European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

Independent Evaluation Department

Thematic

Approach Paper

Thematic Evaluation of GET 2.1

EBRD INDEPENDENT EVALUATION DEPARTMENT
July 2024

www.ebrd.com/evaluation

The Independent Evaluation Department (IEvD) at the EBRD reports directly to the Board of Directors and is independent from the Bank Management. This independence ensures that IEvD can perform two critical functions: reinforce institutional accountability to achieve results and provide objective analysis and relevant findings to inform operational choices and to improve performance over time. IEvD evaluates the performance of the Bank's completed projects and programmes relative to objectives. Whilst IEvD considers Management's views in preparing its evaluations, it makes the final decisions about the content of its reports and Approach Papers.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of EBRD Management or its Board of Directors. Responsible members of the relevant Operations team were invited to comment on this report prior to internal publication. Any comments received will have been considered and incorporated at the discretion of IEvD.

This Approach Paper is circulated under the authority of the Chief Evaluator, Véronique Salze-Lozac'h. It was prepared under the supervision of Gabriele Fattorelli, Director of Corporate, thematic and knowledge products division, by Theo Sands, Principal Evaluation Manager, and Simona Somma, Principal Evaluation Manager.

Contents

1. Introduction 1
   1.1. Purpose of this evaluation 1
   1.2. Rationale for this evaluation 2

2. Understanding the GET 2.1 approach 4
   2.1. Summarising the GET 2.1 approach 4
   2.2. An overview of the GET portfolio 5
   2.3. The Bank's structure to deliver GET 2.1 7
   2.4. Previous and ongoing evaluation work on EBRD's green approach 8

3. Evaluation scope and methodology 11
   3.1. Objective and scope 11
   3.2. Evaluation questions 12
   3.3. Methodological approach 15
   3.4. Further considerations and limitations 17

4. Administrative arrangements 19
   4.1. Evaluation team, consultants and peer reviewers 19
   4.2. Management counterparts 19
   4.3. Deliverables and indicative timetable 19
   4.4. Budget ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

Annexes 21
   Annex 1. IEvD's Evaluability Assessments of EBRD's GET 22
   Annex 2. Evaluation Matrix 24
   Annex 3. Case study selection ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.
   Annex 4. Relevant Evaluations from other IFIs 26
   Annex 5. Evaluability Assessment of Green Finance 35

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this evaluation

As part of its 2023-2025 Work Programme, IEvD is conducting an evaluation of the Green Economy Transition (GET) 2.1 Approach.

The main objective of this exercise is to assess whether GET 2.1 has delivered upon its objectives, defined principally as follows[1]:

- Evolving from a mainstreaming to systemic change approach to green finance, built around targeting specific thematic intervention areas and enhanced policy work in coordination with investments;
- Reaching a green finance target ratio of more than 50% by 2025 through scaling up activity in the specific thematic intervention areas; and
- Through supporting climate change mitigation projects, contributing to a net GHG emissions reduction of 25 to 40 million tonnes based on cumulative ex-ante estimates.

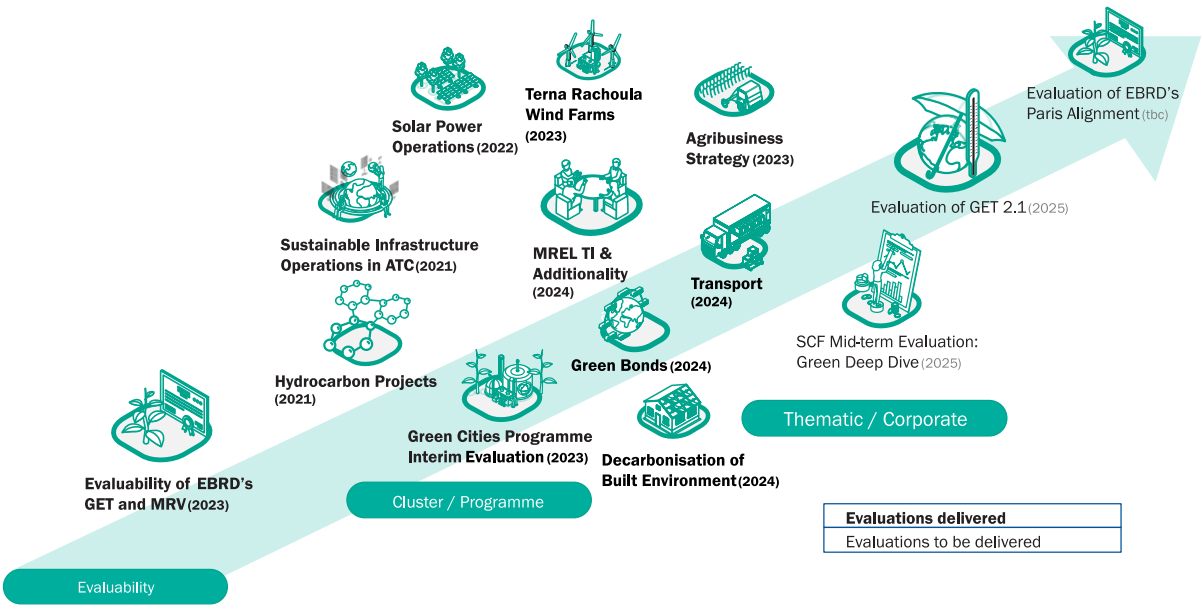
This evaluation is conducted in the framework of IEvD's mid-term Strategic Plan. It is aligned with the priorities of the EBRD's Strategic and Capital Framework 2021-2025, where green is one of the priorities.

This evaluation is also interconnected with other IEvD green products that have recently been completed or are about to be completed (Figure 1).

This Approach Paper sets out the scope and methodology for the evaluation which is timed for feeding into the development of the upcoming GET 3.0 Strategy. The evaluation timeline aligns with the expected Management's process, with an initial high-level summary of the new GET approach as part of the SCF 2026-2030, followed by the more detailed strategic and operational plan in Q2 2025.

[1] The GET 2.1 document does not explicitly list a defined set of objectives, and so the objectives listed here reflect IEvD's interpretation. An additional objective of GET 2.1 was fully aligning all of the EBRD's activities with the Paris Agreement. However, this has not been included in the scope of this evaluation. The reasons for this omission are discussed in more detail in 3.1.

Figure 1: IEvD's green products



1.2. Rationale for this evaluation

Evaluating the EBRD's GET approach is both a complex and crucial undertaking. It is the framework underpinning the EBRD's ambition to become a 'majority green' development bank by 2025.

Externally, the climate emergency is becoming more and more critical, with rising temperatures and insufficient progress towards the targets set under the Paris Agreement. The next five years will be vital in determining whether or not the world can still meet the goals set out under the Paris Agreement.

The rationale for evaluation is based upon three components:

- The growing urgency of the climate emergency;
- The importance of the GET 2.1 approach and the GET methodology in EBRD's aspiration to become a majority green bank; and
- The transformative shift towards supporting systemic change encapsulated in GET 2.1.

As GET 2.1 draws to a close and the EBRD looks forward to the next iteration, it is essential to evaluate what it delivered, and what lessons and insights can be drawn.

This climate crisis underscores the need for this evaluation - to maximize the effectiveness of the EBRD's GET approach and learn from what has worked under GET 2.1. This backdrop of the

climate crisis as well as other related environmental stresses provides both the underlying motive for GET 2.1 as well as the impetus for this evaluation.

2. Understanding the GET 2.1 approach

This section provides a brief overview of the GET 2.1 Approach, the GET 2.1 portfolio, and organisational changes the EBRD has made to deliver GET 2.1. The purpose of this descriptive analysis is to provide background and context for this Approach Paper, and to explain the focus and methodological approach that this evaluation intends to employ.

2.1. Understanding the GET 2.1 strategic approach

The Green Economy Transition (GET) 2021-25 is the Bank's approach for helping EBRD's countries of operation (COOs) build green, low carbon and resilient economies. As mentioned in the introduction, at the core of GET 2.1 are three interrelated objectives:

- Increasing green financing to over 50% of the EBRD's Annual Business Investment (ABI) by 2025, using the GET methodology assessing the use of proceeds of the EBRD's financing;
- Contributing towards net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction of 25 to 40 million tonnes over the GET2.1 period based on cumulative ex-ante estimates; and
- Evolving towards a systemic change approach, drawing upon the operationalisation of key principles of international climate agreements, such as the Paris agreement, as well as the integration of policy dialogue to support systemic change and a focus on innovation and market effects to support transformational change.

Across all three objectives, GET 2.1 builds upon its predecessor (GET 1.0). GET 2.1 set a more ambitious target for green financing, introduced a CO_2 target, and set in motion the strategic shift from a mainstreaming towards a systemic change approach.

