

# TRANSFORMING EVIDENCE INTO IMPACT

## 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND

Independent  
Evaluation  
Unit



TRUSTED EVIDENCE. INFORMED POLICIES. HIGH IMPACT.

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Cover photo: Women collect seaweed in Zanzibar: rising sea levels due to global warming are increasingly a threat to coastal-based livelihoods.

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GREEN CLIMATE FUND

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

# TRANSFORMING EVIDENCE INTO IMPACT

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

# CONTENTS

Message from the Head of the Independent Evaluation Unit.....	7
GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.....	8
Deliver high-quality evaluations .....	10
Independent review of the GCF's Results Management Framework (RMF).....	10
Independent evaluation of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) .....	12
Forward-looking Performance Review of the GCF (FPR).....	14
Independent evaluation of the GCF's country ownership approach (COA).....	16
Independent evaluation of the GCF's environmental and social safeguards (ESS) .....	17
Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment (LORTA) programme .....	18
Partnerships, capacity-building and advisory services.....	20
Evidence gap maps (EGMs), syntheses, and working papers.....	20
Partnerships.....	22
Capacity building.....	23
Uptake and communications.....	24
THE IEU .....	26
IEU's Objectives.....	26
IEU's work streams .....	27
Build and strengthen the IEU.....	28
APPENDICES .....	30
Appendix 1 IEU's budget and expenditure in 2019.....	32
Appendix 2 Country missions for IEU's evaluations in 2019 .....	33
Appendix 3 Presentations and seminars conducted/attended by the IEU staff in 2019 .....	34
Appendix 4 IEU's s formal partnerships.....	36
Appendix 5 IEU's learning and communication materials.....	37



## MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT



Jyotsna Puri (Jo)

2019 is the first year IEU has operated at near-to-full capacity. This has enabled the IEU to produce a range of evaluations and learning products that have contributed significantly to the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) effective and efficient operation.

The first of these evaluations was the Board-endorsed IEU assessment of the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP), which was used by the Secretariat to design a new readiness strategy. Second was the IEU's review of the GCF's Results Management Framework (RMF), with the Secretariat agreeing with most of its findings and committing to implement the review's key recommendations.

The IEU presented its most significant evaluation at the twenty-third meeting of the Board (B.23) in July, the Forward-looking Performance Review (FPR) of the GCF. The FPR is one of the most ambitious and far-reaching evaluations any evaluation office could undertake. Since publication, the FPR has

been commended and endorsed by a variety of stakeholders, including the Board, the Secretariat, and the broader GCF ecosystem.

Also significant in 2019 has been the IEU's work on evaluating the GCF's Country Ownership Approach (COA) and its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The IEU will present both evaluations at the first Board meeting in 2020, following advice from the GCF co-chairs.

The IEU has also been extremely productive in meeting all of its work plan goals, including strengthening the IEU, building partnerships, and communicating the IEU's findings. IEU's success would not have occurred without the generous support of the GCF Board and Secretariat, and the many organizations it regularly engages with. The IEU team looks forward to even closer collaboration with its many partners in 2020.



# GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

*Ecosystems that serve religious and cultural purposes are endangered by climate change.  
Here a man collects the symbolic lotus flower from a pond in Sri Lanka. © Giang Pham*



# DELIVER HIGH-QUALITY EVALUATIONS

## INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE GCF’s RESULTS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (RMF)

*The role of the RMF is to enable effective monitoring and evaluation of both the outcomes of GCF investments and GCF’s organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency. It also examines GCF’s handling of economic, social, and environmental co-benefits, and gender sensitivity.*

### Evaluation questions

The GCF Board requested the IEU’s evaluation of the RMF to:

- Assess the design, implementation, and utility of the RMF.
- Develop recommendations based on the findings to help inform subsequent adaptive management.

