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LEARNING-ORIENTED REAL-TIME IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2019

BACKGROUND

impact.

In 2018, the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) started the multi-year Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment (LORTA) programme to keep track of the impact of GCF investments in terms of mitigation and adaptation. This impact can be measured with the help of rigorous impact assessments. Empirical evidence on the impacts of climate-related projects is scarce, which adds to the importance of this programme. LORTA builds capacity within project teams to design high-quality data sets, which aid the measurement of causal change and impact. It also embeds real-time impact evaluations into approved projects so that GCF project managers can quickly access accurate data on the quality of implementation and likelihood of

This brief provides a summary of the LORTA programme's engagement with GCF projects in 2019.

LORTA DESIGN WORKSHOP 2019

A key LORTA activity during 2019 was the second LORTA Design Workshop, held from 15 to 17 April 2019, in Mannheim, Germany, organized by the IEU and its implementing partner, the Center for Evaluation and Development (C4ED). The workshop was attended by 97 participants, including representatives of 21 GCF-funded projects (from accredited entities, implementing partners and project staff). Further workshop participants included staff from different divisions within the GCF as well as impact evaluation specialists from C4ED and other international organizations. Public and private sector projects were both represented. The workshop increased the potential for collaboration between all the actors involved in each project.

NEW LORTA PROJECTS 2019

Directly after the LORTA Design Workshop, staff members of the IEU and C4ED, and other impact evaluation experts, held a meeting to discuss the evaluability and emerging impact evaluation designs of the 21 projects.

After extensive discussions with respective project managers and GCF Secretariat colleagues, a final shortlist of six projects was determined for inclusion into the LORTA programme.

- FPo69 Bangladesh: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity
- 2. FPo₇₃ Rwanda: Strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in northern Rwanda
- 3. FPo87 Guatemala: Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands
- FPog6 Democratic Republic of the Congo: Green mini-grid programme
- FPog7 Central America: Productive investment initiative for adaptation to climate change (CAMBio II)
- FPog8 Southern Africa: DBSA climate finance facility

Table 1 identifies the main evaluation questions and impact evaluation designs for each of the projects onboarded in 2019.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND DESIGNS

After the completion of the impact evaluation design reports, three of the projects (Central America, Guatemala and Rwanda) settled on a differencein-differences design with matching. This design employs a time trend to isolate the treatment effect: the differences in outcome indicators between the beneficiary and comparison groups are measured twice, before and after the intervention. The early differences are subtracted from the late differences with the assumption that the initial gaps between the treatment and control groups will remain the same if the intervention is ineffective. This approach is combined with propensity score matching to improve the accuracy of the estimates. One study, Bangladesh, is using a clustered phase-in experimental design, and the study in Southern Africa is using an event study, which uses time series data across a range of beneficiary units to compare outcomes before and after interventions.

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Table 1. Projects that joined the LORTA programme in 2019

Country	PROJECT NAME	Accredited entity	THEME / SECTOR	EVALUATION QUESTIONS	EVALUATION DESIGN
Bangladesh	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	International accredited entity – United Nations Development Programme	Adaptation / public	Do the adaptive livelihoods promoted by the programme provide a sustainable means of making a living?	Clustered phase-in experimental design
Rwanda	Strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in northern Rwanda	National direct access entity – Ministry of Environment	Cross cutting / public	Does the project contribute to incremental and transformational climate change adaptation and to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions?	Difference-in- differences with matching
Guatemala	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands	International accredited entity – International Union for Conservation of Nature	Adaptation / public	Does the project increase the water security of farmers? Do farmers become more resilient and/or less vulnerable to extreme weather events?	Difference-in- differences with matching
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Green mini-grid programme	International accredited entity – African Development Bank	Mitigation / private	Pending funded activity agreement	Pending funded activity agreement
Central America (seven countries)	Productive investment initiative for adaptation to climate change	Regional direct access entity – Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Adaptation / private	Are micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises less vulnerable or better adapted to climate change owing to the adoption of climate-smart agriculture?	Difference-in- differences with matching
Southern Africa (four countries)	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	Regional direct access entity – Development Bank of Southern Africa	Cross cutting / private	Is the climate-friendly technology for which climate finance facility funding is provided installed and operational? Do the end beneficiaries use the technology? Do investments by the private sector, which are funded by the Climate Finance Facility, lead to reduced usage of on-grid electricity?	Event study

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