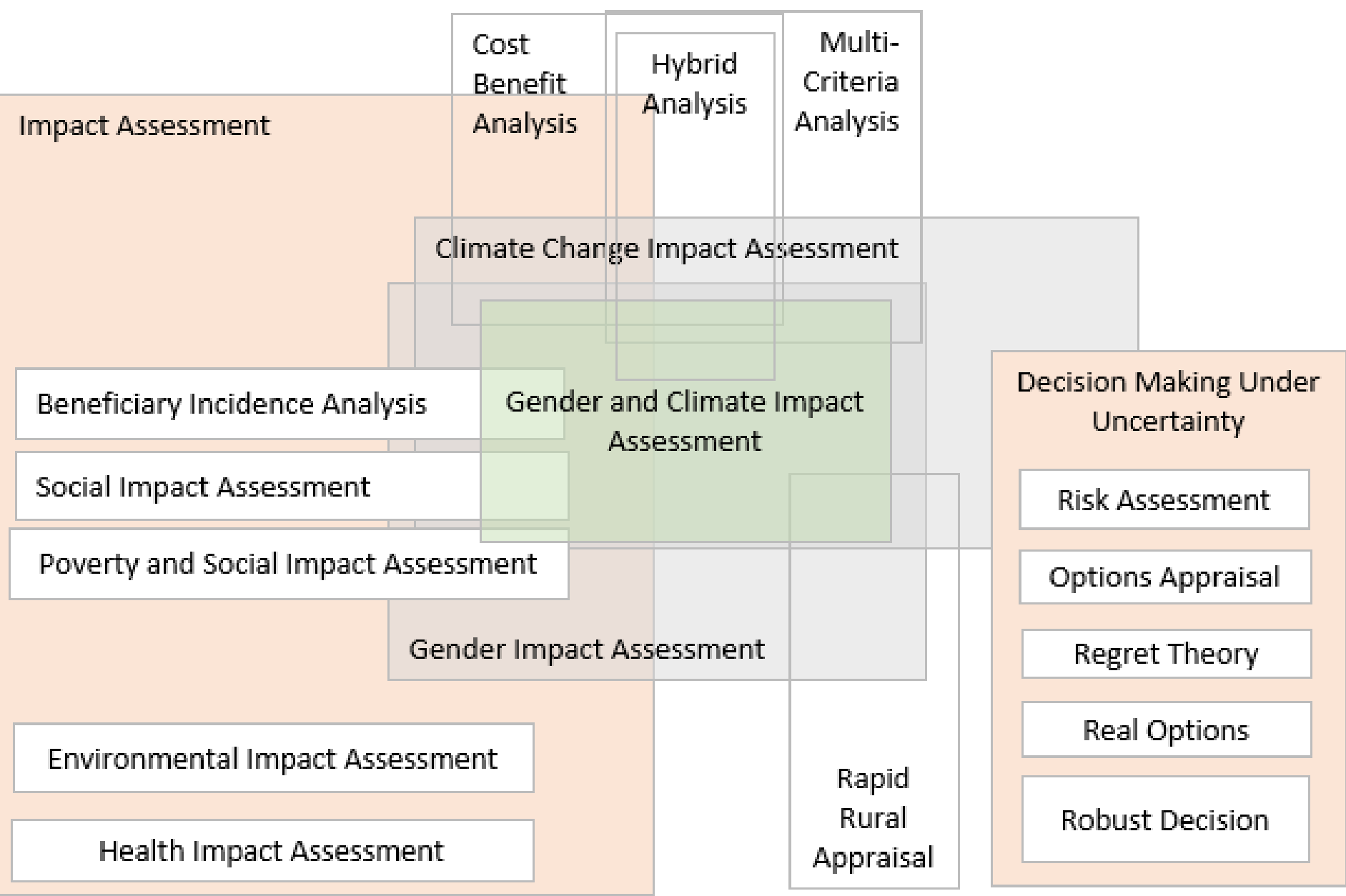


# Gender and Climate Impact Assessment

# Introduction

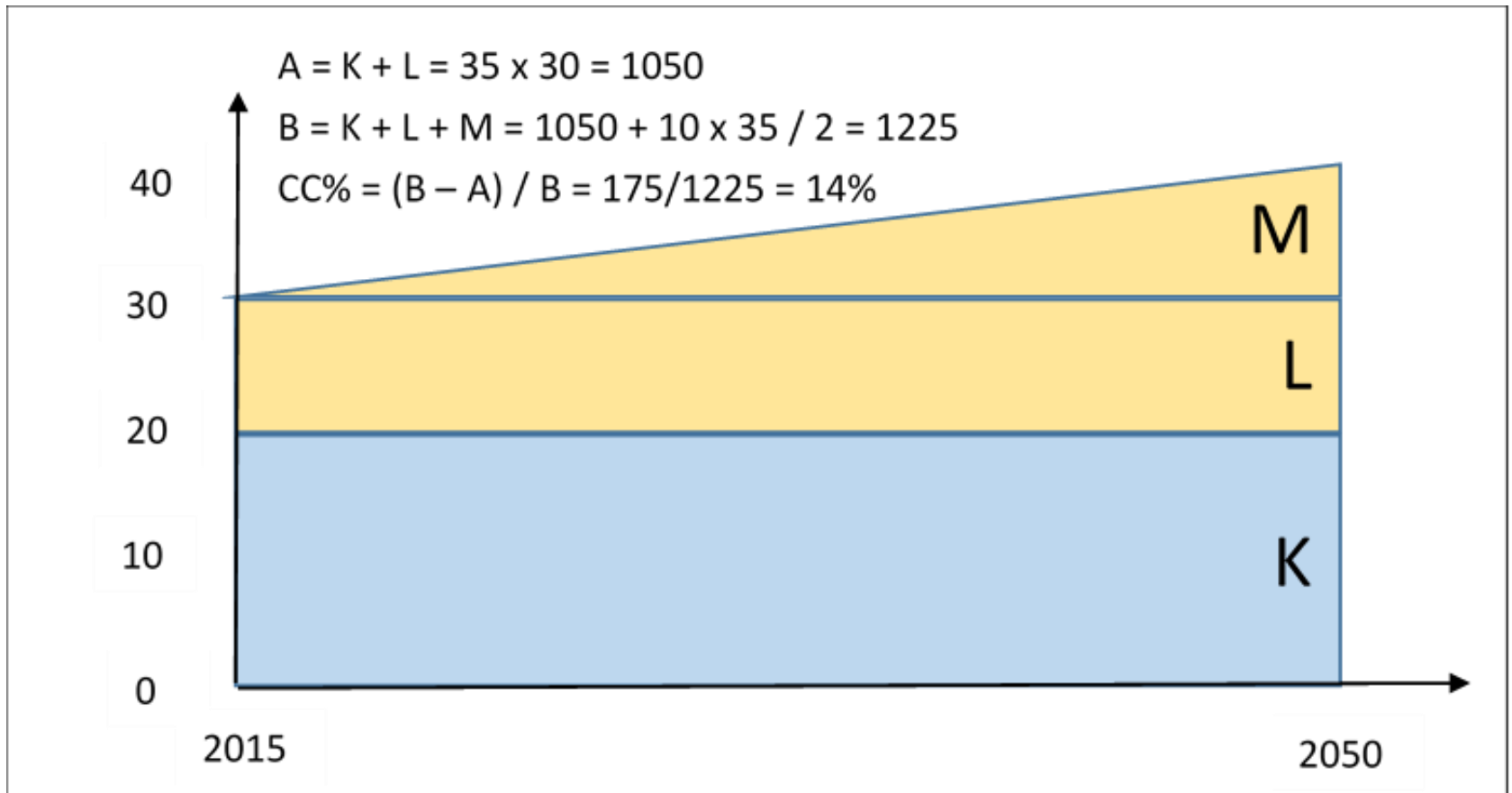
- GCCIA combines experience with CCIA and GIA (both examples of impact assessment – CBA, MCA, BIA, PSIA, RRA, EIA, HIA ..)
- Benin study first time (?) for GCIA (ie CCIA and GIA done jointly using the same framework)
- IBFCCA supporting double-mainstreaming - GCCIA one of several techniques (eg G/CPEIR, G/CBT, CCFF, CEGIM ...)
- CCIA experience mainly in Asia, but a bit in Africa
- Mostly still studies but a few countries have piloted budget reforms for CCIA (but not GCCIA)