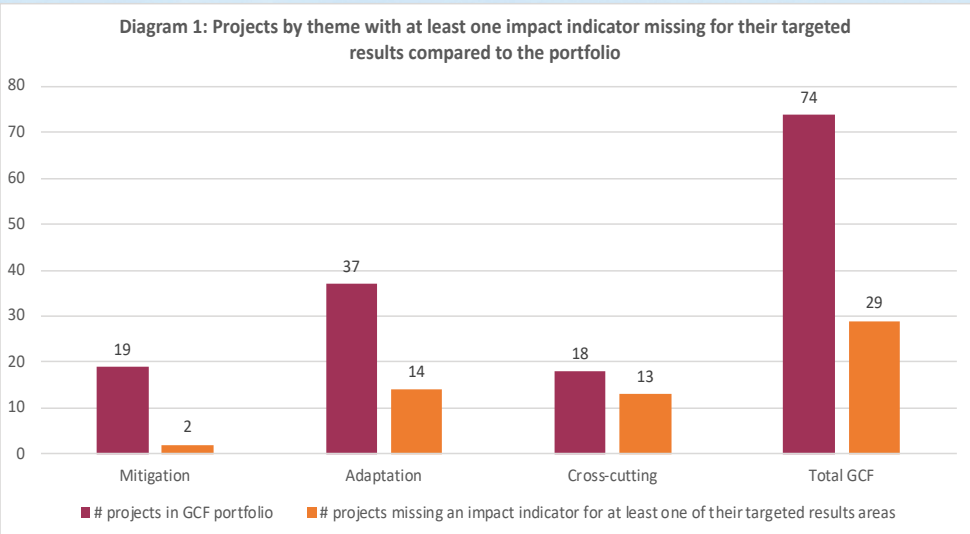
### Findings

The RMF assists countries to focus their project proposals on GCF priorities. The evaluation found the RMF operated a flexible menu of 43 core, impact, and outcome indicators corresponding to the GCF’s result areas. Nevertheless, the evaluation identified several weaknesses, including :

- Some RMF key concepts lack clarity.
- The RMF has been marginal in informing the decisions of the Secretariat and stakeholders.
- Although the RMF affirms country ownership

as an essential GCF principle, the GCF does not produce sufficient guidance on the role of national designated authorities:

- A large proportion of GCF projects have not made sufficient provisions to ensure credible reporting of results, which may impact the GCF’s reputation and credibility.
- More than half of adaptation projects had at least one impact factor missing (see Diagram 1).



Source: GCF funding proposals between November 2015 to March 2018, IEU database

### Recommendations

Some of the report’s more important recommendations for the Secretariat included:

- Developing theories of change for key thematic areas and integrating these into project proposals early.
- Collaborating with other key agencies and stakeholders to harmonize critical concepts and

indicators.

- Developing a technical guide that coherently and clearly integrates all relevant Board decisions and policies related to results management.
- Developing a transparent web-based portfolio management system that allows project-related information to be reviewed in real-time.

### Outcomes

At B.22, the Secretariat welcomed the IEU’s report, saying it will “incorporate actions and budget pertaining to the key summary recommendations that emerged from the IEU review.” Moreover,

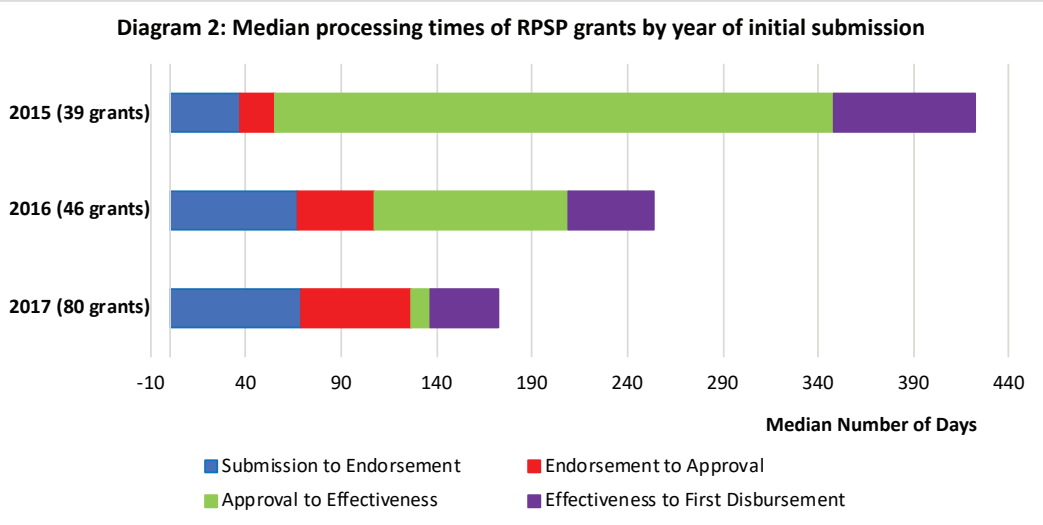
the Secretariat found the independent review stimulated positive internal reflection and responded effectively to the GCF needs as a learning organization.

Houses of beneficiaries in a GCF-funded project in Vietnam (FPo13). © Andreas Reumann



# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (RPSP)

*The purpose of GCF's RPSP is to help countries better engage with the GCF. RPSP objectives include establishing and strengthening the capacity of a country's national designated authority or focal point, facilitating national engagement with the GCF, and assisting regional, national, and sub-national institutions meet GCF accreditation standards.*



Source: IEU database

A local man fishing with his outrigger canoe in Olal village, Ambrym Island, Vanuatu. © Laszlo Mates/Shutterstock.com

## Evaluation questions

The GCF Board requested the IEU's evaluation of the RPSP to:

- Assess how well the RPSP is helping countries assume ownership of GCF investments.
- Review RPSP implementation approaches and its

recommendations for improving alignment with the objectives of the programme.

- Recommend gains in effectiveness, efficiency, country ownership, and sustained impact.