Underneath those three objectives, GET 2.1 identified ten specific thematic intervention areas. These thematic areas were identified based on where the Bank could scale up activity and drive green transition, drawing upon the Bank's capacity and objectives within the EBRD's COOs. The 10 thematic areas identified by GET 2.1 were:

1. Energy Efficiency
2. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
3. Green Financial Systems
4. Energy Systems
5. Industrial Decarbonisation
6. Sustainable Food Systems
7. Natural Capital
8. Cities and Environmental Infrastructure
9. Sustainable Connectivity.
10. Green Buildings

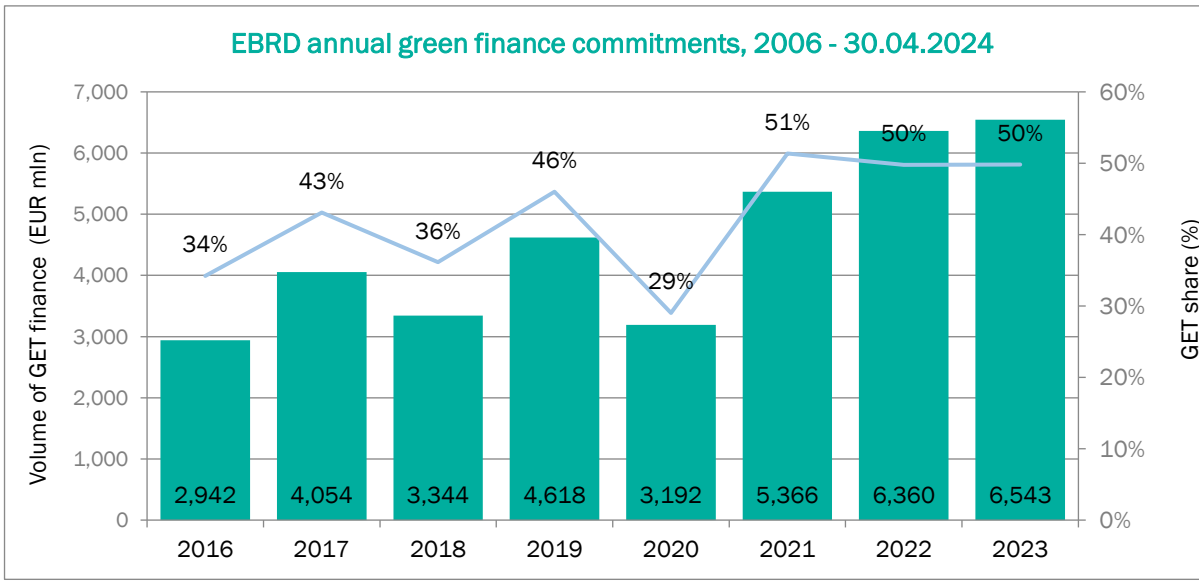
The EBRD's GET 2.1 strategy represents, therefore, a comprehensive and ambitious plan to scale up green financing, reduce GHG emissions, and support systemic changes towards a sustainable economy.

By leveraging its financial instruments, policy engagement, and partnerships, the EBRD aims to create significant environmental impacts and foster market transformations that align with global climate objectives.

2.2. Overview of the "GET portfolio"

Over the first three years of GET 2.1 (2021-2023), GET finance commitments reached €18.3 bn, with an average GET share of 50.2 per cent of ABI and 920 operations approved. This represents a significant shift from GET 1.0; under the 5-year GET 1.0 period (2016 - 2020), the EBRD made GET finance commitments of €18.15 bn over 1017 signed projects[2], and achieved an average GET share of 37.5%.

Figure 2: EBRD's GET Summary (EUR mln)



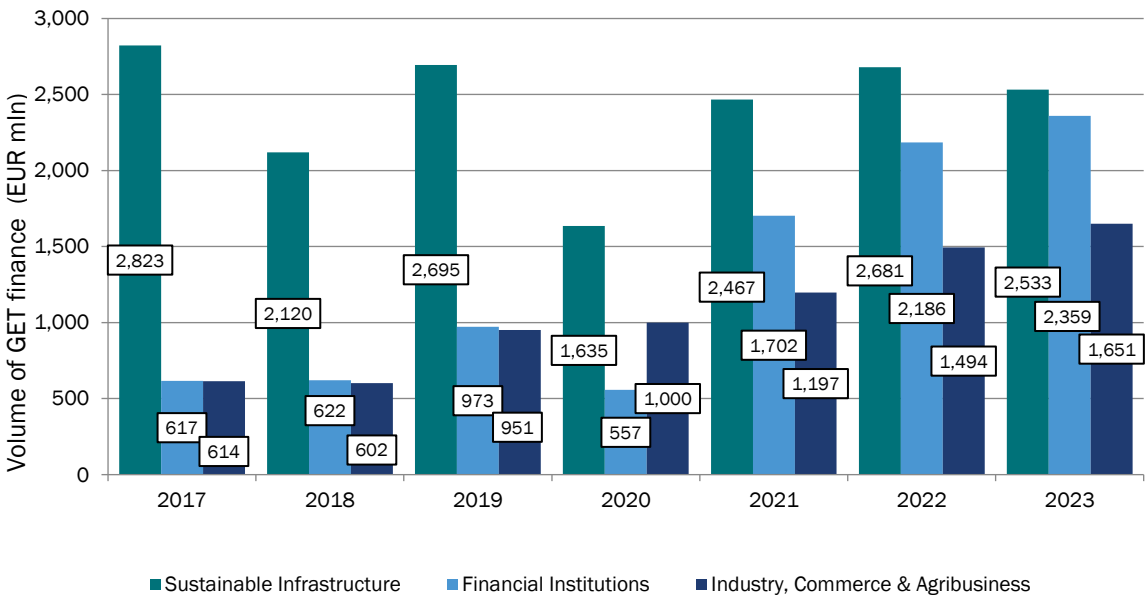
Source: GET Database

The growth in GET finance has been driven by the Financial Institution (FI) and Industry, Commerce and Agribusiness (ICA) business lines. Whilst Sustainable Infrastructure (SI) is still the largest source of GET finance, FI and ICA GET finance have both risen significantly, as

[2] GET Database and BPN

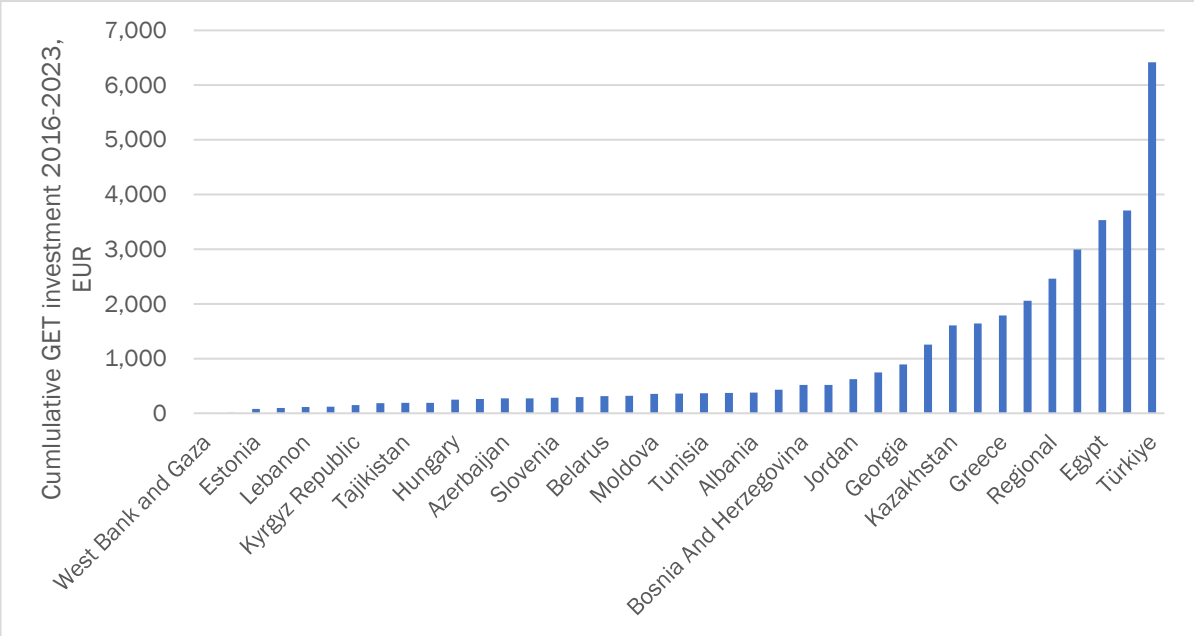
demonstrated by Figure 2. Financing is distributed across all of the EBRD's countries of operation.

Figure 3: EBRD's green finance (2017-2023) by sector (EUR mln)



Source: GET Database

Figure 4: EBRD's green finance (2016-2023) by country (EUR mln)



Source: GET Database

2.3. The governance underlying the delivery of the GET 2.1

The Bank has made significant institutional changes to deliver GET 2.1. Key organisational and process developments include the followings:

- **Reorganisation of the Climate Strategy and Delivery (CSD) department (formerly Green Economy and Climate Action – GECA, and prior to GECA, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change - E2C2**). This shift transferred the unit primarily responsible for GET implementation from Banking to the Vice Presidency, Policy and Partnerships (VP3), and set up a non-Banking team responsible both for managing policy initiatives and providing operational and technical support to all Banking teams.
- **Removing the GET clearing house and setting up a system by which the Environmental and Sustainability Department (ESD) verify GET calculations.** The intention of this change was to add a 2nd line of defence, and strengthen governance of GET calculations.
- **Setting up the ex-post green Monitoring, Results, and Verification (MRV) system, which has been operational for all approved projects since 1st July 2022.** This system, managed by the Environmental and Sustainability Department (ESD), was developed to better track and record actual environmental outcomes from EBRD projects.
- **Development of the Green Project Monitoring Plan (GPMP) as part of the project approval process.** The GPMP sets out what interim or ex-post indicators projects are required to track and to collate within the MRV, to build a picture of results.

