unconditional cash transfers to the very poor and vulnerable households that are unable to engage in LIPW. Recipients of these monthly payments include refugees and host community households without able-bodied adult members. The project is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), with collaboration by the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). This collaboration reinforces the linkages between food security and social protection and aims to enhance policy dialogue on climate adaptation and mitigation.

The [Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project \(SSRLP\)](#) in Malawi fosters resilience to climate shocks by providing resilient livelihood support, climate-smart public works, and emergency cash transfers. In preparation for climate shocks, the project promotes diversified livelihood opportunities for both on-farm and off-

farm income-generation activities through building household-level assets, enhancing risk management, and facilitating a shift to more productive activities. The basic livelihood support includes building capacity in business management, financial literacy, disaster risk management, savings mobilization, and transformative or mind-set change trainings. Prioritizing women and youth, the project also provides selected beneficiaries enhanced livelihood support including linkage to financial institutions, group value chain grants, and market linkages. The climate-smart public works component focuses on land and water conservation and rehabilitation and maintenance of small infrastructure. Activities include forest restoration; land resources conservation; and rehabilitation of water supply, drainage, and small access roads. Finally, along with regular cash transfers, the project is designing and testing a mechanism to channel emergency cash transfers under extreme climate shocks for those who are not regular beneficiaries of the program and/or increase benefits to regular program beneficiaries.

Food and Ecological Systems

CREI programs that focus on food and ecological systems reduce the vulnerability and exposure of climate-dependent livelihoods, especially from gradual environmental changes. These programs promote practices that preserve and restore natural resources and ecosystem services, rather than degrade them, and actions that deliver more secure and sustainable livelihoods. The transformation of natural land into agricultural areas is a significant driver of climate change. Food and ecological systems programs play an important role in promoting improved natural resource management and incentivizing the shift toward diversified non-agricultural employment opportunities.

Typical interventions include technical and financial support for sustainable and

enhanced value chains in climate-dependent sectors, such as climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry, or ecosystem-oriented public works programs that focus on natural capital and resources. Interventions that help people build better livelihoods more generally and increase human capital can help beneficiaries diversify their income sources while improving their food and surrounding ecosystems. These interventions include training, livelihood diversification, business capital and financial services, access to climate risk information relevant for economic activity, and access to (cleaner) energy sources. Interventions can also support broader policy development in shifting toward more sustainable value chains that consider protecting natural capital.

The [Local Development and Adaptation Project](#) in Chad addresses the challenges posed by population growth, livestock and farming expansion, and inadequate management, which are exerting pressure on natural resources, accelerating land degradation, and putting livelihoods at risk. The project adopted an integrated approach to promote the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources and introduce climate-smart technologies. It supports the establishment of integrated agricultural production sites where producers adopt climate-smart agriculture technologies to promote diversified, resilient, and sustainable livelihoods. Activities include training, demonstration plots, and the provision of improved seeds and tree plantations adapted to local conditions and climate variability.

The [Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project](#) in Burundi shows how CREI programs can preserve and restore food and ecological systems while diversifying climate-dependent livelihoods. The vast majority of Burundians lack the ability to withstand the effects of climate change such as droughts, floods, and landslides, all of which already affect them. This project adopts a community-

driven landscape approach to restore land productivity in degraded landscapes. It mobilizes local people to construct terraces on degraded hillsides and increase vegetation cover to prevent soil erosion and improve soil moisture. The project also trains groups of poor farmers to adopt alternative livelihoods, including in ecotourism, honey production, and fruit cultivation. The project has a strong gender-inclusive focus. In Burundi, land registration has been key for increasing women's empowerment. Over 70 percent of the 100,000 land certificates issued by the project went to women. Legal ownership of land has allowed women to obtain more equitable access to project activities, such as training in climate-smart agriculture techniques like terracing, the use of improved seeds, and nature-based solutions that respond to flooding. Land titles have also helped women secure loans for income-generating activities.

Food and ecological system programs also play an important role in addressing chronic food insecurity. In Haiti, the [Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project \(PARSA\)](#) targets people facing some of the worst levels of food insecurity in the world. The agriculture sector continues to face climatic shocks, including drought, low rainfall, and watershed degradation. The project emphasizes climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production, encouraging farmers to adopt sustainable practices and providing improved irrigation, drainage, and soil conservation services. It will generate 4.5 million person-workdays through labor-intensive participatory community work to strengthen rural productive infrastructure that increases resilience to climate shocks.