# What is GCCIA

- Assess the extra benefits that a programme provides when C&G are taken into account
- Disaggregate benefits and assess the relative importance of each benefit
- Assess the expected increase in each benefit when C&G are taken into account
- Need to know
  - The impact of C&G on programme beneficiaries (ie climate loss and damage and gender inequality)
  - How the programme reduces that impact
- Assess the weighted average increase in benefit for the whole programme
- Scoring methods vary with country – same principles

# Additional Benefits (ie 'M' below)



# Typical Example of GCCIA Grid

Typical Conservation Agriculture Programme GCCIA Sheet

Component Benefit	Relative Importance	How does the benefit become more important with CC?	Increase in benefit	How does the programme reduce gender inequality?	Improved gender equality	Added benefits <sup>1</sup>
	1 - 4		F/H/M/L		F/H/M/L	
Yields on traditional crops increased and made more reliable	4	Losses from rainfall irregularity and drought reduced from 40% to 30%	H 30%=1.2	The women's marketing initiative means women will control 20% of crop sales	M 20%=0.8	2.0
Opportunities for new crops leading to wider diversity of income sources	2	Diverse crops more important with yield irregularity	H 30%=0.6	Women more likely to benefit if new crops are horticultural	H 30%=0.6	1.2
Reduced use of fertilisers reduces water pollution and improves soil quality	2	More intense rainfall increases runoff and soil loss	M 20%=0.4	Reduced water pollution could limit need to travel for washing	L 10%=0.2	0.6
Labour savings create new income generating opportunities	1	Diverse incomes more important with yield irregularity	H 30%=0.3	Potential for women to benefit if targeted for women	M 20%=0.2	0.5
Higher soil organic matter and reduced agrochem improves biodiversity	2	Protection becomes more valuable as biodiversity challenges increase	L 10%=0.2	Gender neutral		0.2
Increased soil organic matter contributes to carbon sequestration	1	Only valuable if climate change considered a problem	F 100%=1	Gender neutral		1
Soil water retention slows runoff and reduces risks of flooding downstream	3	More intense rainfall increases runoff and flood risks	H 30%=0.9	Gender neutral		0.9
.....						
<b>Total</b>	<b>A: 15</b>		<b>C: 4.6</b>		<b>D: 1.8</b>	<b>B: 6.4</b>

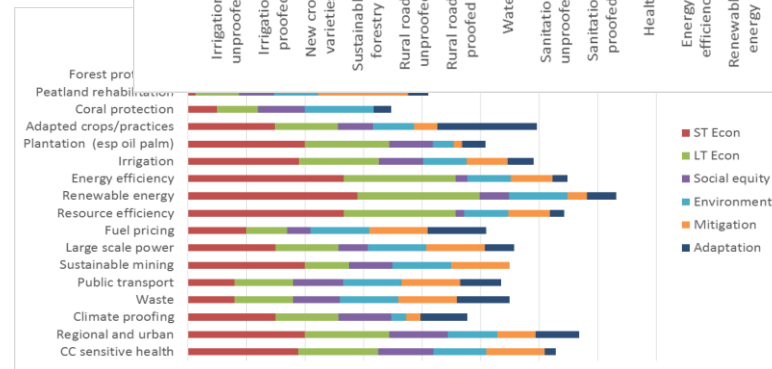
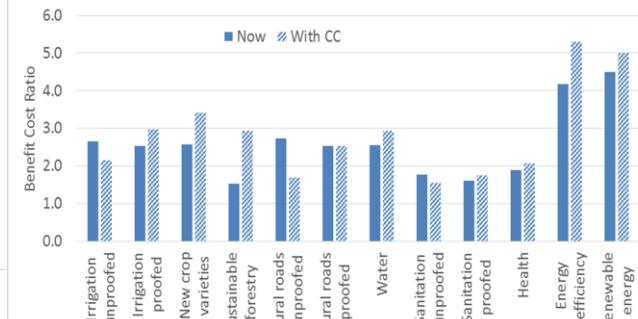
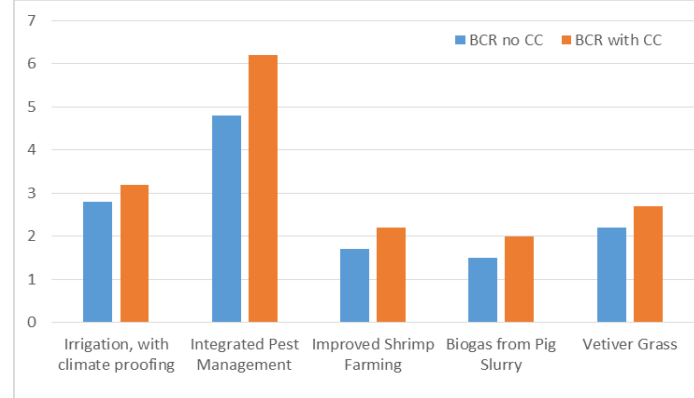
Notes. For column 2, 1 is low and 4 is high. For columns 4 and 6, F=full, H=high, M=mid, L=low. These are converted into %s: F= 100%, H=30%, M=20%, L=10%. Multiplying the relative importance score (ie 1-4) by the % gives the increase in benefit when climate or gender are considered. Adding the rows gives the total increase in climate or gender benefits, which can be divided by A to give an estimate of the % increase in benefits for the programme as a whole. Column 4 adds the increase in benefits for climate and gender and gives total increase in each benefit, which can then also be added for the whole programme.

