



Becoming smarter, faster, better : How credible are GCF proposals in their claims?

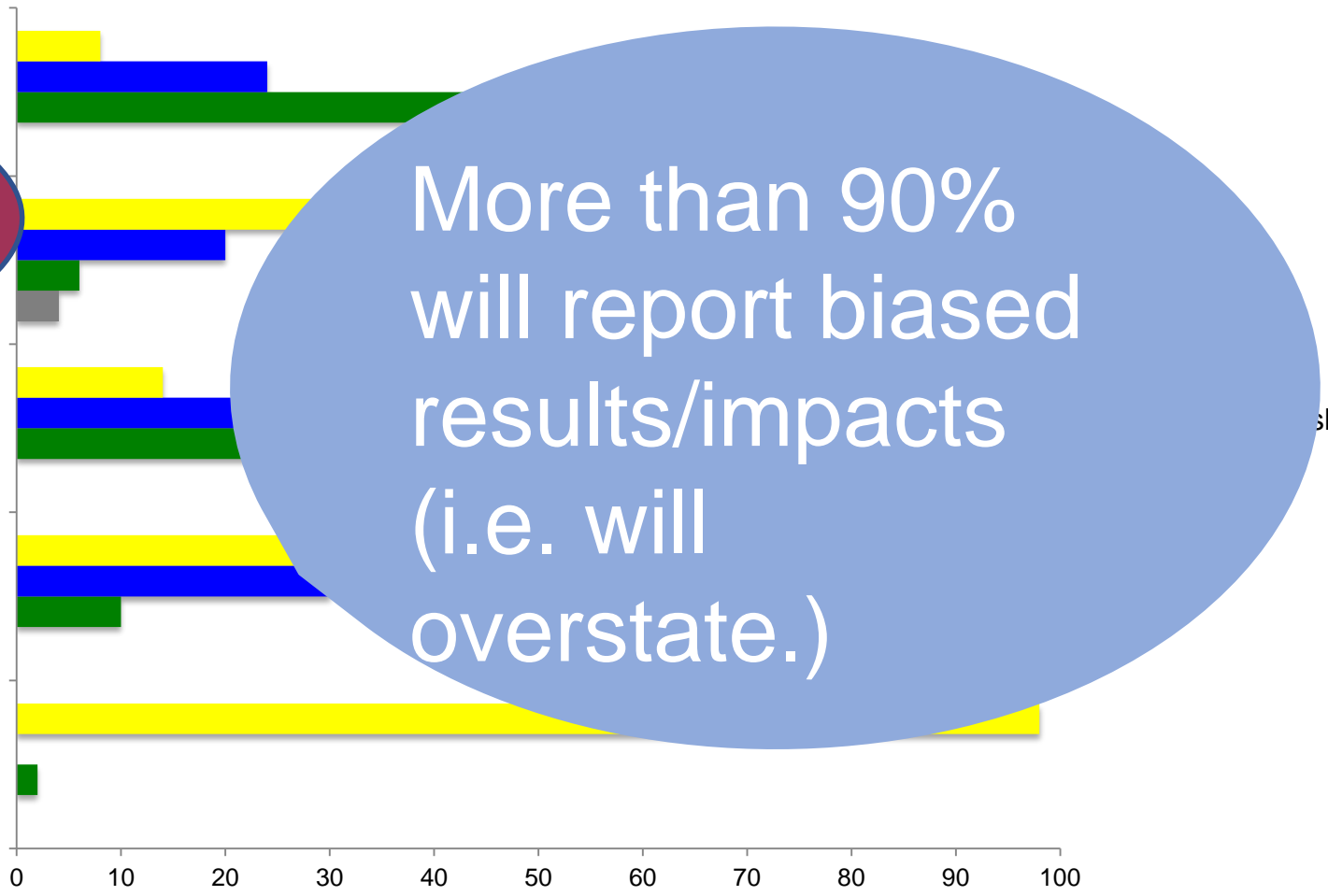


1. Potential for credible results

41% permit us to do an 'economic analyses'

What activities are included in the proposal that focus on 'economic analyses' and 'overall monitoring and evaluation' incorporated and are these sufficient for high quality credible

70% could possibly credibly measure causal change. (How much change did GCF investments cause?)