Another project that addresses chronic food insecurity is the [Innovation for Resilient Food Systems \(Rural Alliances–PAR III\) Project](#) in Bolivia. This project aligns with national policy framework outlined in Bolivia's Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2021–2025) with a commitment

to food sovereignty. As part of the program, around 1,270 rural producer organizations will form productive alliances to facilitate their participation in value chains with commercial partners and access to technical assistance providers to achieve improved, more equitable access to markets, technologies, and organizational skills. The project will significantly improve the productive capacity and market access of rural producer organizations, training, and knowledge transfer.

Green Jobs and the Green Transition

CREI programs that focus on green jobs and the green transition can play a crucial role in assisting households to cope with the impacts of the transition away from extractive or climate-sensitive sectors. Typical interventions in this area include training, coaching, mentoring, and other forms of skills development; access to wage employment in green (or climate-neutral) jobs, including job search and placement; access to financial services and business capital; access to cleaner energy and technologies for cooking and transportation; and compensation to households hurt by the shift away from carbon-intensive industries. Policy development on green jobs, the Just Transition, women's access to green labor opportunities, and clean energy are also important.

Only a handful of reviewed programs focus on green jobs and the green transition. The [Sustainable Fisheries Development Project](#) in Costa Rica is building the capacity for the design and potential implementation of an EI strategy for low-income and vulnerable fishing communities. It aims to support the most vulnerable fishery workers and their families who are forced to limit their fishing efforts or who decide to transition to a different economic activity. The project, led by the Costa Rican Fishing and Aquaculture Institute (INCOPECA), intends to ensure that the transition to sustainable fisheries

management considers the short- and medium-term socioeconomic impact on vulnerable populations. Toward that end, it is profiling vulnerable fishing communities and characterizing local economic activity, to connect people to job opportunities and service packages. The project links communities with existing government programs and seeks to build INCOPESCA's capacity to identify the need for new programs, connect with existing programs, and ensure the timely provision of services to vulnerable fishing communities.

The [Kyrgyz Republic's Resilient Landscape Restoration Project](#) aims to reduce pressure on forests, pastures, and agricultural lands. It is part of the World Bank's Central Asia Resilient Landscape Restoration (RESILAND CA+) Program, established in 2019 to provide countries in Central Asia with a regional framework to increase the resilience of regional landscapes and people through landscape restoration. Once

approved, the project will reinforce resilient livelihoods and enhance the incomes of farmers, small entrepreneurs, and vulnerable members of communities in areas prone to climate-induced mudflows, with a focus on women and youth. EI activities include business training, support for business plan development, and market linkages to produce climate-smart and natural resource-based products using locally available and leftover raw material.

The Way Forward: Recommendations for Policymakers and Practitioners

Economic inclusion programs are strategically positioned to address the intricate relationship between poverty and climate challenges (the climate-poverty nexus). By aligning policies, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, and integrating climate and poverty objectives, EI programs can play a pivotal role in achieving climate resilience and poverty alleviation.

The CREI framework provides a set of principles and program areas that illustrate how economic inclusion programs can contribute to CRD. However, to drive a transformative shift toward climate-resilient economic inclusion, program operational adjustments are essential, supported by a robust innovation and learning agenda, with scale-up made possible through sustainable financing. To realize the full potential of these programs for CRD, several issues are critical for policymakers and practitioners to consider.

- Focus on climate-poverty nexus: Prioritize programs and interventions that directly target the climate-poverty nexus. These programs should integrate into national climate and environmental policies and strategies while fostering cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Strategic integration: Incorporate CREI principles and program areas strategically within program objectives, design features, and outcome measurements.
- This integration is essential for effectively advancing climate resilience and poverty alleviation.
- Collaboration: Support collaboration among relevant departments, partners, and ministries, such as social protection, agriculture, and environment, to facilitate effective CREI integration at both policy and program levels. Forge partnerships with NGOs and private entities, especially those with the capacity to address climate and poverty challenges.
- Inclusive planning: Ensure the participation of marginalized and climate-vulnerable groups in the design, planning, and implementation of CREI initiatives. This approach fosters program ownership and long-term sustainability.
- Evaluative learning agenda: Establish an evaluative learning agenda to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of climate-resilient EI. Investigate specific

responses and activities that effectively achieve climate objectives within EI programs. Explore strategies for integrating climate and poverty objectives in various contexts, such as urban areas, and for specific vulnerable groups such as women and internally displaced persons. Develop robust criteria for evaluating program success, including indicators for poverty reduction, climate resilience, and sustainable development.