## Findings

The RPSP is well-aligned with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement. Its design is more ambitious than many similar programmes produced by local, regional, international, bi- and multilateral climate funding agencies. The RPSP's goals are consistent with GCF's overall ambition, and 75 per cent of eligible countries have so far received RPSP grant approvals. However, the evaluation found a number of areas for concern, as listed below:

- In-country readiness support has occasionally created national tensions related to the control of GCF access.
- 40% of entities accessing RPSP funds lack project funding proposals, and capacity-building support is often seen as insufficient to enable pipeline

development.

- Civil society engagement with the RPSP is still rudimentary and nascent.
- RPSP has not adequately contributed to the development of domestic policies and institutions that improve the incentives for crowding-in private sector investment.
- Despite reducing processing times for grant approval, RPSP's inconsistent operating procedures and guidelines have led to costs and significant inefficiencies.
- Analysis of processing times by country groups reveals significant disparities, particularly among Small Island Developing States and Latin American and Caribbean countries (see Diagram 2)

## Recommendations

The evaluation made a large number of recommendations across several key areas, including capacity-building, country programmes, the Secretariat, targets, and future development. The more significant of these include:

- Providing countries with adequate funding and advice to meet their priorities.
- Enhancing capacity-building for gender and environmental social safeguards.
- Providing country programmes with more precise guidelines.

- Developing criteria for country ownership.
- Implementing measures to prevent conflicts of interest within countries.
- Setting-up standard operating procedures for the RPSP.
- Delivering results-oriented planning and reporting for RPSP activities.
- Customizing the RPSP to ensure a strategic focus on national needs, contexts, results and works, and providing differentiated services based on country demands and types.

## Outcomes

The Board requested the GCF Secretariat to adopt the IEU findings, with particular emphasis on the RPSP getting countries 'GCF-ready', and presenting an update before 2020. The Secretariat committed to implementing all of the evaluation's recommendations.



# FORWARD-LOOKING PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE GCF (FPR)

*The FPR is the IEU’s most ambitious and far-reaching evaluation. It explores explicitly seven topics: (i) the context in which the GCF was established to respond to the question of being fit for purpose, (ii) the assessment of the Initial Strategic Plan (ISP) and its consequent priorities and criteria, (iii) the effectiveness and efficiency of GCF policies, including the accreditation process, (iv) the GCF business model, (v) the performance of the GCF, particularly its project cycle, (vi) the role of the private sector and the GCF Private Sector Facility, and (vii) actual and expected results.*

*See Diagram 3 below for an overview of the structure of the FPR*

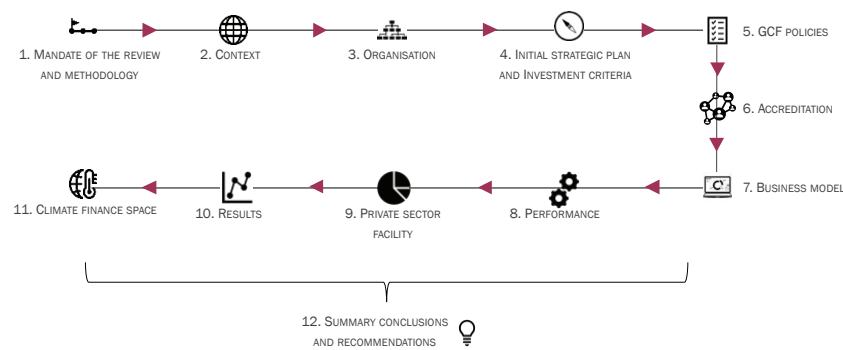


Diagram 3: Structure of the FPR report

## Evaluation questions

The above seven topics are assessed through four critical questions:

- Has the Governing Instrument translated into an adequate structure for the GCF to operationalize its mandate?
- Is the GCF able to channel and leverage significant and large climate finance flows?
- Is the GCF able to deliver and prioritize climate change needs in developing countries?
- Is the GCF business model efficient and ready for the future?

## Findings

GCF has a functional structure, including an influential Board with strong representation and an equal voice from recipients and contributors. Its ISP was fit for purpose while being flexible, allowing GCF to develop while exploring competing objectives. Within GCF, the presence of approved rights-based procedures, guidelines, and policies represent emerging best practices within climate finance. Despite these positive findings, the FPR identified a number of critical areas where the GCF can improve, including:

- The GCF remains relatively small in the broader field of climate finance beyond multilateral climate funds, despite being the largest international climate fund.
- The GCF has neither leveraged its presence and

resources sufficiently for scale nor generated the level of scale that developing countries need.

- GCF’s investments are missing valuable opportunities. The GCF portfolio has delivered limited or no support to low emission transport needs in the 64 countries in which it operates.
- Further, GCF resources met less than 0.006 per cent of adaptation financial needs in these 64 countries and 0.003 per cent of their mitigation financial needs.
- While the design and essential elements of the business model are valid and represent the GCF’s mandate, the model is characterized by a compliance-driven culture with little room for risk-taking.

## Recommendations

The FPR recommends the GCF:

- Strengthen its implementation and business processes with a focus on impact and innovation.
- Institute a new strategic plan with clear goals and targets.