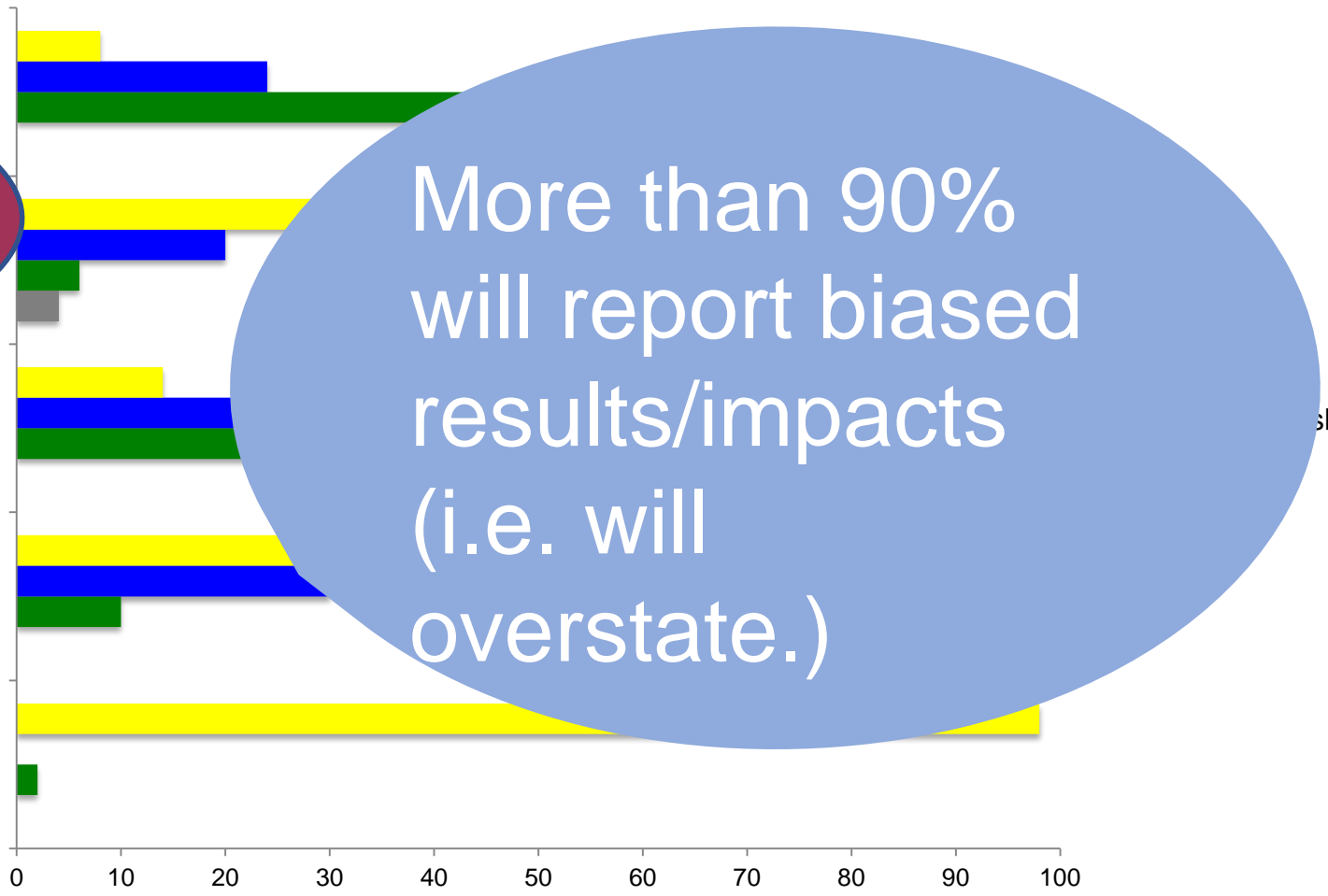
More than 90% will report biased results/impacts (i.e. will overstate.)