# Why Bother with GCCIA?

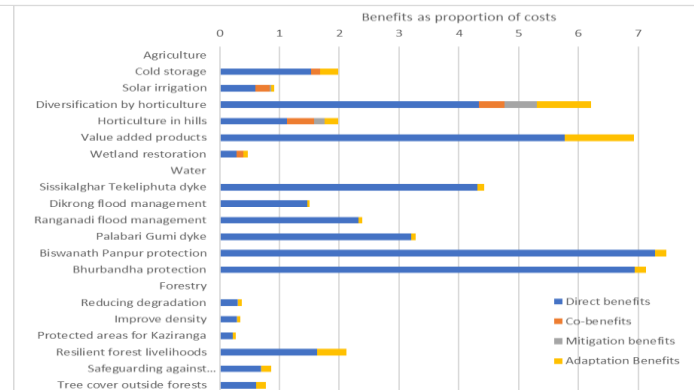
- Discussion about C&G programmes can be a bit general and circular
- So need a framework to structure the discussion  
→ helps to adapt design to maximise benefits
- MoFs/funders like to see objective assessment  
→ CCIA helps obtain/protect funding
- Can be used in C&G budget tagging
- Informs results chain for management and monitoring
- Informs indicators for evaluation

# Examples of CCIA

- Thailand – from full to rapid CBA
- Cambodia – rapid CCIA
- Indonesia – hybrid, expert team
- India – hybrid CCIA on priorities selected by state governments
- Malawi CPEIR – rapid qualitative



Project	Donor	ABS			Description
		Nkhata Bay	Ntcheu	Zomba	
PRIDE	IFAD	22%		17%	Land/water management, farmer schools, value chain
SRBMP	WB		20%	19%	Water resources management
MFERP	WB		20%	18%	Infrastructure rehabilitation, disaster management
AIYAP	AfDB	21%			Irrigation, watershed, crops, value added
SALFP	Norway	20%			Value added and marketing
MASAF IV	WB	16%	20%	18%	Public works, skills, cash transfers, capacity building
ADAPT PLAN	UNDP	23%	22%	22%	Awareness, studies, livelihood diversity, planning
IYEP	AU		20%		Crop/water productivity, energy efficiency, irrigator
MDRRP	WB		20%	21%	Agri productivity, irrigation, water resources/supply
SRWSIP	AfDB		22%		Water supply, sanitation, water resources