- Re-emphasize adaptation investments, recognize the role new actors play in mitigation, and develop innovative financial instruments.
- Provide greater delegation of authority to the Secretariat.

## Outcome

Following IEU’s submission of the FPR at B.23, the Secretariat delivered its official response at B.24. The Secretariat welcomed the final report of the FPR, acknowledging it provides critical insights into the GCF’s performance during its initial

resource mobilization (2015–2018). The Secretariat also recognized the recommendations’ potential for delivering higher impact and has started to implement these measures in its new strategic plan for 2020-23.



The 'Sumber' solar power plant is funded by GCF and Xacbank in Mongolia to provide renewable energy to local communities (FPo46). © Angeli Mendoza



# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE GCF’s COUNTRY OWNERSHIP APPROACH (COA)

## Progress

This evaluation of GCF’s COA examines the Fund’s success in incorporating country needs and country ownership in the design and implementation of GCF’s policies and practices. Following advice from the GCF co-chairs, the COA will be presented to the GCF Board at B.25.



Sunday market on the slopes of Agua volcano, Guatemala. GCF is investing in two adaptation projects, one mitigation project and one cross-cutting project in Guatemala. © Lucy Brown/Shutterstock.com

# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE GCF’s ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)

## Progress

The IEU is completing an evaluation of the GCF’s ESS. The evaluation also assesses the GCF’s ESMS. It examines the extent to which past and current social and environmental safeguards and the ESMS have helped mitigate key risks for the Fund. The IEU will submit the ESS evaluation to the GCF Board at B.25.



A flood wall on Samoa’s Vasigano River will enhance infrastructure and improve resilience to flood risk in the local catchment (FPo37). © Andreas Reumann



# LEARNING-ORIENTED REAL-TIME IMPACT ASSESSMENT (LORTA) PROGRAMME

*2020 marks the third year IEU has supported project level impact assessment through LORTA. This innovative programme is providing project and programme managers with the evaluation skills they need to measure the attributable, causal change resulting from GCF investments. Currently, the LORTA team is helping 13 GCF projects set up independent baselines and real-time measurement systems.*

Capacity-building is a major component of the LORTA programme. In April 2019, the LORTA team organized a design workshop in Mannheim, Germany, that attracted 90 participants from 21 GCF-funded projects, as well as members from the GCF Secretariat. The two-and-a-half-day workshop focused on designing impact evaluations, calculating sample sizes, and developing theories of change. In April 2019, LORTA published a synthesis of the projects selected for LORTA phase one in 2018.



Key actors from PROBOSQUE, project specialists and the LORTA team take time out for a 'selfie' during discussions on early warning systems for increasing resilience to climate change. © IEU LORTA team



The LORTA design workshop attracted enthusiastic participants from around the world, April 2019, Germany. © IEU LORTA team



LORTA representatives work with the IUCN-led project oversight team and local stakeholders to develop a theory of change for a GCF project that aims to build livelihood resilience to climate change in Guatemala's highlands, October 2019. © Aemal Khan



# PARTNERSHIPS, CAPACITY-BUILDING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

## EVIDENCE GAP MAPS (EGMs), SYNTHESSES, AND WORKING PAPERS

### Working papers and syntheses

The IEU aspires to remain at the cutting edge of evaluation and related assessment and review methods. During the reporting period, IEU staff produced a series of working papers that advance the expert discussion of climate and evaluation, including:

- Becoming bigger, better, smarter - A summary of the evaluability of Green Climate Fund proposals;
- Complexity, climate change and evaluation;
- Challenges in real-world impact evaluations: Some learnings on costs and timeliness; and
- LORTA synthesis report (Phase 1-2018)



The IEU produced a large and wide range of evaluation materials in 2019 to encourage the uptake of evaluation findings. © Iben Hjorth

### EGM on effectiveness of forest conservation interventions

The IEU and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) are collaborating to develop and update an evidence gap-map on forestry-related interventions previously published by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). The review looks at forest conservation interventions in low- and middle-income countries based on evidence published from 2016 to mid-2018. Comparison of the two-gap maps reveals a number of interesting observations, including:

- Forest conservation outcomes have been increasingly evaluated in recent years but from a

- modest base.
- Community-based management (especially in south Asia) and protected areas are well represented.
- Evaluations of Payment for Environmental Services and REDD+ are less prominent, and the latter focus more on welfare than forestry or carbon impacts.
- Asia and Latin America generally publish much more evaluated evidence than Africa.
- Despite the budding progress witnessed, many essential knowledge gaps remain.

### EGM on Climate change adaptation interventions in low to middle income countries

In collaboration with the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval), the IEU is working on an evidence gap-map that examines evidence related to the effectiveness of adaptation measures in developing countries. The study reviews 464 papers in detail. The results show there is:

- A large share of adaptation-related evidence in agriculture and, within it, on economic returns of technological efforts and nature-based solutions.

- The main evidence gaps include a scarcity of evidence for adaptation interventions in the water sector, and on measures aimed at reducing exposure to climate events.
- Few studies exist that examine social and institutional outcomes of climate change adaptation interventions.