- **Strengthening the green TI approach at the ex-ante stage**. This included developing new templates for calculating the GET ratio and forecasting environmental outcomes, as well as allocating responsibility more clearly between different departments.
- **Developing a system for determining Paris Alignment for all projects as well as all of the Bank's activities.** This process reflects the commitment made under GET 2.1 to reach full Paris alignment by end-2022.
- **Introduction of climate risk assessment and publication of Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report.**

2.4. Previous and ongoing evaluation work on EBRD's green approach

Given the complexity of the topic, and the extent to which it has been covered under other evaluations, this evaluation will draw heavily on pre-existing work (Figure 1). Most notably this includes the two evaluability assessments of green finance, which provide a substantial foundation for this evaluation[3] (Box 1; in addition Annex 1 presents a summary of both phase 1 and 2 of the evaluability assessment.)

Box 1 - Key evaluation insights from other relevant EBRD evaluations

- The Evaluability Assessment of EBRD's Green Economy Transition **suggests that, although GET finance focuses on "green systemic change," it does not assess whether a project triggers systemic change components.**
  - The calculation of the GET ratio is based solely on the use of proceeds, not the project's potential to drive systemic change.
  - Therefore, the GET system doesn't incentivize projects with systemic impact. To remedy this, the evaluability assessment recommends the incorporation of a theory of change articulating the GET vision of pursuing systemic change and its linkages with the Green Transition Quality.
- **IEvD's Evaluation of EBRD's Investments in the Decarbonisation of the Built Environment[4] observes less evidence of systemic change where the Bank has not combined green investments with accompanying policy dialogue.**
- **Even in project-based outcomes, the GET calculation struggles to differentiate more impactful from less impactful projects.** IEvD's Evaluation of EBRD's Investments in the Decarbonisation of the Built Environment shows that the GET metric does not distinguish between 'good' and 'best-in-class' projects in its respective thematic area.
- **IEvD's** Evaluation of the Transition Impact and Additionality of the EBRD's MREL & Bail-in-able Products **and** Evaluation of EBRD's Green Bond Investments (2017-2022) **highlight some limitations in EBRD's support for more impactful operations within green capital markets.** The Green Bonds

[3] Evaluability assessment is "the extent to which the value generated or the expected results of an intervention are verifiable in a reliable and credible fashion". This entails that without sound processes in place to support evaluability, the Bank will not be able to assess and report on the impact of its climate financing and this may lead to reputational risks.
[4] To be published soon

evaluation reveals that the Bank was not monitoring whether the proceeds from green bonds were being used for refinancing or for new capital expenditure during the evaluation period. Additionally, the evaluation of MREL and bail-in instruments shows that the 'GET multiplier' on MREL bonds is not necessarily improving the quality or quantity of green financing.

- **IEvD's Evaluation of EBRD's Investments in the Decarbonisation of the Built Environment[5] highlights that ex-ante climate forecasts are not used as a tool in investment decision-making.** This removes one mechanism by which the Bank can identify and prioritise the most impactful projects.
- **IEvD's Synthesis Note on Country Strategy Delivery Reviews finds that green results reporting often does not demarcate between ex-ante forecasts and ex-post results.** GET-related results reported as part of the Country Strategy Delivery Reviews (CSDRs) are disconnected from delivery. Reporting of data on physical indicators lacks grounding in actual delivery and contains misleading amounts.
- **Evaluation evidence suggests problems with monitoring and reporting at the output level.** IEvD's Green Cities evaluation finds that while the Green City Action Programme (GCAP) is well-structured to measure if objectives are met, it only monitors outputs. The methodology establishes a baseline and links actions to targets based on cities' strategies. However, the Green City Team's data only shows activity progress.
- **There is limited evidence that climate-related targets set by the Bank at programme or sector levels are used in implementation, according to the Evaluation of the Agribusiness Strategy, 2019–22.** For example, the Agribusiness Sector Strategy includes a Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) with several climate-related indicators. However, the Agribusiness Team did not track any relevant PMF indicators during the period of implementation and did not use monitoring data for guiding implementation or aiding decision-making. Similarly, there is no evidence that the GET 2.1 performance dashboard has been used to monitor and assess implementation or was ever populated with data.
- **Finally, the GET has also been examined by Internal Audit.** The Internal Audit report on Green Economy[6], which was delivered prior to GET 2.1, provides an important overview of historical issues and the 'state of play' prior to GET 2.1. IEvD is also aware that Internal Audit carried out a 'Green Review' in coordination with Management examining Green processes within EBRD, over 2021-2023.

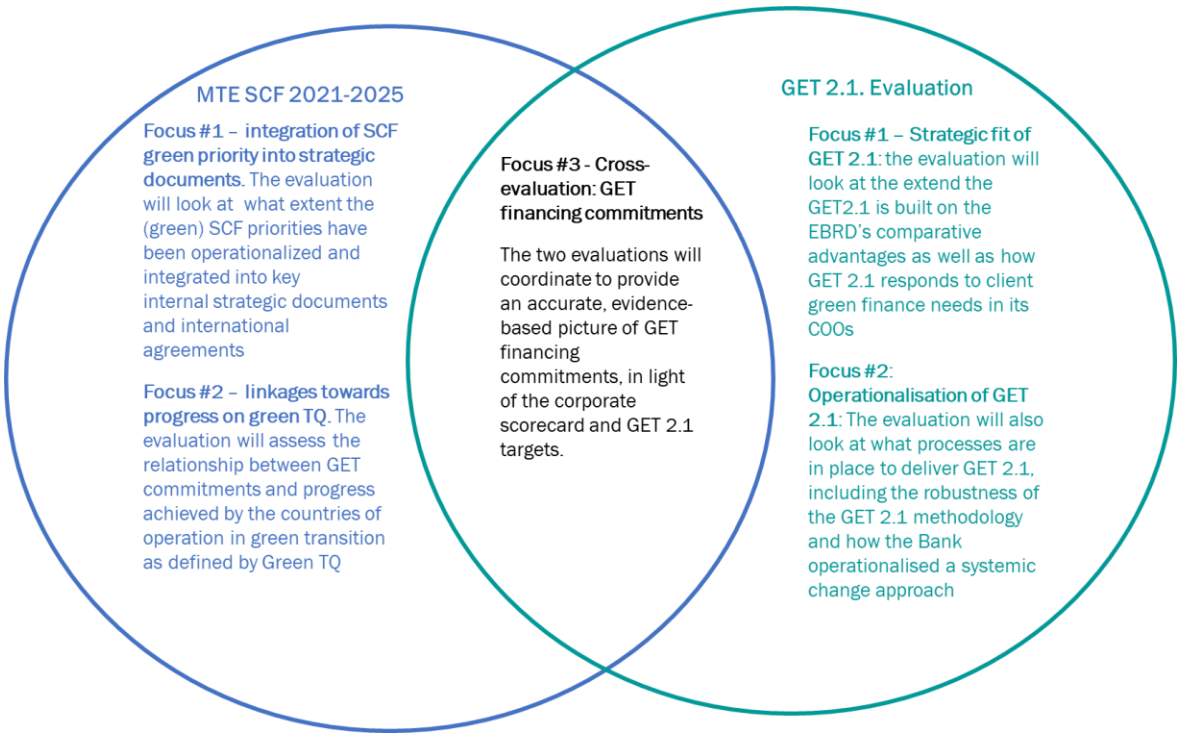
IEvD is coordinating closely internally to ensure that evaluations share resources and data, whilst providing a unique and complementary perspective. Concurrent to this evaluation, IEvD is carrying out a mid-term evaluation of the SCF. Given that green is a cross-cutting strategic theme and one of the SCF's central priorities, assessing how the EBRD has delivered on it is a critical component of that evaluation[7]. Each evaluation provides a unique perspective, with some differences laid out below.

[5] Ibid.
[6] Internal Audit Reprot: Bank-funded Green Economy (CS/AU/20-10).
[7] The Approach Paper for the SCF Evaluation outlines two relevant evaluation questions: "To what extent have the SCF priorities been operationalized and integrated into key strategic documents and international agreements? " and "What results have been achieved to date in three SCF strategic priority areas – crisis response, green investments, and mobilisation?". The overarching evaluation question is "How effective has implementation of the SCF been in achieving its intended objectives and delivering results over the period 2021-2023?".

- **The Green Pillar of the SCF evaluation will look at the prioritisation of green in light of corporate scorecard targets (e.g. the GET finance ratio), as well as the relationship between GET finance and green impact in the countries of operation (through the lens of green TQ).** It will also explore how the focus on green within the SCF has been incorporated into the EBRD's other strategic frameworks, including in Strategic Implementation Plans in 2021-2023, and how well this focus has dovetailed with other priorities.