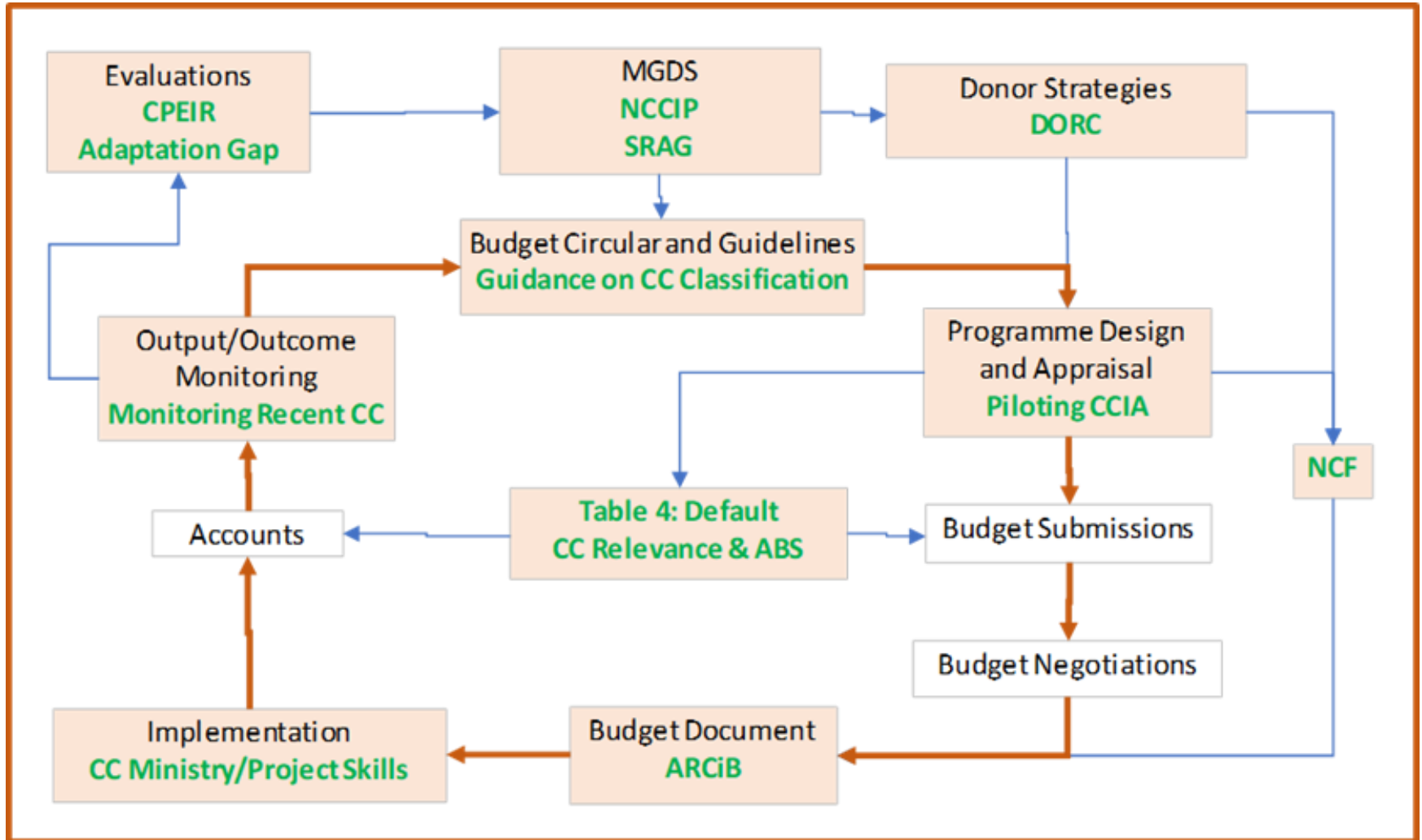
# Technical Challenges for GCCIA

- Disaggregated benefits can overlap – keeping a hierarchy
- ‘Framing’ the analysis and the ‘counterfactual’
- Keeping focused on change in benefits (not just vulnerability/inequality)
- Hybrid method - mixing quantitative evidence and expert opinion (scored relative to quantitative)
- Realism – avoid inflating values (BCRs of >5 probably wrong)
- Identifying the benefits that only happen when both climate and gender are taken into account (eg higher adaptation and equality if women involved) - not yet done

# Lessons for Managing GCCIA

- There are several ways of doing the basics – roughly comparable but slightly different
- Takes some experience to build consistency, but is then relatively easy to apply
- Numbers aren't exact estimates, but the relative levels should be informative
- Line ministries are initially interested, but the system needs to change before GCCIA could be mandatory
- MoFs are impressed with structured appraisal (so helps with the reputation of the line ministry) but MoFs not yet requesting it in budget guidelines
- Funding bodies (eg GCF or NCFs) are not yet using GCCIA but they are asking for more rigorous approaches

# CCIA in the budget cycle



# GCCIA and Budget Reform

- Design – spending ministries estimate C&G benefits when designing programmes, to improve design
- Appraisal – independent checks on line ministry assessments, offering quality control/review
- Negotiation – budget guidelines require GCCIA results and these are taken into account during negotiations
- Accounting – C&G budget tagging informed by GCCIA results (complement to OECD DAC markers)
- Evaluation – ex-post evaluation assesses whether specified C&G benefits are likely to materialise