In Sri Lanka's Kaudulla National Park, warmer weather forces elephants to travel further to find water. © Giang Pham



# PARTNERSHIPS



Jo Puri shares the findings of an evaluation of the GCF at a COP25 side event, Madrid, Spain. © Courtland Matthews

The IEU and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration sign an MoU, agreeing to collaborate on the IEU's LORTA programme. © Giang Pham



## Engaging with key GCF partners and stakeholders

To facilitate global sharing of knowledge on evaluating climate change actions, the IEU collaborates closely with IEU and GCF partners and stakeholders. Key IEU activities in 2019 included attending seminars, events, and workshops to deliver keynote addresses, present papers, participate in panel discussions, conduct workshops, and represent the IEU. A complete list of these activities is available in Appendix 3.

## Fostering partnerships across the globe

Formal working relations with key stakeholders are a vital part of the IEU's advisory services and partnership functions. Formal agreements were reached with a range of key partners, including Memorandums of Understanding with the Rwanda Ministry of Environment and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and a number of other organizations as listed in Appendix 4.

# CAPACITY BUILDING

## Building capacity for IEU's key stakeholders

The IEU has conducted a range of capacity-building initiatives during 2019. These include the above-mentioned workshop in Mannheim, a presentation to GCF staff to enhance awareness of the benefits of using evidence gap maps, and considerably more, as listed in Appendix 3.



Karoline Wiesner from the University of Bristol discusses complexity science at an IEU lunch talk. © Giang Pham

## The IEU Lunch Talk

This monthly event in Songdo is one of IEU's more important advisory and outreach activities. The talks in 2019 attracted upward of 40 people each month and addressed a broad range of subjects that included, among others, the use of evidence gap maps in forest conservation and adaptation, and humanitarian responses to climate change.



The IEU delivers training on evaluation and impact measurement. © Courtland Matthews



# UPTAKE AND COMMUNICATIONS

With a strengthened team of communication professionals, the unit was able to produce a larger and broader array of communication products in 2019. In addition to its usual and extensive complement of paper and digital materials, videos, webinars, and podcasts, the IEU introduced several new and innovative IEU communication products in 2019.

- Developing the 2-page GEvalNote and 4-page GEvalBrief series of publications to provide policymakers and non-specialist audiences with summaries of the findings, methods, and recommendations emerging from IEU's evaluations.
- Changing the content and layout of the IEU website, including a significant increase in the use of blogs, podcasts, slideshows, videos, downloadable reports, and papers.
- Growing IEU's Twitter account to more than 600 followers and distributing several tweets a week promoting awareness of IEU-related activities and publications.
- Facilitating an increasing presence in the mass-media of the IEU and its activities.
- Supporting French and Spanish (and soon Arabic) translations of key IEU publications for distribution during country missions.
- Introducing paper-saving USB memory drives to disseminate 300-plus reports in digital format to several hundred stakeholders.



The IEU's communication team generates more than 120 training and communication products in 2019.



Jo Puri presents the FPR evaluation to Paul Oquist, a Board member at COP 25, Madrid, Spain. © Courtland Matthews



IEU's Nayeon Kim introduces the IEU's communication and uptake products during the GCF Global Programming Conference, Songdo, South Korea. © Giang Pham