- Innovative financing mechanisms: Explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as tourism levies, carbon taxes, and carbon credits, as potential funding sources

for CREI programs. These mechanisms can generate funds that support climate resilience and poverty alleviation.

- Concessional finance expansion: Recognize the importance of concessional finance in supporting CREI initiatives. Prioritize grant financing and debt instruments linked to climate and nature outcomes, particularly for countries already burdened with high levels of debt.

Appendix

Selected World Bank Climate-Resilient Economic Inclusion Programs

The examples in this note are based on the analysis of the World Bank portfolio conducted by PEI in 2023. It identified 295 EI programs, of which 184 (62 percent) responded to climate-related challenges. A total of 15 programs were identified as climate-purposed, strongly aligning to the CREI framework. These programs address the nexus of climate and poverty by incorporating CREI principles and program areas that promote climate-resilient outcomes.

Programs were selected to ensure representation across various contexts and operational features and to include different regions, World Bank Global Practices, potential cross-sectoral collaborations, and the three program areas (adaptive safety nets, food and ecological systems, and green jobs and the green transition). Table A1 lists the selected projects.

Table A1 Selected World Bank-financed Projects

Program Area/Project	Country	Region	Project Code	Global Practice (GP)	Cross-GP Collaboration
Adaptive Safety Nets					
Republic of Congo Lisungi Emergency COVID-19 Response Project	Congo, Rep.	Sub-Saharan Africa	P174178	SPJ	EDU HNP
Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project (SSRLP)	Malawi	Sub-Saharan Africa	P169198	SPJ	FCI
Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2	Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa	P166602	SPJ	FCI
Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project	South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	P177663	SPJ	FCV
Food and Ecological Systems					
Innovation for Resilient Food Systems (Alianzas Rurales-PAR III) Project	Bolivia	Latin America and the Caribbean	P175672	AGF	WAT
Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	P160613	ENB	AGF URL
Chad Local Development and Adaptation Project	Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	P171611	ENB	WAT
Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Livelihoods Project (ProClimat Congo)	Congo, Rep.	Sub-Saharan Africa	P177786	ENB	AGF SSI
Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project II	Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	P174385	ENB	AGF CLC EAE

Table A1, continued

Program Area/Project	Country	Region	Project Code	Global Practice (GP)	Cross-GP Collaboration
Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project	Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	P164336	AGF	ENB SPJ WAT
Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project	Haiti	Latin America and the Caribbean	P177072	AGF	AGF
Jordan Rural Livelihoods in Lagging Regions Project	Jordan	Middle East and North Africa	P167946	AGF	FCI SSI WAT
Green Jobs and Green Transition					
RESILAND CA+ Program: Kyrgyz Republic Resilient Landscape Restoration Project	Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	P177407	ENB	AGF SPJ URL WAT
Costa Rica Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	P168475	ENB	FCI SPJ TDD
Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project	Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	P169943	SPJ	GEN JOB POV URS

Note: AGF = Agriculture and Food; CLC = Climate Change; EDU = Education; EAE = Energy and Extractives; ENB = Environment and Natural Resources and Blue Economy; FCI = Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation; FCV = Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; GEN = Gender; HNP = Health, Nutrition, and Population; POV = Poverty; SPJ = Social Protection and Jobs; SSI = Social Sustainability and Inclusion; TDD = Transport; URL = Urban Resilience and Land; WAT = Water.

Notes

Notes

1. PEI's framework draws on the IPCC's framework for CRD and the World Bank's GRID framework, both of which target human systems transition through development interventions that combine poverty objectives with climate adaptation and mitigation objectives. Both are premised on development approaches that enhance justice and inclusivity to help ensure that development programs are successful and the potential for climate-resilient outcomes is enhanced.
2. Landscape approaches recognize the interdependence of human and natural systems and create sustainable landscapes that promote prosperity. They require a variety of stakeholders at different levels to work together to increase synergies between different, and often competing, sector-focused goals, such as avoiding agricultural encroachment on protected areas.
3. This section primarily reviews the experience of World Bank-financed projects, based on internal portfolio data, whereas the forthcoming State of Economic Inclusion report will provide a global landscape, including those programs led by NGOs.

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The Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI)

is a global partnership with a mission to support the adoption of national economic inclusion programs that increase the earnings and assets of extremely poor and vulnerable households. PEI brings together global stakeholders to catalyze country-level innovation, advance innovation and learning, and share global knowledge. PEI is hosted by the Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice of the World Bank.

In Practice