1. Potential for credible results

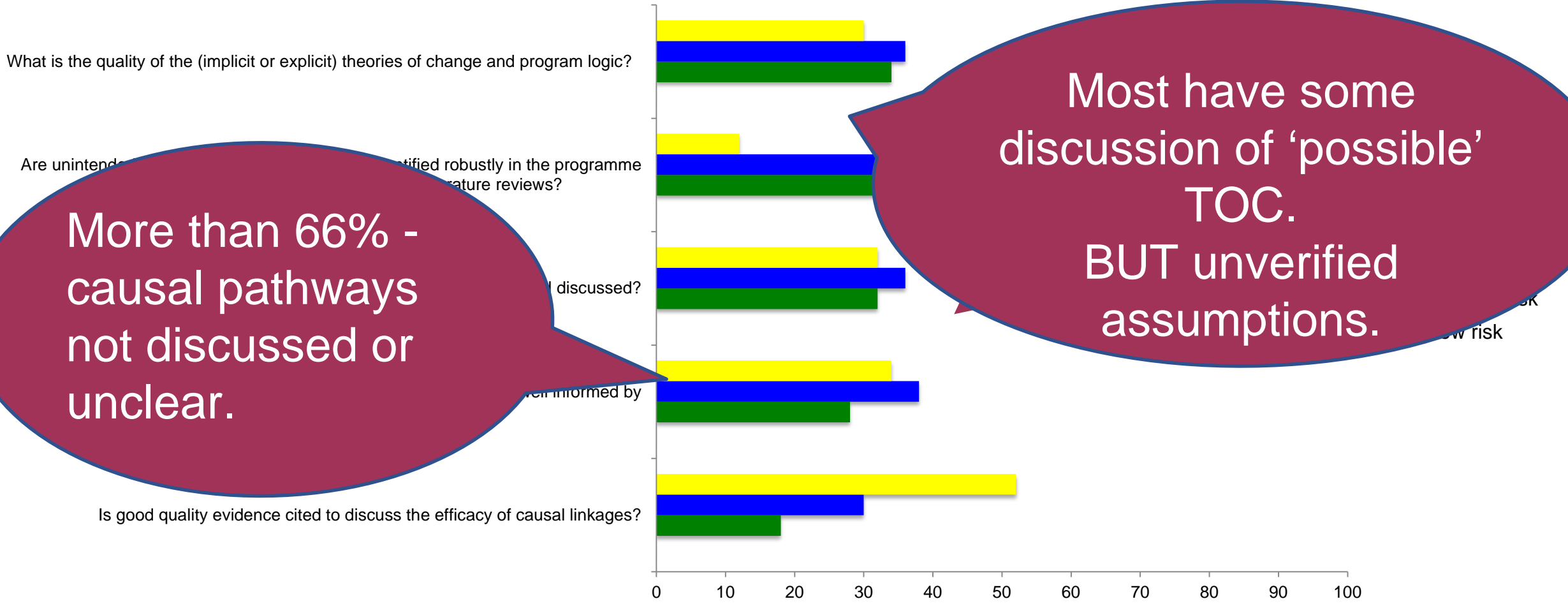
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2. Theory of change