IEU's Greg Clough records the introduction to an IEU pod cast. © Kelly Abdul

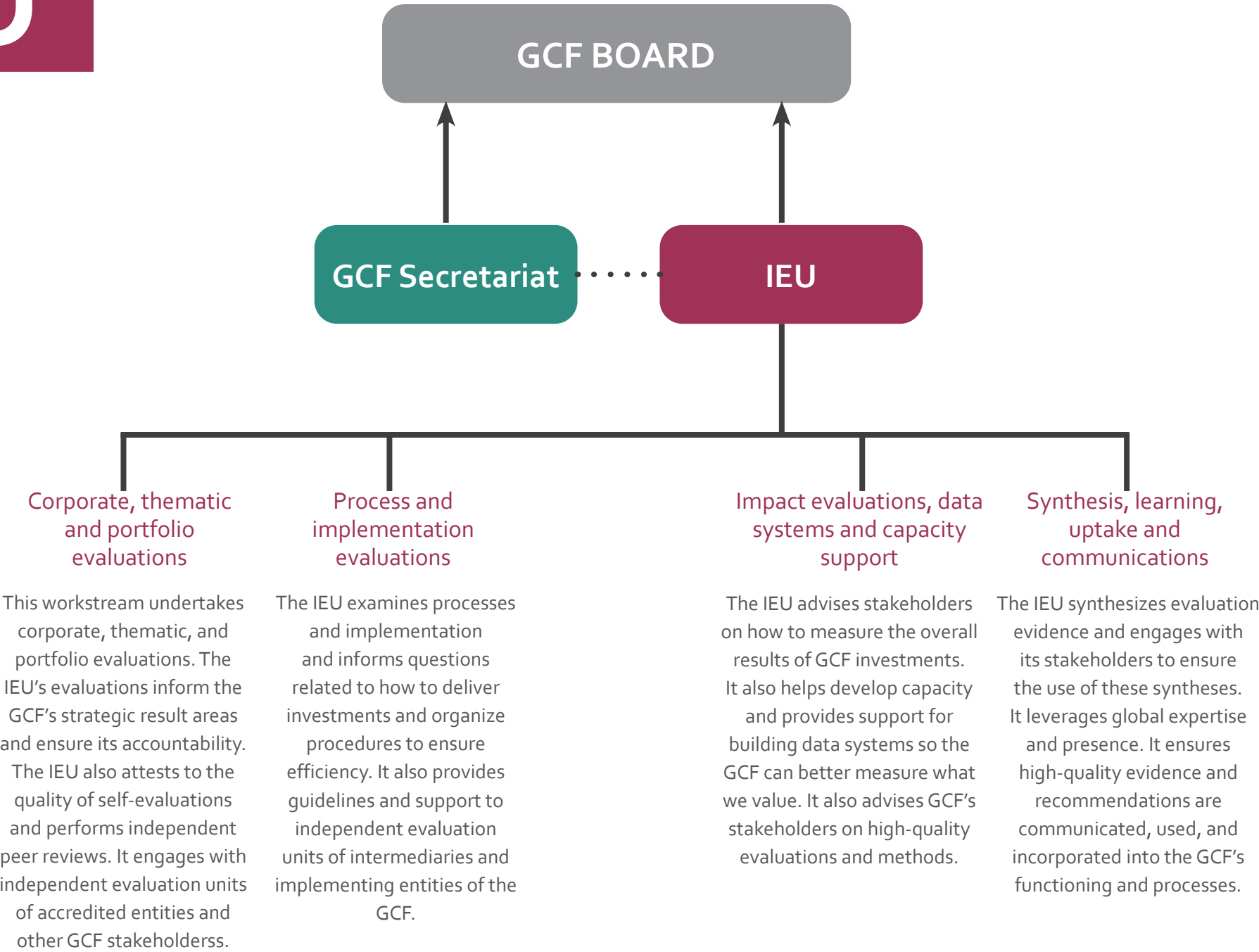


# THE IEU

## IEU’s OBJECTIVES

The IEU has three core objectives, derived from the GCF’s Governing Instrument:

- Inform decision-making by the Board and identify and disseminate lessons learned, contribute to guiding the Fund and its stakeholders as a learning institution, and provide strategic guidance to the Board.
- Conduct periodic independent evaluations of the Fund’s performance to provide an objective assessment of the Fund’s results and the effectiveness and efficiency of its activities.
- Provide evaluation reports to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to periodically review the financial mechanism of the Convention.



## IEU’s WORK STREAMS

The IEU provides objective assessments of the performance and results of the GCF, including its funded activities and their effectiveness and efficiency. The unit’s mandate is to evaluate, review and assess, and to support decision-making by the Board.

The IEU fulfils this mandate through four work streams: (i) Corporate, thematic and portfolio evaluations; (ii) Process and implementation evaluations; (iii) Impact evaluations, data systems and capacity support; and (iv) Synthesis, learning, uptake and communications.



# BUILD AND STRENGTHEN THE IEU



The IEU hired three staff during 2019, including two Evaluation Specialists and one Evaluation Researcher, bring the total number of IEU staff to 13 by the end of the year. IEU staff are supported by eight Songdo-based consultants and five interns who provide critical support as the IEU moves towards building sustained operational capacity.



To ensure IEU stays at the forefront of evaluation methods and practice, IEU staff attended a series of training courses delivered by external specialist trainers and other IEU staff. Topics for training during 2019 included undertaking systematic reviews, producing evidence gap maps, and using geographical information systems, among other evaluation skills.



In November, the IEU team participated in a two-day off-site retreat that facilitated team building, examined and enhanced internal processes, and reviewed team and individual roles ahead of the rollout of the IEU 2020 work plan.



In late 2018/early 2019, the IEU established an internal DataLab to support the IEU in its evaluations. The DataLab develops and maintains databases by manually extracting and updating quantitative and qualitative information from a variety of sources, both internal and external to the GCF.



Enhancing the DataLab has seen the IEU implement the use of geographical information services to conduct geospatial analyses. These analyses include, among others, visualizing GCF project locations, examining environmental and socioeconomic correlations, and examining climatic hotspots that may be co-located with GCF investments.



The draft evaluation policy addresses the evaluation function of the GCF as it relates to informing its performance, effectiveness, and efficiency. It also informs the overall evaluation criteria, as laid out in the IEU's approved terms of reference. The draft policy has been developed through extensive consultation within the GCF and with GCF stakeholders, including representatives of accredited entities and civil society organizations.