- **The GET 2.1 evaluation will concentrate on the operationalisation of the GET approach, looking at how the EBRD has integrated a systemic change approach as well as the robustness of the GET 2.1 methodology, and how these elements have contributed towards delivery of the GET 2.1 objectives.** The GET 2.1 evaluation will drill deeper into analysis and trends of GET finance commitments, including disaggregation by thematic area, and will use case studies to explore examples of where and how the EBRD has contributed towards systemic change.

Figure 5: Overlap between SCF and GET 2.1 evaluations



3. Evaluation scope and methodology

3.1. Objective and scope

The overarching objective of this evaluation is to provide evaluation evidence of the extent the GET 2.1 has delivered upon its objectives. This evaluation will examine to what extent the design of GET 2.1 supported the Bank's green objectives, how well the GET 2.1 was operationalised, what GET financing components the Bank delivered, and to what extent the GET implementation achieved systemic change.

The scope will cover the overall GET 2.1. approach, including both the processes put in place to implement GET 2.1 and projects signed under GET 2.1. However, results will be assessed focusing on their links to GET 2.1 (e.g. green and environmental objectives). Whilst this evaluation will look at projects with multiple objectives and multiple TQs, for the purpose of this evaluation the scope is limited to how projects have supported the transition to a green economy.[8]

The EBRD's green commitments and the GET 2.1 target of achieving 50% of green financing rest upon the GET methodology (as captured in the GET handbook). Part of the rationale of this evaluation is to provide an independent assessment of that methodology, exploring whether it provides confidence that the EBRD's GET financing is green.

This will also look at how the GET methodology interacts with other international frameworks, including the Paris Agreement Treaty and the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, and the climate finance harmonization efforts by the MDBs and IDFC which translated into the Common Principles for Mitigation Finance Tracking Methodology[9] and the Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking[10] for Sustainable Finance. It will also examine how GET 2.1 interrelates with other evolving market standards.

GET 2.1 also represented a shift from mainstreaming green finance to supporting systemic change, aiming to create green market opportunities pursued by various economic players. This significant change warrants an independent evaluation to provide evidence on where systemic change has been successfully operationalized and where improvements are needed.

Specific case studies, drawing on new evaluative evidence, will be used to explore both success factors and constraints the EBRD has faced in supporting systemic change, taking into account the significant time that can be required for systemic change to happen, and the limited time-

[8] For this reason, the EBRD's support to Just Transition is not included within the scope of this evaluation. Supporting Just Transition Towards a Green Economy is also one of the central priority areas of the EBRD's Equality of Opportunity Strategy, and so as a critical theme it is explicitly covered there.

[9] Developed by the joint MDB Working Group on Climate Finance Tracking in 2012 and revised in 2023.
[10] idfc-2023-common-principles-adaptation.pdf. the Principles were adopted in 2015 and revised in 2023.

scope available to this evaluation (for more information on evaluation limitations and mitigation strategies, please see 3.4)

Although part of the GET 2.1 approach, this evaluation will also not cover the process for establishing whether potential projects are Paris-aligned. This topic is being examined by Internal Audit, and depending on use-case will be covered by a subsequent evaluation. Although the commitment to Paris Alignment was made under GET 2.1, it differs in that it covers all of the Bank's activities and not just projects with a GET component.

This evaluation will also take stock of how other IFIs are approaching green finance. This exercise will provide an in-depth understanding of the MDB Climate Finance reporting harmonized approach, identifying best practices and benchmarking the EBRD's own implementation.

Finally, the timing of the evaluation delivery (Box 2) will reflect the timing of management's processes vis-à-vis the new SCF and the new GET strategy.

Box 2 – Delivery outputs and scope

- **First Evaluation Output (Nov. 2024): Interim evaluation note**. This will be timed to coincide with Management's inputs into the SCF on the direction that the Bank's future green financing strategy will take . The scope and ambition will be limited by the timing constraints.

  As a result, the initial note will primarily reflect evidence collated as part of the portfolio analysis, internal interviews, and review of the best practice of other MDBs. It will be shared with Management for its comments.

- **Second Evaluation Output (Mar. 2025): Full Evaluation of the GET 2.1 Approach**. This will be delivered to inform the Board discussions on the draft GET 3.0 document.

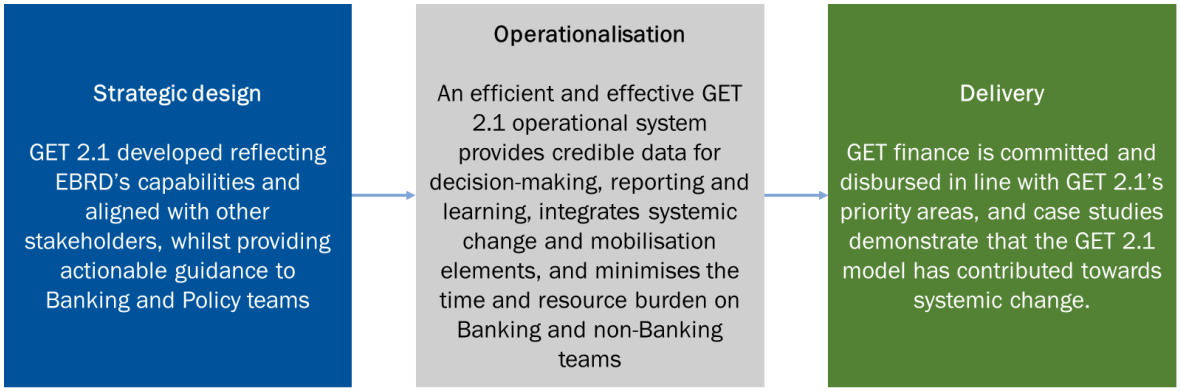
3.2. Evaluation questions

The evaluation will address one overarching question:

To what extent has GET 2.1 delivered upon its objectives?

To respond to this overarching question, this evaluation uses a basic schematic following GET 2.1 through its implementation – looking at whether the design of GET 2.1 aligned with its objectives, how it has been operationalised, and what it has delivered (Figure 4).

Figure 6: Programme life-cycle



Evaluation question 1 - To what extent did the design of the GET 2.1 Approach support the EBRD achieving its green objectives?

In responding to this question, IEvD would look at the overlap between GET 2.1 and EBRD's strengths and weaknesses, as identified by internal and external stakeholders. This process would help identify the relevance of the GET 2.1 approach towards the EBRD's capabilities and business model.

In addition, this evaluation question would look at how the GET 2.1 aligns with global agreements, corresponds with the priorities of national governments, other stakeholders (primarily other MDBs), and clients examining the external relevance and coherence of GET 2.1.

This will include complementary and synergies between GET 2.1 and similar systems used by other organisations, including the EU Green New Deal as well as coordination and cooperation with other IFIs.

Key sub-question to address EQ1 may include:

- *What was the relevance of the GET 2.1 Approach to EBRD's comparative advantages and business proposition?*
- *How clear and actionable was the GET 2.1 Approach towards supporting implementation of GET 2.1's objectives, including with the adoption of a systemic change approach?*
- *How relevant and coherent is the GET 2.1 Approach to the systems applied by other MDBs/partners, to the priorities of national governments and other stakeholders, as well as the needs of clients?*

Evaluation question 2: How efficient and robust was GET 2.1 implementation?

Under this sub-question, IEvD would examine the GET process and methodology, focusing on whether systems and processes provided an effective foundation for credible data, evidence-

based decision-making, accurate reporting and learning – bearing in mind that processes have continued to evolve over the GET 2.1 implementation period. Under this sub-question, IEvD would also examine the balance between costs and benefits for these purposes to give an overall picture of efficiency and effectiveness.

In addition, this question would look at how two key ambitions of GET 2.1 – supporting systemic change and increasing climate finance mobilisation[11] - were reflected in organisational processes. This would examine how internal systems incentivised the design of projects supporting systemic change and attracting mobilisation, the guidance and support to operational teams on systemic change and mobilisation, the interaction between policy dialogue, TC work, and investment activities, and how monitoring systems were able to capture systemic change and mobilisation results.

Key sub-question to address EQ2 may include

- *How efficient are the organisational processes set up to deliver the GET 2.1 Approach?*
- *Is the GET ratio methodology a credible and robust basis for investment decision-making, and assessing delivery of the Baank's green objectives?*
- *How effectively was supporting systemic change and mobilisation integrated into operational processes?*

Evaluation question 3: To what extent the GET 2.1 Approach achieved its intended results?

For this question, the evaluation would assess the GET financing committed by the EBRD under GET 2.1, as well as climate finance mobilisation. This will include trend analysis to identify patterns across the portfolio, as well as by thematic area, and explore how commitments have translated into disbursements and physical project implementation.

The evaluation would use case studies to explore early and emerging evidence of systemic change from GET 2.1 projects. This would try and identify where and when the EBRD contributed towards systemic change, and what the enabling factors were, and the role of policy dialogue, innovation, and demonstration effects in supporting systemic change.

Key sub-question to address EQ3 may include

- *What has the EBRD delivered in terms of GET financing?*
- *To what extent the GET 2.1 financing contributed towards systemic change (and what factors enabled or hindered this process)?*

[11] Although GET 2.1 highlighted the importance of climate finance mobilisation, the EBRD's commitment to climate finance mobilisation was made subsequent to GET 2.1 approval.