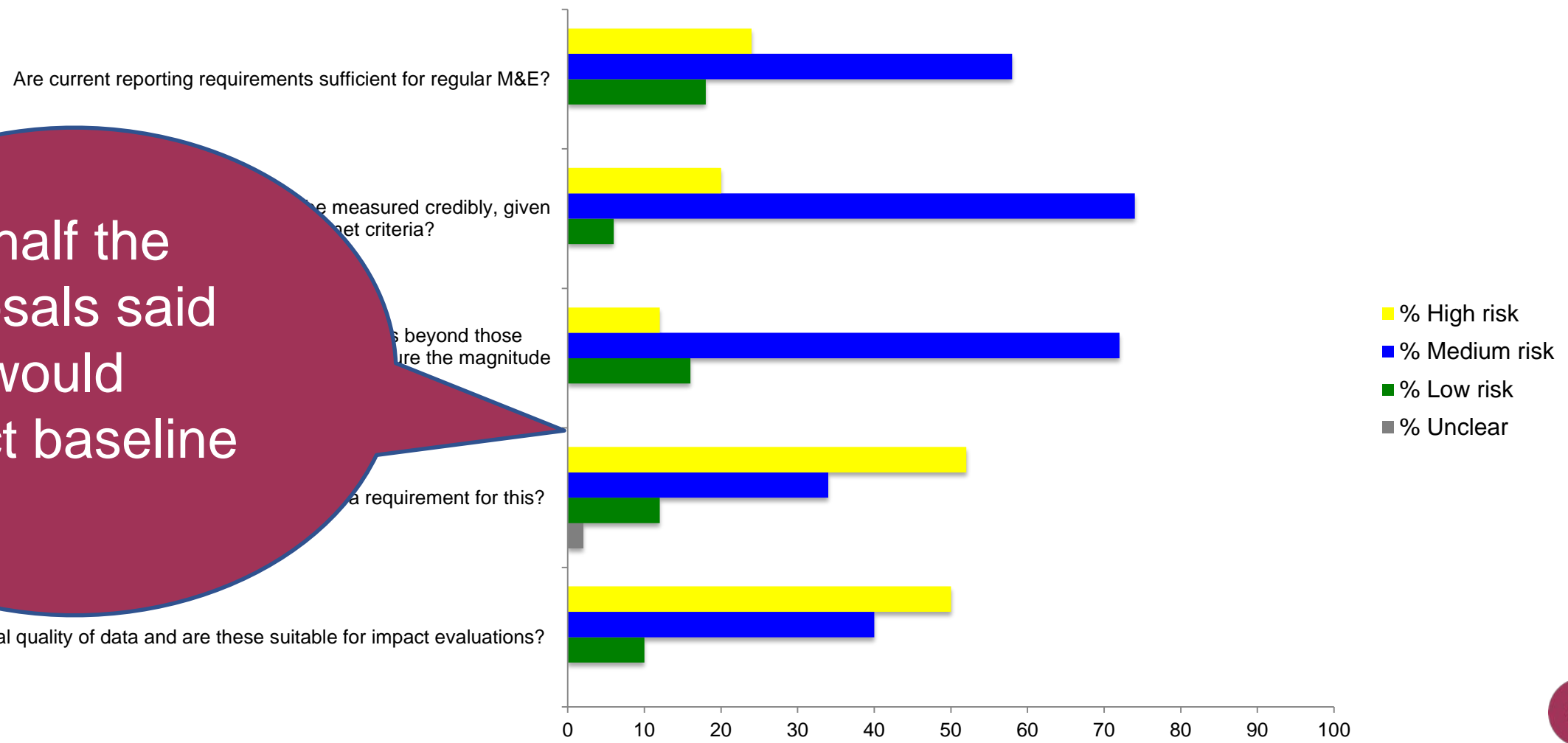
More than 66% - causal pathways not discussed or unclear.

Most have some discussion of 'possible' TOC. BUT unverified assumptions.



3. Data and reporting

Only half the proposals said they would collect baseline data.





4. Implementation and investment criteria

Impact potential and paradigm potential measurements are either not feasible or not credible.

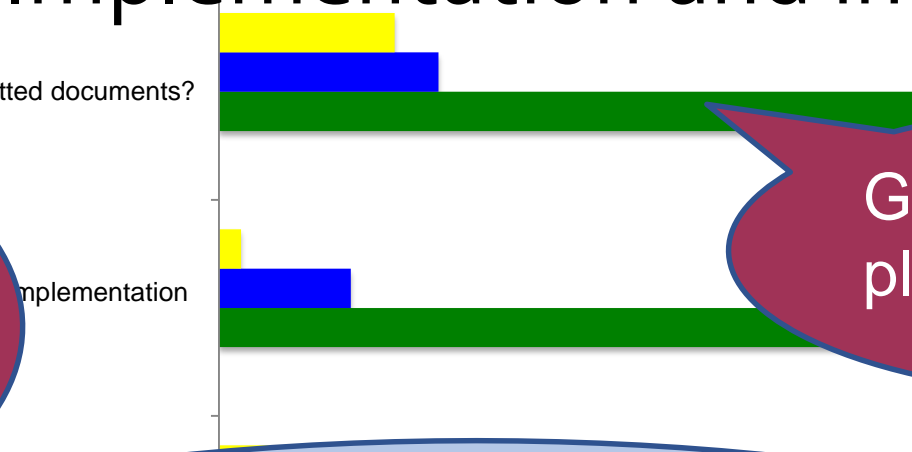
To what extent is p

How well are o

Targeting and informing success against investment criteria.

- Bad or missing TOCs
- Unclear how they can inform investment criteria
- More than half have limitations in how these are informed or insufficient information.

Good monitoring planned!



