



# Monitoring and Evaluation in the GEF

**Anna Viggh**  
**Senior Evaluation Officer**

GEF Independent Evaluation Office  
April 2015

# M&E in the GEF

## Two overarching objectives:

- Promote **accountability** for the achievement of GEF objectives through the assessment of **results, effectiveness, processes, and performance** of the partners involved in GEF activities.
- Promote **learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing** on results and lessons learned among the GEF and its partners as a basis for decision making on policies, strategies, program management, programs, and projects; and to improve **knowledge and performance**.

# GEF Independent Evaluation Office

## Functions

- Independent GEF Evaluation
- Normative function
- Oversight function
- Knowledge sharing and dissemination

## GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy

- Defines the concepts, role, and use of M&E within the GEF
- Defines the institutional framework and responsibilities
- Indicates the GEF minimum M&E requirements covering:
  - Project design
  - Application of M&E at the project level
  - Project evaluation
  - Engagement of Operational Focal Points on M&E

# Adaptation in the GEF

- SCCF activities complementary to the GEF focal areas (CCM, BD, IW, LD, Chemicals, SFM)
- LDCF supports special urgent and immediate needs of LDCs
- GEF manages these funds separately from the GEF Trust Fund
- GEF policies and procedures apply to LDCF/SCCF including the M&E Policy

# Separate Reporting Lines for Monitoring (through Secretariat) and Evaluation (through IEO)



# GEF and GEF IEO



**(Performance) Monitoring**

**Independent Evaluation**

**Results-Based Management**

**M&E Policy Guidance**



GEF/LDCF/SCCF 16/03 Rev. 01  
May 5, 2014

16<sup>th</sup> LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting  
May 27, 2014  
Cancun, Mexico

Agenda Item 3

GEF PROGRAMMING STRATEGY ON ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE  
CHANGE FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND AND THE  
SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

**LDCF / SCCF  
2014-2018  
Strategy**



GEF/LDCF/SCCF 17/05 Rev. 01  
October 15, 2014

17<sup>th</sup> LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting  
October 30, 2014  
Washington, DC

Agenda Item 5

UPDATED RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR  
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE UNDER THE LEAST DEVELOPED  
COUNTRIES FUND AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

**The AMAT**



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
EVALUATION OFFICE

**The GEF  
Monitoring and  
Evaluation Policy  
2010**

November 2010



**Guidance Document:  
Monitoring and  
Evaluation in the  
LDCF/SCCF**

October 2014

# NAPA - NAP

National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
LDCF	LDCF & SCCF

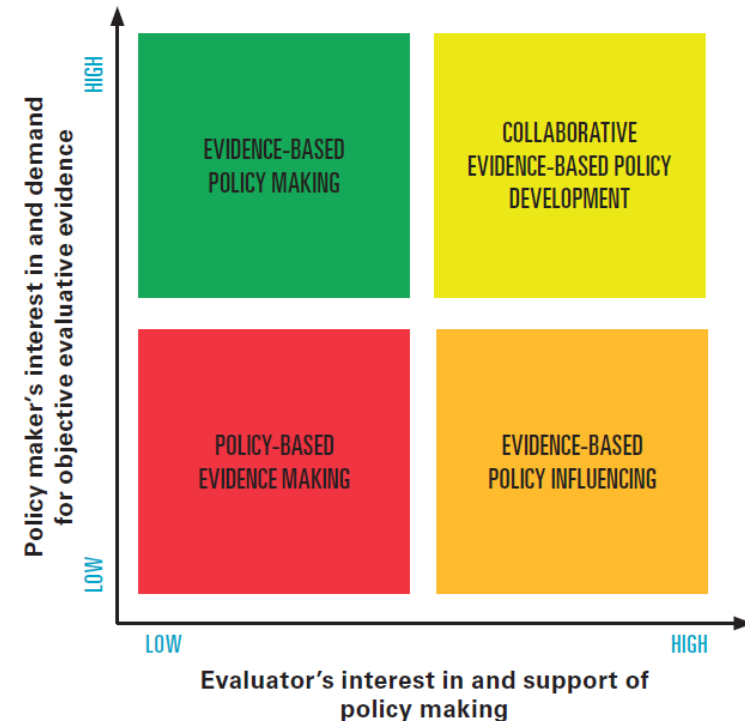
## Some M&E lessons learned from the LDCF/SCCF completed programs to date:

- Information management of M&E evidence should also take into account lessons learned on *the process* of getting to results.
- Projects identify the need for greater focus on the management aspects of adaptation measures and a need for more management support.
- The development of indicators is still seen as challenging.

Upcoming Climate-Eval publication: **“Good Practice Study on Principles for Indicator Development, Selection, and Use in Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation”**

# Some Pointers on Indicators

- Policy-driven indicators should be informed by, but not biased toward, specific policy goals.
- Indicators tied to policy goals might be difficult to monitor and evaluate if governments change frequently or move suddenly from one priority to another.
- “Collaborative evidence-based policy development” is the healthiest relationship between evaluator and policy maker, with both evaluator and policy maker assuming an equal interest in supporting evaluations as evidence in the policy-making process.





# Some Pointers on Indicators

- National-level M&E focuses on measuring progress toward policy targets or building institutional capacity (i.e., governance, adaptive capacity of institutions and governance systems).
  - Evaluations might look at how policies are linked to implementation at the project level, or at how well they are interpreted by various institutions.
- The most frequently used types of adaptation indicators—quantitative, qualitative, behavioral, economic, process, and output/outcome—do not differ from those found in development programming.
  - Where they do differ is in how they are combined to measure contribution and impact.





Thank you

[gefevaluation@thegef.org](mailto:gefevaluation@thegef.org)

[www.gefio.org](http://www.gefio.org)