3.3. Methodological approach

This evaluation will be based on three principal methodological pillars:

1. **Porfolio Analysis & a mixed-methods approach** combining qualitative and quantitative insights from a wide range of sources to provide a comprehensive picture of the Bank's performance

2. **A case study approach using Theories of Change** to understand the EBRD's contribution towards systemic change under GET 2.1 projects within select thematic areas

3. **Synthesis to collate insights from other MDBs on best practices** in climate finance and systemic change in the private sector, and benchmarking to understand how the EBRD compares

This three-fold approach draws upon methodological foundations used by other MDBs in conducting similar evaluations (see Annex 4), to provide a comprehensive perspective on the evaluation questions that triangulates information from different sources.

1. Portfolio Analysis and other mixed methods

Portfolio analysis will use both data collected by the Bank through DTM as well as through the GET database. In addition, a mixed-methods approach to evaluating the delivery of the GET 2.1 strategy involves integrating quantitative and qualitative research methods to provide a comprehensive assessment of how the EBRD operationalized and implemented the strategy. Quantitative data such as from portfolio analysis, surveys of EBRD colleagues, and secondary data sources are used in conjunction with qualitative data such as interviews, and document reviews to build deeper insights and to triangulate between different data sources.

The mixed methods approach will be applied across all three themes within this evaluation. Other key data sources include:

- Semi-structured interviews with key internal and external stakeholders;
- Project-level documentation and data (e.g. Board Memorandums, project monitoring, OPAs etc.);
- Survey of EBRD staff – including both Banking and non-Banking teams working on GET 2.1 – covering their perspective on processes and EBRD strengths/weaknesses;
- Secondary data provided by clients e.g. under case studies
- Secondary data sources from other international organisations e.g. from the International Energy Agency on installed renewable energy capacity by country
- Documents, strategies and evaluations on supporting green finance produced by other MDBs

2. Case study approach using Theories of Change

Within selected thematic areas, IEvD will take a case study approach examining whether and to what extent the EBRD's interventions have contributed towards systemic change.

These case studies will use Theories of Change developed *ex-post* by IEvD, drawing upon original project documentation, other relevant strategies, as well as discussions with colleagues and other stakeholders to understand what causal mechanisms the Bank anticipated between EBRD inputs and systems-wide change.

The selection of case studies will be finalised in consultation with management. However, based upon an initial analysis of where there are gaps in IEvD's pre-existing coverage, as well as where most investments have been concentrated, IEvD would suggest case studies focused on four thematic areas across three countries

- Green financial systems, examining the Bank's interventions in Türkiye
- Industrial decarbonisation in Türkiye
- Energy systems, looking at Egypt
- Cities and Environmental Infrastructure in Georgia

The selection of case studies is based upon three primary criteria: coverage by previous evaluations, significance within the EBRD's GET portfolio, and evidence of non-financing support (e.g. substantial TC or policy dialogue). In all three of these proposed case studies, there has been significant EBRD financing combined with some form of TC and policy dialogue, and they all cover thematic areas or geographies that have not yet been assessed by IEvD.

In determining the scope of case studies, IEvD will take a flexible approach towards incorporating EBRD inputs that the Bank committed to prior to 2021 – it will not be a hard cut-off excluding all activities approved before GET 2.1. The rationale for this decision is to enable the evaluation to take a more holistic approach, ensuring that GET 2.1 projects are assessed within the context of the Bank's wider inputs.

3. Synthesis and benchmarking

The evaluation would also use a synthesis approach to take stock of how other institutions are approaching green finance, identify 'best practice' principles, and use that summary as a framework for evaluating and benchmarking the EBRD's GET 2.1 Approach. As other institutions are moving on a similar journey to the EBRD in terms of scaling up climate finance and supporting systemic change, there are valuable lessons in learning from what other organisations are doing and using those insights to identify strengths and weaknesses in the EBRD's own approach.

(Annex 4 provides an initial summary of evaluations at other MDBs which have accessed topics relevant to climate finance, although this list will be expanded upon and the scope widened to include other learning and strategic documents.)

Dimensions that this review will cover will include whether similar comparator institutions:

- How organisations have developed and set their climate finance targets
- What targets and indicators organisations use beyond a financing percentage
- How they define green/climate finance
- How they approach systemic change through green finance interventions
- Where they are providing financing, e.g. the split between mitigation and adaptation finance
- Differences in identified thematic intervention areas
- Their rules for what constitutes green/climate finance

3.4. Further considerations and limitations

This evaluation comes with some identified challenges and limitations:

- Limited ex-post data on green results - Although the EBRD has introduced a green Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) MRV system, this is only applicable to projects approved since H2 2022, limiting the amount of data currently available. However, from IEvD's experience, clients and stakeholders often have data on how their projects have progressed and contributed towards wider market development (that they are willing to share) than which is collected by the Bank's ex-post system. This mitigation strategy is to supplement this evaluation with additional data provided by clients and stakeholders and already collected.

- The demand-led nature of EBRD interventions – This combined with the private sector focus also limit the scope of evaluation to use robust methods of attribution of systemic change to EBRD inputs (e.g. by using Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) or through a quasi-experimental approach). Using Theories of Change and focusing on contribution rather than attribution provides a practical framework for looking at the linkages between the Bank's inputs and systemic change, whilst recognising the wider methodological challenges of assessing systemic change in complex, demand-led environments.

- Focus on "green systemic change" - Even where the Bank has monitoring data on project implementation, this rarely provides a comprehensive picture of the systemic change that the Bank has contributed towards. This limitation is compounded by the short timeframe available, which provides limited scope for project implementation and subsequent contribution to systemic changes in the wider market.

IEvD will use a range of different approaches to mitigate the challenges of trying to assess the EBRD's contribution towards systemic change. These include:

- Looking at how systemic change considerations were integrated into EBRD decision-making. Clear examples of how projects were designed with an eye towards how they would support and contribute towards systemic change subsequently would provide more confidence that the EBRD was taking a systemic change approach, even if projects were still in early stages of implementation. Systemic change considerations could entail a careful approach combining TC, policy dialogue, and investment, having a holistic view of the market compared to an ad-hoc investment-led approach, and defining from the outset what systemic change objectives are and how they will be measured.

- Looking for emerging evidence and proxies. Whilst there may not be hard concrete evidence of major market changes (e.g., increased private sector renewable energy generation), there may be good evidence that market characteristics are changing (e.g. interviews demonstrating an increased willingness and openness by private sector investors to renewable energy generation).

- Using a theory-based approach. A theory based approach which sets out a causal mechanism between EBRD inputs and systemic change outcomes provides a framework for collecting evidence along the Theory of Change, highlighting whether there is emerging evidence of moving 'along' the Theory of Change even if there is not yet firm evidence of impact.

- Viewing GET 2.1 activities in light of previous EBRD projects and TC/PD (prior to the GET 2.1 period). We will not view projects in isolation of the Bank's prior engagement, recognising that activities taken under GET 2.1 may follow on from a long history of engagement with a particular client or within a particular sector (indeed, investments under GET 2.1 could constitute systemic change examples from earlier initiatives). This expands the timeline that we will be looking at.

4. Administrative arrangements

4.1. Evaluation team, consultants and peer reviewers

The evaluation team is led by Theo Sands, Principal Evaluator at IEvD, and includes Simona Somma, Evaluation Knowledge Management Coordinator and Principal Evaluator, and Piril Ozgercin, Associate Evaluator. The team will be supported by an independent consultant, with extensive experience working in the green transition.

Gabriele Fattorelli, Director of Corporate, Thematic and Knowledge Evaluation Products (CTK division) will provide overall guidance on the evaluation, in close coordination with the Chief Evaluator, Véronique Salze-Lozac'h.

Alper Dincer, Principal Evaluation Manager, will be the internal peer reviewer; in addition two external reviewers will be confirmed at a later stage.

4.2. Management counterparts

The key management counterpart for this evaluation is the Climate Strategy Delivery Department (CSD) and the Environmental & Sustainability Department (ESD) of EBRD. Within CSD, Russell Bishop and Sung-Ah Kyun will act as the primary focal points for this evaluation. Within ESD, Rahul Sigh will be the main counterpart.

Given their role across GET 2.1 processes (e.g. in verification of the GET ratio, and management of the MRV system), the Environmental and Social Department (ESD) is also a critical counterpart on management's side. Rahul Singh will be the evaluation's primary point of contact within ESD.

IEvD team will also engage with IEvD's focal points in the Impact Department, Lorenzo Ciari, Anita Taci, and Raghavan Narayanan, along with Philip Good who oversees the impact methodology for green TQ.

Finally, given the extensive scope of GET 2.1 Approach the team will consult with teams from across Banking.

4.3. Deliverables and indicative timetable

The full evaluation will be delivered to coincide with FOPC discussions on the initial draft GET 3.0 document.

To maximize the usefulness of this exercise for Management, IEvD will also prepare a preliminary insights paper to feed into the GET 3.0 drafting process. This will be an accompanied by a summary info-note to go to the Board.