*The IEU team, May 2019. © Giang Pham*





# APPENDICES



*The man-made pond in Shilin Stone Forest helps conserve water during global warming, Yunnan, China. © Giang Pham*



APPENDIX 1  
IEU’S BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2019

Category	Budget	Disbursed	%	Remaining budget
Staff costs (1)	2,551,200	2,497,352	98	54,358
Full-time staff	1,859,000	1,795,510	97	63,490
Consultants	692,200	701,842	101	-9,642
Travel (2)	370,000	336,251	91	33,749
Professional services (3)	1,929,000	1,773,049	92	155,951
Legal and professional services	1,725,000	1,637,963	95	87,037
Operating costs	204,000	135,086	66	68,914
Total (1+2+3)	4,850,200	4,606,652	95	243,548

APPENDIX 2  
COUNTRY MISSIONS FOR IEU’S EVALUATIONS IN 2019

FPR	COA	ESS	LORTA
Bangladesh	Colombia	Kazakhstan	Germany
Ecuador	Indonesia	Morocco	Georgia
Egypt	Fiji	Peru	Madagascar
Ethiopia	Malawi	Paraguay	Malawi
Georgia	Morocco	Samoa	Mongolia
Grenada	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Paraguay
Guatemala	Uganda	Zambia	Uganda
Indonesia	Vanuatu		Vanuatu
Mauritius			Zambia
Mongolia			
Namibia			
Rwanda			
Senegal			
Solomon Islands			



APPENDIX 3

PRESENTATIONS AND SEMINARS CONDUCTED/ATTENDED BY THE IEU STAFF IN 2019

Time	Location	Activities
September 2018	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Presentation on RPSP, the evaluability of GCF proposals, and a capacity assessment of IEU stakeholders at the GCF eastern European Structured Dialogue
September 2018	Chengu, China	Presentations on impact evaluation and policymakers, and on advocacy programmes the 2018 Asian Evaluation Week
October 2018	Thessaloniki, Greece	Presented at and chaired several sessions on evaluation-related methodologies and evaluating resilience at the European Evaluation Society's Biennial Conference
October 2018	Manama, Bahrain	Presentation of IEU's work plan and budget for 2018, and discussion of the FPR at the B.21 of the GCF
October 2018	Berlin, Germany	Presentation on the RPSP at the GCF Readiness Practitioners' Workshop organized by UNEP/UNDP/WRI and GCF's Readiness Programme
November 2018	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Presentations on the RPSP, evaluation policy and the FPR at the GCF Least Developed Countries Structured Dialogue
December 2018	Bonn, Germany	Keynote address on "Evidence and the Environment" at the Global Landscape Forum
December 2018	Katowice, Poland	Presentations on evaluations and the GCF, REDD+, RMF and FPR at the UNFCCC and GCF pavilions, COP 24
February 2019	Canberra, Australia	Presentation on making evaluations influential, at the Australasian Aid Conference
March 2019	Wilton Park, UK	Attendance at a workshop on transboundary climate risks
March 2019	Rome, Italy	Participation in a workshop on forest related indicators at the FAO
March 2019	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Presentation of paper "What do we know about transformational change?", "Emerging new evidence from forestry and REDD+" and "How do we know if we are adapting?" at the International Conference - African Evaluation Association (AfrEA)
April 2019	Oslo, Norway	Presentation at GCF's first replenishment meeting
April 2019	Songdo, Korea	Participation in the Resilience Frontiers Conference during Korea Global Adaptation Week

Time	Location	Activities
May 2019	Nairobi, Kenya	Consultations with evaluation experts at the United Nation's Evaluation Group's Evaluation Week
June 2019	Bonn, Germany	Presentation on transformational change and adaptation EGM at the workshop on Learning About Transformational Change in International Climate Finance – NAMA Facility
July 2019	Songdo, Korea	Organization of a side event on LORTA and ESS at B.23 for internal and external GCF stakeholders
July 2019	Bonn, Germany	Presentation of paper on adaptation and impact investing at the GCF-DEval Workshop on the Evidence Gap Map of Climate Change Adaptation
August 2019	Ottawa, Canada	Presentation at GCF's second replenishment meeting
August 2019	Songdo, Korea	Key speaker in panel discussion on mobilizing investments at scale during the GCF's Global Programming Conference
September 2019	Prague, Czech Republic	Presentation about LORTA, evidence curation, impact investing, evaluating research for development, and building and evaluating leading organizations International Development Evaluation Association's 2019 Global Assembly
September 2019	Kunming, China	Participated in a parallel session on impact investing, evaluations in complex settings, and evaluation findings and lessons for better results at Asian Evaluation Week
October 2019	Songdo, Korea	Presentation at GCF seminar on "Climate Landscape and Linkages to the GCF"
October 2019	Stanford, USA	Presentation at Stanford University Social Innovation Review Conference
November 2019	Songdo, Korea	Organization of side events on DataLab and impact investing at B.23 for internal and external GCF stakeholders
November 2019	Minneapolis, USA	Presentation of paper on impact investing and adaptation EGM at the American Evaluation Association Annual Conference
December 2019	Madrid, Spain	Side event presentations at COP 25 (UNFCCC)