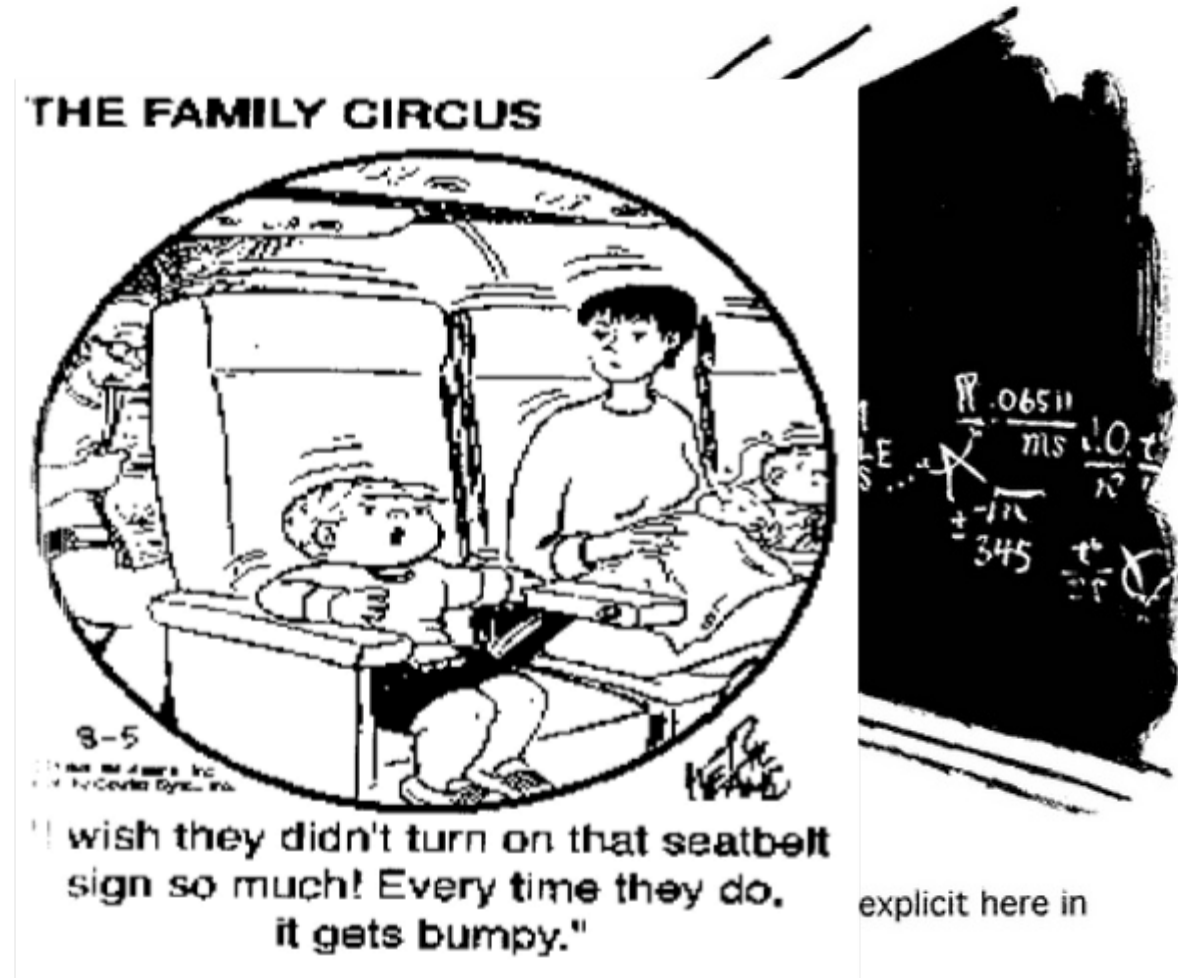
■ % High risk
 ■ % Medium risk
 ■ % Low risk
 ■ % Unclear