Table 1: Evaluation timeline

Milestone	Delivery
GET 2.1 Approach Paper approved & finalized	September 2024
Desk based analysis: portfolio review, process mapping, internal interviews, review of documentation	September-November 2024
Preliminary insights paper (Delivery Output 1)	**November-December 2024**
Draft Report for management for comments	April 2025
Final report (Delivery Output 2) distributed and presented to the Board	June 2025
External publication of the report	July 2025
Communication of evaluation results across networks and through social media	Summer - Autumn 2025
Dissemination event(s)	October 2025 onwards

End of the document

Annexes

Annex 1. IEvD's Evaluability Assessments of EBRD's Green Economy Transition 22

Annex 2. Evaluation framework 24

Annex 4. Relevant Evaluations from other IFIs 26

Annex 5. Evaluability Assessment of Green Finance 35

Annex 1. IEvD's Evaluability Assessments of EBRD's GET

IEvD's Evaluability Assessments of EBRD's Green Economy Transition

"Improving evaluability to improve impact, is the EBRD on track? Phase 1: Evaluability Assessment of EBRD's Green Economy Transition"

The evaluation examined the evaluability of the Bank's GET approach and of the MRV system. The methodological approach used evaluability assessment best practices based on the "Davies' framework", considering evaluability in principle, in practice, and in use. IEvD proposed the following set of suggestions aimed at enhancing the Bank's approach to measure the impact of its green financing:

1. Evaluability in principle:

- EBRD's GET approach would gain from being grounded in a more explicit programme Theory of Change linked with GET's "systemic change" approach.
- Evaluability may be strengthened by considering a combination of physical impact and systemic change objectives with targets as part of the performance benchmarks for the GET approach.

2. Evaluability in practice:

- Resource implications of a fully functioning and effective MRV system -with respect to TC and internal human resources need to be fully assessed during the first phase of implementation to avoid inefficiencies and to maximise value of the MRV.
- Continued learning from others, particularly on measuring adaptation, might help further progress EBRD data collection and evaluability in practice. Careful communication of the limitations of some green MRV data (e.g. on adaptation) may also be required to establish credibility.

3. Evaluability in use:

- Evaluability may be strengthened by developing a strategic, comprehensive and transparent approach about how to use the ex-post data generated by the Green MRV system, both internally and externally.
- Reviewing the use of the green MRV and integrating it within the revised EBRD Environmental and Social Policy that guides the EBRD's commitment to promoting "environmentally sound and sustainable development" in the full range of its investment and technical cooperation activities could support data collection requirements and harmonization of internal processes.

"A closer look at EBRD's Green Economy Transition - Phase 2: Green Transition Impact and transformative change- can we tell the EBRD story?"

The objective of phase 2 of the evaluability assessment was to contribute to the considerations on improving internal systems for measuring the impact of green financing activities. Key findings include:

- The Green transition impact methodology does not on its own capture the Bank's contribution to transformative change;

- The determination of Green TI and score are not sufficiently transparent;
- GET finance delivery is not yet monitored through the portfolio transition impact;
- EBRD's guiding documents for its climate change agenda do not provide a specific enough roadmap to guide the Bank in its operations towards transformative change.

The evaluability assessment proposes the following recommendations:

- The Bank should define the transformation path for a country using the current ToC as a base. This analytical work would be specific to each country and each system or sector and would usher into a theory-based transformation plan. At a conceptual level this would improve the nexus between the Bank's green operations and its (GET) mandate of transformative change.
- In order to be able to provide a sense of the green systemic change, the Bank should focus on ensuring transformational change at the sector or market level by sharpening the tools that already exist at EBRD or elsewhere to measure transformation and widening the lens outside the universe of EBRD operations.
- Together with others, revisiting how to go beyond individual projects and design indicators to track influence pathways, There are a range of tools based on input-output models that impact investors, other IFIs and increasingly traditional financing institutions, are experimenting mainly to extrapolate impact claims from inputs to system-level change.
- In order to improve the evaluability of projects assessed by the green transition impact methodology, the Bank should monitor all GET use of proceeds during project implementation.

Annex 2. Evaluation Matrix

EVALUATION QUESTION *CRITERIA*	SUB-QUESTION	JUDGMENT CRITERIA	METHODS AND SOURCE
Question 1 – Did the design of GET 2.1 support the EBRD in achieving its objectives? *RELEVANCE, COHERENCE*	What was the relevance of the GET 2.1 Approach to EBRD's comparative advantages and business proposition?	Examining the overlap between what the GET 2.1 prioritised and EBRD's business model and competencies/areas of technical expertise.	Document review, interviews with internal and external stakeholders Survey of EBRD Banking and non-banking colleagues Synthesis and benchmarking Case studies EU Wise Persons Report
	How clear and actionable was the GET Approach towards supporting implementation of the Bank's green objectives, including with the adoption of a systemic change approach?	Assessment of how GET 2.1 Approach provided guidance and clarity on operationalising the approach and reaching the intended objectives.	Document review, interviews with internal and external stakeholders Survey of EBRD Banking and non-banking colleagues
	How relevant and coherent is the GET 2.1 Approach to the systems applied by other MDBs/partners, to the priorities of national governments and other stakeholders, as well as the needs of clients?	Assessment of complementarity between GET 2.1 priorities, approach, and definitions of green finance with a) national governments b) other MDBs and c) supranational organisations such as the EU taxonomy Assessment of client perception of main products offered under GET 2.1, as well as the relationship	Document review, interviews with internal and external stakeholders Synthesis and benchmarking Case studies
Theme 2: – How did the EBRD operationalise the GET 2.1 Approach to deliver its objectives? *EFFICIENCY*	How effective and efficient are the organisational processes set up to deliver GET 2.1?	Examining the GET methodology – and whether it is robust and credible in calculating the GET ratio, ex-ante estimates, ex-post monitoring, as well as whether there is 'process-burden' in these new systems. This will also examine perceptions of the GET process by stakeholders within the Bank and externally.	Document review, interviews with internal and external stakeholders Synthesis and benchmarking Survey of EBRD Banking and non-banking colleagues
	How effectively was supporting systemic change and mobilisation integrated into operational processes?	Assessment of how internal processes and incentives support systemic change and mobilisation in climate finance projects	Document review Interviews with internal and external stakeholders Survey of EBRD Banking and non-banking colleagues

EVALUATION QUESTION *CRITERIA*	SUB-QUESTION	JUDGMENT CRITERIA	METHODS AND SOURCE
Theme 3: What has GET 2.1 delivered? *EFFECTIVENESS, IMPACT*	What has the EBRD delivered in terms of GET financing	GET financing by thematic area, as well as other trend analysis (e.g. client type, geography). This will also examine the disbursement rate as well as expected ex-ante environmental benefits.	Portfolio analysis Document review Interviews with internal and external stakeholders
	Do case studies show the GET 2.1 model contributing towards systemic change, and what factors enabled or hindered this process?	Evidence of early and emerging evidence of systemic change, including changes in behaviour or changes in approach by key market stakeholders	Case study approach, using Theories of Change and a range of qualitative and quantitative evidence.

