



April 2024

## What do we know about the effectiveness of results-based payment (RBP) interventions?

A synthesis of findings from the IEU evidence review on RBPs (2020)

- This evidence review<sup>1</sup> analyzed 428 studies from both academic and grey literature, to assess the effectiveness of results-based payment (RBP) interventions across various sectors, with the aim to enhance their application in mitigation and adaptation.
- RBPs can be categorized into supply-side, demand-side, and hybrid incentives, targeting service providers, beneficiaries, or both.
- RBPs have shown effectiveness in various sectors such as health, education, climate finance, and energy, driving progress on social challenges.
- An Evidence Gap Map (EGM) was created to visualize the impacts of different RBP interventions on outcomes at the levels of beneficiaries, service providers, and investors/ systems.
- The EGM showed that certain RBP models, such as vouchers, pay-for-performance, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), and Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs), are well-researched.
- In contrast, there is less evidence available on grand challenges, impact bonds, Advance Market Commitments (AMCs), and pull mechanisms.
- The review also found that the use of RBP interventions and the outcomes they target exhibit regional patterns, with most studies coming from North America, East Asia and Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- South Asia, and particularly the Middle East and North Africa, had fewer studies.
- Sector-wise, the health sector accounted for nearly half of the evidence on RBP applications, followed by agriculture and forestry, and education.
- There was notably less evidence on RBPs in the energy sector.

- Additionally, an Intervention Heat Map (<u>IHM</u>)
   was developed to showcase the GCF financial
   commitments to RBPs in 15 projects (listed on
   page 2), using the same framework as the EGM.
- In summary, RBPs are recognized as a potentially effective approach for advancing global climate goals, but the evidence base varies by intervention type, region, and sector, with some areas requiring further research and investment.
- GCF allocated funds using results-based modalities across various projects, and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) was predominantly used by the Fund, followed by Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs)-, and voucher-based approaches. See page 2 for a list of GCF projects using resultsbased modalities that this evidence review considered.
- Specifically, the GCF projects targeted global emissions reductions using PES mechanisms, while CCT- and voucher-based approaches aimed at a broader range of sector-specific and socioeconomic outcomes.
- GCF has primarily focused on using Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanisms to target emissions reductions in its REDD+ pilot program, with less emphasis on other benefits.
- However, targeting co-benefits could enhance climate change adaptation capacity and longterm sustainability of climate solutions.
- There is potential for the GCF to support projects incentivizing service providers, particularly through Pay-for-Performance (P4P) approaches.
- Careful consideration of unintended consequences and prospective analysis of different incentive structures are crucial to ensure sustainable impacts and avoid potential setbacks in achieving environmental benefits.

Meuth Alldredge, Josh, Emma De Roy, Elangtlhoko Mokgano, Peter Mwandri, Tulika Narayan, Martin Prowse, Jyotsna Puri, William Rafferty, Anu Rangarajan, and Faraz Usmani (2020). Evidence review on results-based payments: Evidence Gap Map and Intervention Heat Map. IEU learning paper, December 2020. Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund. Songdo, South Korea.

Table. Overview of GCF projects using results-based modalities

GCF PROJECT NUMBER	COUNTRY FOCUS	GCF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT	RBP INTERVENTION TYPE	TOTAL GCF COMMITMENT (MILLIONS, USD)	RBP- ALLOCATED AMOUNT (MILLIONS, USD)
FP019	Ecuador	Grants	PES	41.2	17.0
FPo62	Paraguay	Grants	ССТ	25.1	2.4
FPo67	Tajikistan	Grants	ССТ	9.3	1.6
FP100	Brazil	Results-Based Payment	PES	96.5	94.1
FP110	Ecuador	Results-Based Payment	PES	18.6	18.1
FP117	Lao PDR	Grants	PES	17.8	4.1
FP120	Chile	Results-Based Payment	PES	63.6	62.1
FP121	Paraguay	Results-Based Payment	PES	50.0	48.8
FP125	Viet Nam	Grants	CCT/Voucher	30.2	3.5
FP130	Indonesia	Results-Based Payment	PES	103.8	101.3
FP134	Colombia	Results-Based Payment	PES	28.2	27.5
FP142	Argentina	Results-Based Payment	PES	82.0	80.0
FP144	Costa Rica	Results-Based Payment	PES	54.1	52.8
FP146	Nicaragua	Senior Loans/ Grants	PES	64.1	12.1
SAP002	Kyrgyzstan	Grants	ССТ	8.6	3.1

Notes: PES - Payment for Ecosystem Services; CCT - Conditional Cash Transfers
15 projects using results-based modalities were approved by GCF between 2015 and 2020. Eight projects are part of the GCF's REDD+ RBP pilot programme, while the remaining were extracted from an internal GCF dataset. These projects do not represent the totality of the GCF's results-based commitments.

Source: Table 4, Meuth Alldredge, Josh, Emma De Roy, Elangtlhoko Mokgano, Peter Mwandri, Tulika Narayan, Martin Prowse, Jyotsna Puri, William Rafferty, Anu Rangarajan, and Faraz Usmani (2020). Evidence review on results-based payments: Evidence Gap Map and Intervention Heat Map. IEU learning paper, December 2020. Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund, Sonado, South Korea. Climate Fund. Songdo, South Korea.

For more information, a 4-page summary and synthesis of the evidence review is also available on the IEU website.

## **CONTACT THE IEU**

Independent Evaluation Unit Green Climate Fund 175, Art center-daero, Yeonsu-qu Incheon 22004 Republic of Korea