APPENDIX 4  
IEU’S 5 FORMAL PARTNERSHIPS

Partner	Type of partnership
Rwanda Ministry of Environment	MOU (LORTA)
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	MOU (LORTA)
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	MOU (LORTA)
International Union for Conservation on Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	MOU (LORTA)
Climate Investment Fund (CIF)	Learning partnership
United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)	Observer
International Development Evaluation Association (IDEAS)	Membership
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	MOU
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	MOU
Office of Evaluation (OED) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	MOU
Government of Antigua and Barbuda, represented by the Department of Environment (DoE)	MOU
German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)	MOU
Global Development Network (GDN)	MOU
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	MOU
Seoul National University (SNU)	MOU
Incheon National University (INU)	MOU

APPENDIX 5  
IEU’S LEARNING AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

Blogs
Why learning is critical for climate change investments?
Co-creating an evaluation design: Insights from the field
So, you want to be an evaluator?
LORTA workshop 2019 - Mastering the art of measuring impact
Evaluation must promote sustainable development
Can a better understanding of human behaviour be the key to fighting climate change?
Often late and costs a pretty penny: do impact evaluations meet the opportunity window?
Will the climate strikes create impact?
A data what? How I learned to compile a data dictionary
Mitigating emissions and reducing air pollution: act global, think local
Climate impact bonds and the GCF
My pop moments from COP 25
Interviews
Structure determines behaviour. We need insights from Behavioral Economics to save the planet.
Five questions with Dr. Unni Karunakara



News update

- IEU’s Head Dr. Jyotsna Puri made a keynote speech at GLF Bonn 2018
- GCF shows commitment to learning and becoming ‘faster, better, smarter’
- GCF Forestry specialist Juan Chang provides key insights into REDD+
- Dr. Kristie Ebi discusses health risks of climate change
- IEU releases new working paper on complexity, climate change and evaluation
- IEU publishes new working paper on challenges in real-world impact evaluations
- IEU shares inception report on the GCF’s country ownership approach
- SEI’s Kevin M.Adams discusses climate finance and transboundary risk
- IEU’s learning and impact workshop draws wide interest
- Dr. Unni Karunakara on humanitarian responses to climate change
- IEU releases Forward-lookign Perfomance Review of the GCF
- GCF 23rd meeting of the Board
- 4 key questions in the Forward-looking Performance Review
- IEU begins partnership with Central American Bank for Economic Integration
- How well has GCF performed until now? Key topics discussed at global conference
- At Ottawa replenishment meeting, IEU highlights need for GCF impact and speed

IEU releases evaluation of the GCF’s country ownership approach

IEU events at COP25 emphasise GCF effectiveness and inclusiveness

IEU report urges significant changes to the GCF

Podcasts

- Episode 1: Transboundary climate risk
- Episode 2: The power of impact evaluation in development cooperation
- Episode 3: Art and science of becoming faster, better, smarter
- Episode 4: Evaluation for humans, why behaviour matters
- Episode 5: Engaging the private sector in impact evaluation
- Episode 6: Humanitarian responses to climate change
- Episode 7: Forward-looking Performance Review at B23
- Episode 8: Addressing commodity-driven deforestation
- Episode 9: Aligning agendas for climate change mitigation and food security
- Episode 10: GCF Global Programming Conference

Videos

- Learning videos from IEU’s evaluations (RPSP, RMF, FPR)
- IEU presenting evaluations at Board meetings (RPSP, RMF, FPR)



IEU lunch talk highlights

IEU at the GCF Global Programming Conference

19th Global Development Conference Knowledge: Andreas Reumann at a plenary session

COP 25 IEU side event: Environmental and Social Safeguards

Webinars

Evaluating in the nexus of environment climate and development

Evaluation policy

GEval Briefs and Notes

GEval Brief and Note on RPSP (English, French, Spanish)

GEval Brief and Note on RMF (English, French, Spanish)

GEval Brief and Note on LORTA Phase 1

IEU Briefs

IEU Brief on workplan and budget 2019

IEU Brief on FPR

IEU Brief on COA

IEU Brief on ESS

Newsletters

Newsletters issue 6-8 (print-outs and electronic versions)

Mass media

*GDN Interview:* Structure determines behavior. We need insights from Behavioral Economics to save the planet

*Zambia News Diggers:* Climate change has cost Zambia US\$4 billion

*GCF:* Green Climate Fund Board meeting sets stage for successful replenishment: allocates USD 440 million for climate action, strengthens governance, and selects new Executive Director

*IISD:* GCF Board Paves Way for the Fund’s First Replenishment, Looks Forward to Increasing Impact

*Today.NG:* Nigeria to get GCF’s \$100 million solar scheme aid

*Colombo Gazette:* Climate change having major impact on Sri Lanka

*The Daily Star:* Recommendations for the Green Climate Fund

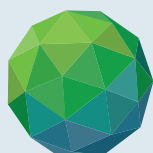
*UNDP Blog:* Reviving an ancient irrigation system to meet climate change

*UNFCCC:* Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund









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