Annex 3. Relevant Evaluations from other IFIs

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
ADB	Thematic te-climate-change_6.pdf (adb.org)	ADB Support for Action on Climate Change, 2011–2020	ADB's strategic approach for climate change has strengthened over the evaluation period, it has been relevant in its intent and its ambitions have increased. At the same time, the evaluation finds that ADB is not fully leveraging its potential to play a strong leadership role on climate action in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's strategic approach, institutional systems, processes, and capacities are not well-articulated to enable it to respond to the increasing challenges that the Asia and Pacific region is facing, as well as to the expectations of the international frameworks for contributions from this region to global climate targets	Mixed-methods approach, underpinned by a theory of change. It reviewed ADB's support for all climate actions on mitigation and adaptation over the period 2011-2020. The evaluation prepared background papers, reviewed ADB strategies, conducted a structured portfolio review, assessed closed and ongoing projects, carried out a survey of ADB staff and government officials, and conducted 10 country case studies (5 virtual country missions to the People's Republic of China, Fiji, India, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam) Five desk-based country studies (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, and Pakistan). The virtual missions conducted detailed studies of a sample of projects in each country, including interviews with clients, focus group discussions with beneficiaries, and interviews with development partners. The evaluation reviewed $40.2 billion of climate financing for 688 projects approved during the evaluation period. Results and performance were evaluated by reviewing all projects that had been completed by the end of 2020. The relevance of the objectives and climate designs in 250 projects was assessed by comparing a random sample of 125 2011–2015 approvals (the old cohort) with 125 2019–2020 approvals (the new cohort). This enabled a comparison between projects prepared before and after the 2015 Paris Agreement. .
AfDB	Thematic	Towards a Sustainable Energy Future: Evaluation of the AfDB's Support for Renewable Energy (2012–2021)	The evaluation assessed the AfDB's support for RE generation in the power sector, specifically for geothermal, hydropower, solar power, and wind power. It focused on both utility-grid-scale RE and smaller-scale, decentralized energy access solutions. Overall, most of the Bank's support for RE was rated successful, but important concerns remain. At the corporate level, the Bank had	Criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. Theory-based approach and a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. It evaluated performance at four levels (interventions, clusters, countries, and strategies). Data collection methods include desk-based research, key informant interviews, and visits to intervention sites. As for the case studies, the evaluation team carefully selected countries according to a set of criteria that ensured adequate representation of diverse regions and country contexts. These criteria encompassed factors such as the population's access to electricity, the significance of renewables in the energy mix, the potential of renewables, the challenges posed by fragile situations, and the deployment of RE technologies.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			adapted well to international trends in RE, and in the Regional Member Countries, complementarities between the Bank's and other development partners' RE interventions were deemed effective. The Bank's lending support had increased RE-based power generation capacity, although the Bank's contribution to shaping the RE policy and institutional framework in member countries was limited. There were mixed views on the of the Bank's role as a knowledge broker, advisor, and convener. The financial distress of power utilities was found to have a negative impact on the sustainability of RE interventions.	
EIB	Evaluation of EIB support for Climate Change Adaptation (2015-2020)	Evaluation of EIB support for climate change adaptation (2015-2020)	The overarching conclusion of the evaluation is that the current level of adaptation financing does not meet the Climate Bank Roadmap vision of the EIB as the EU climate bank. The evaluation finds that the EIB's relatively low level of support for adaptation does not mirror the vision of the EIB as the EU climate bank as set out in the Climate Bank Roadmap. Key factors that can explain the EIB's low contribution to climate change adaptation include client demand affected by data and	The evaluation built on various methods : A portfolio review - Review of policies and strategies - Review of the EIB mode of operation, product offer, procedures and tools - Stakeholder interviews - Case studies - countries, sectors/projects - Staff survey More than 60 interviews were held with internal and external stakeholders as well as three focus group discussions to test early findings. The evaluation drew on a sample of 22 projects from three countries in the European Union and three non-EU countries. Over 60% of the Bank staff involved in climate change adaptation responded to a staff survey.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			knowledge related constraints, limited upstream support and staff capacity and the use of financial investment volumes as the only metric for adaptation. The evaluation concludes that to increase its support for climate change adaptation requires changes in the EIB's business model and implies greater investment in its skills base, upstream engagement, and access to concessional finance or grants.	
IFAD	Thematic 858b6eb7-1cf2-3ffa-c633-1c8f6e8a0a4f (ifad.org)	IFAD's support for smallholder farmers' adaptation to climate change	IFAD's experience with working with marginalized communities in the rural agricultural sector, which often faces adverse climatic and environmental conditions, has positioned it well to address the accelerating risks from climate change and to make climate change adaptation (CCA) a strategic institutional priority. IFAD's approach to climate change adaptation is evolving and progressing in the right direction. The Fund has demonstrated examples of climate interventions that helped improve the economic, climate and environmental resilience of smallholders. However, it needs to do more to learn from this experience, and lacks a clear	The evaluation applied key criteria, including relevance, effectiveness and impact. Analysis also included issues related to coherence and sustainability. A theory of change and evaluation matrix were used to inform the development of country case studies, desk reviews, evaluation tools and an interview protocol. Primary data were collected from 20 country case studies (conducted in 20 countries) covering 35 projects, identified via stratified purposive sampling; A study on IFAD's readiness to deliver on CCA commitments; Studies on three learning themes (scaling up, knowledge management and human–ecosystem nexus interactions); Analysis of geospatial data from geographical information systems (GIS) in nine of the case study countries; Two online surveys; Interviews were held with over 700 stakeholders and beneficiaries, and 227 survey responses were received from IFAD and project staff.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			conceptual framework to assess smallholders' climate resilience.	
WBG	Private-Sector-Climate-Action.pdf (worldbankgroup.org)	Creating an Enabling Environment for Private Sector Climate Action	The Bank Group has facilitated private investment into some climate mitigation sectors by developing standardized models, but progress into other climate mitigation sectors is pending, and creating standardized and replicable business models for climate adaptation is challenging. The Bank Group has developed substantial enabling environment engagements in the energy sector, especially for renewable energy. Standardization of contract terms, procurement processes, and financing models created replicable models that attracted a large base of investors. Yet, there has been much less engagement in other mitigation sectors. The Bank Group has also engaged much less on adaptation than mitigation. This is partly because business models for private investment in adaptation are less developed but also because many of the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change have contexts that make it difficult to attract private sector capital. Proposals for scaling up private sector investment in climate action may have better uptake if accompanied by realistic	This evaluation answers the following questions: (i) How relevant has the Bank Group's support been to creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in climate mitigation and adaptation in client countries? (ii) How effectively has the Bank Group supported creating an enabling environment in client countries to allow the private sector to engage in climate mitigation and adaptation? To answer the first question, the evaluation assesses three aspects of relevance. First, it conducted a structured literature review to identify key enabling environment constraints on private sector climate action and conducted a systematic portfolio mapping to assess the alignment of the Bank Group portfolio with those key constraints. Second, it conducted a global data analysis to identify the sectors and countries with the highest GHG emissions and the countries with the highest needs for climate adaptation and conducted a systematic portfolio mapping to assess the alignment of the Bank Group portfolio with those sectors and countries. Third, it assessed the extent to which the Bank Group identified and acted on the most important enabling environment constraints at a country level using a structured qualitative review of key Bank Group country diagnostics and using explanatory case analysis. To answer the second question, the evaluation assessed effectiveness in three ways. First, it conducted an effectiveness review and indicator analysis on project evaluations for completed projects. Second, it conducted a deep dive on the effectiveness of enabling environment interventions in the renewable energy sector using econometric analysis. Third, it identified factors that helped or hindered effectiveness using explanatory case analysis

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			proposals for financing. The Bank Group has articulated well the need for scaling up investment in climate action, including by the private sector, in its initial CCDRs, but their proposed investment plans may not be financed by domestic financial sectors, or by green finance, without further financial sector development. Generating private sector climate action at the scale needed to achieve the world's climate goals will require scalable solutions. Business models may struggle to scale if they rely on government guarantees or donor finance. Strong public institutions will be required to determine optimal risk allocation. However, the Bank Group has not placed sufficient emphasis on building the capacity of public sector institutions to deal with complex private sector contracts or risk allocation considerations in the climate-related business models it has supported.	
	Demand-side-energy-efficiency.pdf (worldbankgroup.org)	World Bank Group Support to Demand-Side Energy Efficiency (DSEE)	DSEE is important for global sustainability, and the Bank Group has committed to it. The World Bank made two overarching corporate commitments for which DSEE is critical: (i) to achieve Paris Agreement alignment by 2023 (World Bank) or 2025 (IFC and	The evaluation was conducted at the global, country, and intervention levels. This evaluation is part of the climate change and environmental sustainability theme in IEG's work program. The evaluation addressed the evaluation questions through a combination of methods: literature review, portfolio sampling, multilateral development bank (MDB) benchmarking, key informant interviews, country case studies, and econometric analysis. The third evaluation question was answered based on best practices from within the Bank Group and through a literature review and analysis of existing surveys outside the Bank Group. The evaluation team conducted a portfolio analysis of Bank Group energy efficiency projects supporting (i) demand-side-only interventions and (ii) both supply-side and demand-side interventions. The team also selected a subsample of both categories of projects for a deep-dive analysis of outcomes.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			MIGA), and (ii) to contribute to the achievement of SDG targets, which the Bank Group has internalized in its overarching poverty alleviation and shared prosperity goals. The weight of the global priorities and the limited scale-up on DSEE to date leave the Bank Group with the need to fully reorient its DSEE approaches and outcome aspirations from an energy savings focus to a broader decarbonization focus. With this necessary pivot of DSEE approaches toward global priorities as the backdrop, this evaluation proposes four near-term actions that the Bank Group should take	The evaluation team at first identified 562 Bank Group energy efficiency projects. Out of this portfolio universe, the team identified 408 projects with demand-side-only energy efficiency components or a combination of SSEE and DSEE components. Out of 408 projects, the evaluation team could not ascertain the commitment-value equivalent for 54 World Bank advisory services and analytics (ASA) projects. The evaluation team sampled 133 projects out of 354 (408 total portfolio minus 54 ASA projects) across the three institutions for a deep-dive analysis of outcomes. The IFC project outcome analysis was based on IFC project self-evaluations and IEG validations. The self-evaluations are selected based on a randomly stratified sample from all approved and committed projects. The evaluation team included both investment project financing (IPF) and development policy loans in the World Bank lending portfolio but accounted for them differently. The evaluation team included in the portfolio the total number of IPFs that supported DSEE and their full loan commitment amounts. The team also included in the portfolio the total number of development policy operations (DPOs) that supported DSEE, but only the share of the loan commitment amounts specifically related to prior actions supporting DSEE. The share of DPOs' commitments included in the portfolio as specifically supporting DSEE prior actions was approximately $3 billion (20 percent of the DPOs' total commitment amount of $15 billion).
	NaturalResourceDegradationVulnerabilityNexus.pdf (worldbankgroup.org)	Reducing Disaster Risks from Natural Hazards. An Evaluation of the World Bank's Support, Fiscal Years 2010–20	The World Bank has approved a large and growing portfolio of DRR activities that help clients mitigate, prepare for, and recover from disasters caused by natural hazards. In terms of strategic alignment, The World Bank's support for DRR has been highly relevant. It focuses its DRR work on those countries with the most serious natural hazards. It often uses multiple and synergistic pillars of DRR engagement that include hazard identification, resilient infrastructure, early-warning and	This evaluation answers the following two questions: (i) Has the World Bank's support for DRR been relevant, and what factors have facilitated or limited the relevance of this support? (ii) How effectively has the World Bank supported DRR, and what factors explain this effectiveness? • Resilient infrastructure and buildings (including protective works and strengthening buildings, roads, hospitals, and schools) • DRR policy (including disaster strategy, mainstreaming, building regulation & standards, land use planning) • WRM/NRM with disaster/ flood/drought risk management (including nature-based solutions) • Risk identification (including hazard mapping and risk identification) • Emergency management and planning (including communications, early warning, and shelter preparation) • Data and information (including hydrometeorological) • Disaster risk finance (including insurance, contingent credit, contingency fund) • Community-based disaster preparedness • Adaptive social protection approaches • Short-term relief activities (including food, cash, and work) • Retroactive financing for emergency response • Post-disaster budget support, unless with DRR policy actions • Resilient reconstruction (including roads, bridges, housing, schools, tourism, and hospitals) • Rehabilitation and restoring livelihoods without DRR elements (including restoration of services and assets and economic recovery) Mitigation Preparedness Recovery Response Included in the evaluation scope Excluded from the evaluation scope To answer the first evaluation question, the team assessed three aspects of relevance regarding the World Bank's support for DRR. First, the team conducted a global natural hazard analysis to assess whether the World Bank has