Main results recap I

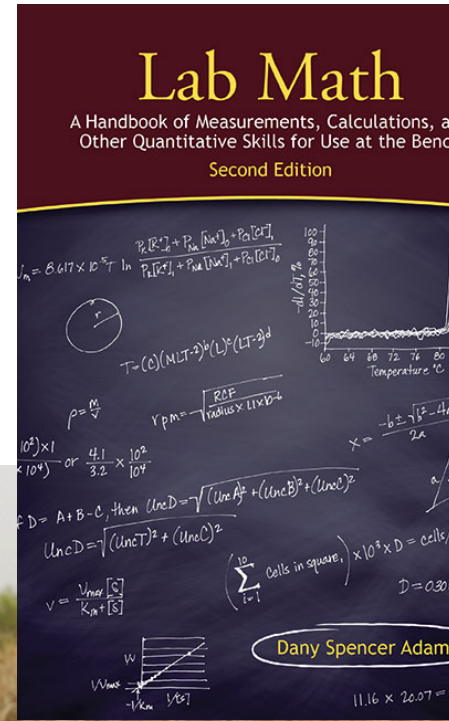
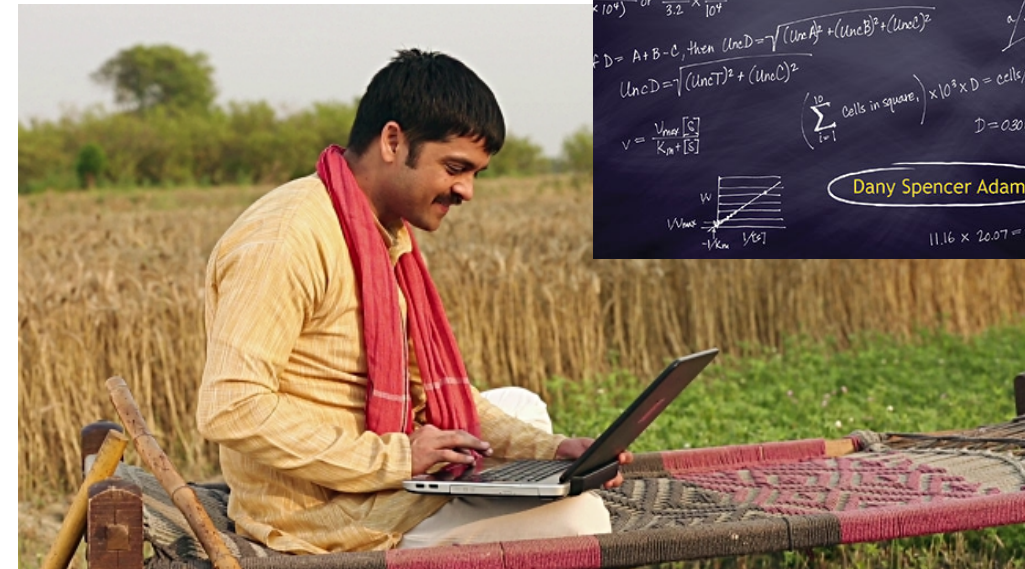
- **Theory of change: Most have no or a limited theory of change**
 - **Connecting program activities to impacts on individuals and expected paradigm shift??**
- **Causality and attributable measurement of impact: Many lack a discussion about causal attribution**
 - **How a program will lead to ADDITIONAL outcomes - what in its absence ?**





Main results recap ii

- Targeting: How the program will reach (and benefit) people that are vulnerable is generally unclear
- **Investment criteria:**
 - Take-up and usage assumptions necessary
 - A common mistake: people will use the product or service as designed
- **Questionable link to the amount of CO₂ emissions that will be reduced by the program**
 - GHG estimations are mostly mechanical estimation, assume perfect usage and no rebound effects.
- M&E systems: lack of details on how they



4. Proposed next steps





5. Learning oriented real-time impact assessments (LORTA) and A review of the RMF.





Learning-oriented real-time impact assessment (LORTA)

- *Measure change caused by, and attributed to, GCF investments.*
- 4-6 projects (multi-year programme)
- Country engagement; capacity building
- Work closely with secretariat and implementation colleagues.
- Build good baseline data and information
- *Designs to produce good evidence*
- Real-time feedback to program managers.





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IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS - LORTA

- LORTA: LEARNING-ORIENTED REAL-TIME IMPACT ASSESSMENTS
- Start building better NOW
- Meeting in July





Review of the RMF

- Ongoing
- Design, implementation/use and capacity
- Available end of August.





Learning-oriented real-time impact assessment (LORTA)

- Causality and attribution hard to measure.
- Measure change *caused by, and attributed to, GCF* investments.
- 4-6 projects (multi-year programme)
- Country engagement; capacity building
- Work closely with secretariat and implementation collaborators
- Build good baseline data and information
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