

Using Evaluation Evidence to Secure Support: the Experience of GEF Replenishment

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Established in 1992

US\$18.1 billion US\$94.2 billion leverage

Innovator and catalyst

4,500 projects in 170 countries

Unique partnership

18 implementing agencies

Financial mechanism

5 major environmental conventions



United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change



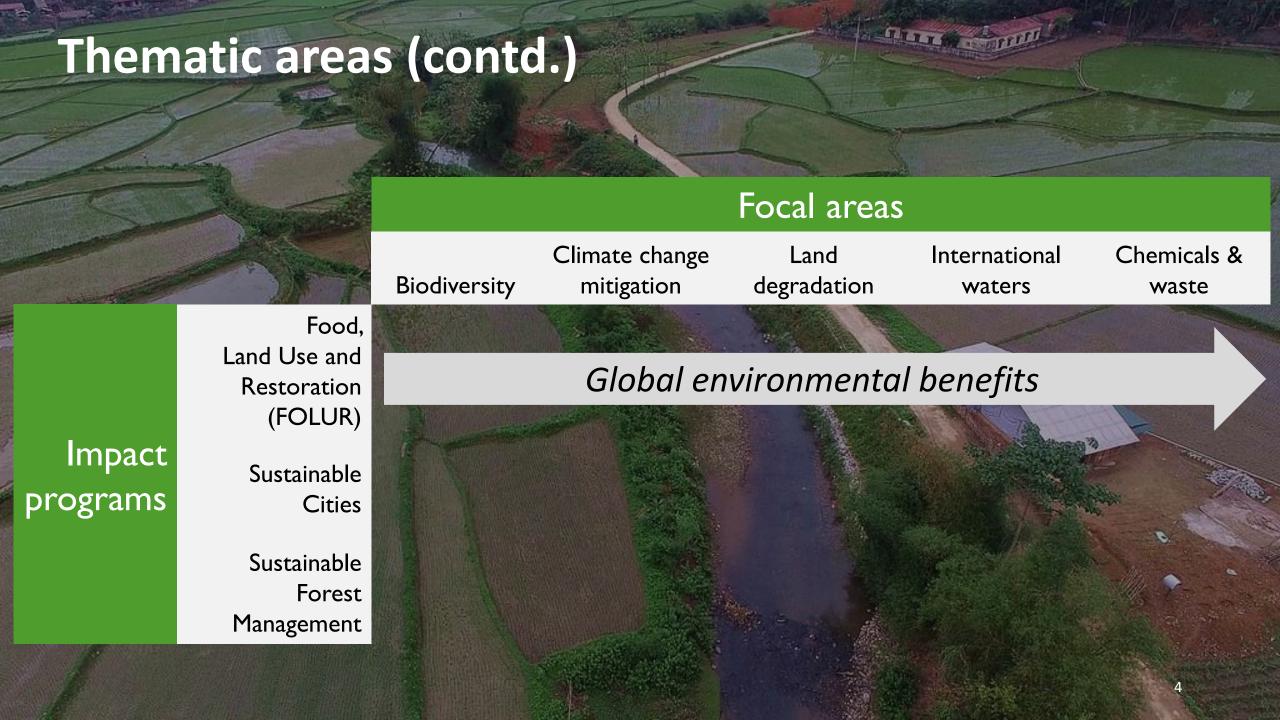






Thematic areas

Land Climate change degradation Biodiversity Chemicals International and waste waters



21st Century Challenges



Climate change



Biodiversity Loss





Political and Economic uncertainty

Environmental





Chemical Pollution



Deforestation



Limited public funding

High-Level International Agreements



The Paris Agreement on Climate Change

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF*

- A key input for the replenishment
- Every 4 years

- ✓ Concrete lessons about what works
- ✓ Determinants of GEF's performance
- Efficiency of institutional arrangements

Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6)

Objective

To provide evaluative evidence to inform the replenishment negotiations for GEF-7

Methodology

29 evaluations and studies
Mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches including geospatial analysis
Formative approaches to evaluate ongoing programs

Focus

Results and impacts
Performance
Institutional issues
Strategic position

Feeding evaluations in real-time

OPS-6, including tentative findings –









Paris, Addis Ababa, Brasilia, Stockholm (Replenishment process)

Individual evaluations – GEF Council

Fundamental for strategic issues discussions

Informing Programming Directions for GEF-7

Energy – GEF Climate Change Focal Area Study



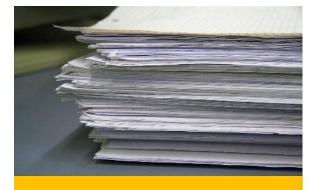
innovation



technology transfer



strategies

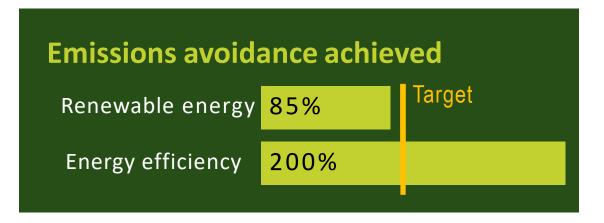


supportive policies

Energy – GEF Climate Change Focal Area Study (contd.)

Benefits and lessons





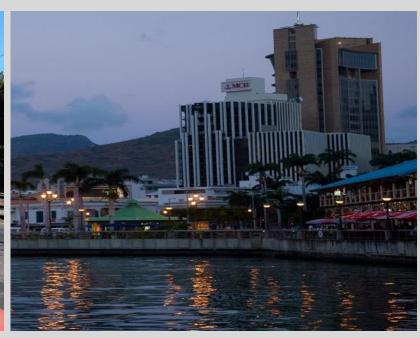
Success factors

- Comprehensive approaches to address market barriers
- Facilitate supported policy frameworks

Examples of Successful Energy Projects







China Poland Mauritius

Climate change

Changing landscape

Comparative advantage

Upstream approaches including policy reform to accelerate market development and create an enabling environment for investment

Risk sharing approaches

Piloting innovative technologies

Collaborating with other climate funds and MDBs to scale up investments

Where evaluation has had influence



Integrated approaches



Policies, governance and institutional issues



Transformative change



Results and measurement

Factors contributing to evaluation influence

- ✓ Institutional independence
- ✓ Technical competence
- Credibility
- Timeliness
- ✓ Involvement of key stakeholders and decision-makers
- Broad dissemination

Thank you!

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