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			preparedness activities, and disaster risk finance on occasion. The World Bank has also shifted its focus from post-disaster response toward risk reduction, which it has built into nearly all disaster response activities. The World Bank has made significant progress in mainstreaming DRR in lending operations, but there has been less uptake in some sectors, such as Agriculture and Food and Energy and Extractives. World Bank support for DRR in IDA countries, small island developing states, and low-income countries experiencing fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) has been particularly comprehensive. However, there are coverage gaps in the Middle East and North Africa and in Europe and Central Asia and varying levels of coverage across hazard types. In terms of effectiveness, the World Bank is often not able to demonstrate the effects of its DRR activities on reduced exposure and vulnerability, which has consequences for its ability to make a development case for risk reduction.	engaged in those places where different hazard types pose, or are likely to pose, serious threats. Second, the evaluation assesses the degree to which the World Bank has evolved its approach to DRR in line with good practices. Third, the evaluation team conducted country case studies that identify lessons on client engagement to determine what works to raise awareness and undertake DRR actions in client countries. To answer the second evaluation question, the team assessed three aspects of effectiveness regarding the World Bank's support for DRR. First, the evaluation team conducted a monitoring and evaluation analysis to identify how the DRR project portfolio articulates and captures DRR results and outcomes. Within the portfolio, the evaluation team also assessed how projects identify, address, and track results for groups disproportionately vulnerable to disasters. Second, the evaluation team assessed results and generated lessons on factors of effectiveness for four key activities in the portfolio: resilient infrastructure, EWSs, disaster insurance, and DRR policy reforms. Third, the evaluation team conducted a success case analysis whereby it identified and drew lessons from instances in which World Bank DRR activities have achieved highly successful results.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
			The evaluation found the following: DRR investment projects often build effective relevant infrastructure, but most of these projects do not explicitly address operations and maintenance that are required for long-term resilience aims. The World Bank has been more effective in developing EWS infrastructure than in delivering EWS services. Disaster insurance activities have had a limited impact on transferring disaster risk because insurance programs have had difficulty in reaching scale. Although development policy financing projects with DRR policy actions have mostly achieved their disaster-related indicators, they often have not demonstrated downstream impacts or changes in disaster-related behaviors in the real economy.	
	NaturalResourceDegradationVulnerabilityNexus.pdf (worldbankgroup.org)	The Natural Resource Degradation and Vulnerability Nexus An Evaluation of the World Bank's	The World Bank could perform better in addressing resource degradation and associated vulnerability reduction issues. The evaluation shows that there are gaps in the relevance and effectiveness of the World Bank's support for reduction of natural resource degradation and the	Mixed methods approach that draws on a range of evidence to derive explanatory factors and conclusions. The methods include structured literature reviews, a global data analysis, geospatial analyses, interviews, portfolio review and analysis, and comparative case studies. To assess the relevance of the World Bank's approach, the evaluation identifies "nexus countries," which are those with high resource degradation and high resource dependence by rural poor people.

Institution	Type of evaluation	Title	Summary	Methods
		Support for Sustainable and Inclusive Natural Resource Management (2009–19)	associated human vulnerability of resource users. Because of these gaps, the World Bank is not doing all it can for vulnerable natural resource users, who constitute a large fraction of the world's poor people. The report offers three recommendations to improve the World Bank's performance in this area	

Annex 4. Evaluability Assessment of Green Finance

Box 1: The GET building blocks: 10 key green transition acceleration thematic areas

Ten thematic intervention areas have been developed as part of GET 2.1 including two cross-cutting areas summarized below.
Each of these thematic areas corresponds to a specific green transition acceleration opportunity area with a defined set of counterparts in the private and public sectors. In line with the private sector focus of the Bank, several thematic areas involve mostly private sector counterparts.

i. **Energy Efficiency.** Primary energy intensity per unit of GDP remains high in several COOs including Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan and well above world averages. This materialises into a large remaining market potential for energy efficiency in buildings, industry, and electricity transmission and distribution. This thematic area will be mostly related to the green and competitive transition qualities.

ii. **Climate Adaptation and Resilience**. The EBRD region contains some of the most climate- vulnerable countries in the world, in which physical climate change impacts pose material threats to economic activity and to the well-being of populations. This thematic area will involve activities promoting the green, resilient, and well governed transition qualities.

iii. **Green Financial Systems**. The development of green finance by financial institutions in the COOs has been meaningful with over 150 FIs supporting GET projects across the regions of operations of the Bank. This thematic area is expected to contribute to transition impact involving a broad range of qualities including green, competitive, inclusive, resilient, and well governed.

iv. **Energy Systems**. The power sector accounts for more than 45% of CO2 emissions globally, as well as in the EBRD COOs. While some COOs have developed their renewable energy resources over the past decade, most remain untapped. COOs face various challenges ranging from a high reliance on coal and aging power generation assets, to poor transmission and distribution networks with a low level of regional interconnections. COOs will need to ramp up the decarbonisation rate in the energy sector to deliver on both climate policy goals and growth objectives. Beyond green, activities in this thematic area can promote the resilient transition qualities.

v. **Industrial Decarbonisation.** The EBRD region is characterised by countries with diverse industrial bases including in many cases energy and material intensive processes. The rate of adoption of energy efficient technologies and practices remains behind comparable international markets, especially among SMEs. The main transition impacts related to this thematic area are expected to be green, competitive, and well-governed.

vi. **Sustainable Food Systems**. Improved productivity and increasing agricultural commodity exports from COOs such as Kazakhstan, Romania and Ukraine can improve global food availability. However, land fragmentation (e.g. SEMED) and regulation (e.g. Egypt and Turkey), coupled with sub-optimal support systems, remain a constraint. Furthermore, the potential for improved processing and distribution is constrained by outdated systems with 30% to 40% of produce lost in post-production, due to weak infrastructure and supply chain logistics. Green, competitive, and inclusive transition impacts are expected to be achieved through activities in this thematic area.

vii. **Natural Capital**. Natural capital is defined as the goods and services provided by the natural environment. Within this thematic area the Bank will focus on three specific components: water, soil, and ecosystems. These have vital implications in terms of long-term sustainability, the well-being of communities, and business operations. Work in this thematic area will promote the green and resilient transition qualities.

viii. **Cities and Environmental Infrastructure**. Globally, cities account for three-quarters of the world's energy consumption. They are also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and air pollution. Cities in the EBRD regions are diverse with both depopulating and rapidly growing cities. Many cities are constrained in their green transition due to insufficient investment in sustainable infrastructure including water, wastewater, and waste management. Activities in this thematic area can promote a range of transition qualities including green, inclusive, well governed, and resilient.

Box 1: The GET building blocks: 10 key green transition acceleration thematic areas

ix. **Sustainable Connectivity**. To support local businesses to access global and regional value chains, new infrastructure investments must take place, providing sustainable, low-carbon 37 and cost competitive transport systems. This thematic area will promote the decarbonisation and long-term sustainability of connectivity of passengers, goods and data in the EBRD region. It will focus on low-carbon and climate resilient transport infrastructure and modes for goods and passengers; on green mobility and logistics models; as well as digital infrastructure. Policy engagement is a key enabler to accelerate sustainable connectivity, both physically and digitally. The thematic area will prioritise innovative solutions based on increased electrification and a shift to carbon free fuels in passenger transport, road freight, and shipping; as well as advanced digital services and blockchain.

x. **Green Buildings**. The buildings sector, including construction, is responsible for around 38% of energy consumption and 43% of GHG emissions in the EBRD region. Less than 0.3% of the existing building stock undergoes a deep retrofit each year and construction to near zero energy building standards is almost non-existent. Resulting building sector decarbonisation opportunities for renovation and new construction are consequently very high requiring a strong partnership between public and private sector in terms of both policy and investment. Work in this thematic area will primarily involve the green and inclusive transition qualities.