



CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CIF Evaluation and Learning Initiative: Transformational Change Learning Theme

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Phnom Penh

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CTF CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND



FIP FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM



PPCR PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



SREP SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM

AGENDA



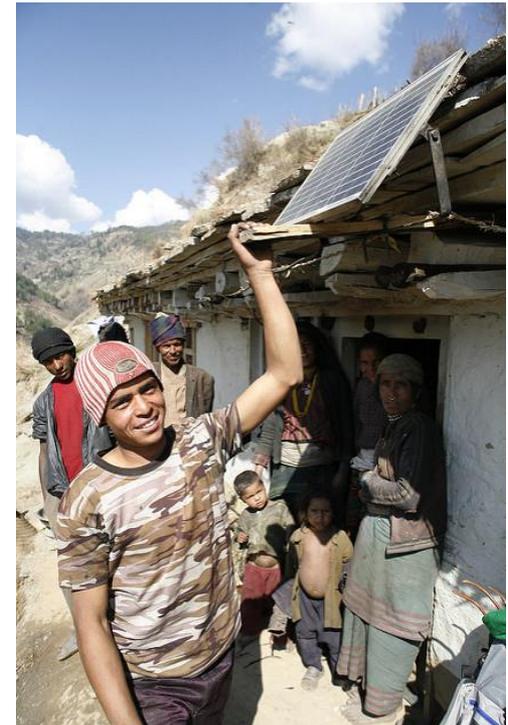
- Evaluation & Learning Initiative
- Transformational Change
Learning Theme
- Insights and examples from
MDB and country perspective
- Group Work and Discussion
- Plenary Recap



WHY EVALUATION AND LEARNING (E&L)?



To capture evidence and lessons on an ongoing basis to inform ongoing CIF activities within an actionable time horizon and inform current and future climate finance investments.



A FOCUSED LEARNING AGENDA



Four priority learning themes:

- Transformational change
- Private sector investment
- Local stakeholder engagement and benefit
- CIF design and approach



Credit: ABD

Cross-cutting: Gender and inclusivity dimensions

WHY TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE?



- Supporting transformation to low-carbon, climate-resilient development is an overarching goal of the CIF
 - Each CIF program aims to support transformation at scale (*SREP: transformation in RE and energy access*)
 - CIF stakeholders identified further exploration and understanding of transformational change as a high priority for the E&L Initiative
 - Also of high interest to the broader climate finance community
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TRANSFORMATION: RELATED WORK ACROSS CIF



- CIF Results Frameworks and Logic Models
 - Independent Evaluation of the CIF (2012-2014)
 - CIF Evaluative Work, Reports, and Publications
 - E.g., CSP and Geothermal knowledge products
 - Accomplishments, Transformational Impact, and Additionality in the Climate Finance Architecture (2015)
 - Five ‘pathways’: institutions, policies, markets, technologies, and behavior change.
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TRANSFORMATION: RELATED EXTERNAL WORK

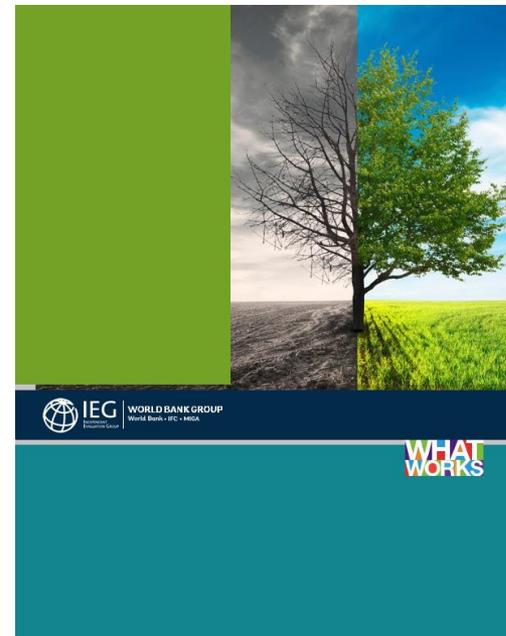


- World Bank IEG review: *Supporting Transformational Change for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity: Lessons from World Bank Group Experience* (2016)
 - UK Climate Impacts Program: *Transformative adaptation: what it is, why it matters & what is needed* (2015)
 - Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the Global Environment Facility (2017-2018)
 - Initiative on Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Technical Working Group on Transformational Change
 - Paris Agreement
 - SDGs
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World Bank Group Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)

Supporting Transformational Change for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity: Lessons from World Bank Group Experience





What is a ‘transformational engagement’?

1. Addresses a major development issue (poverty, equity, climate change, ...)
 2. Supports deep change in a system or market
 3. Has large-scale impact
 4. Is sustainable beyond the intervention
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How did IEG study transformation?

- Identified 20 projects/programs that met criteria of transformation, as well as country-level transformations
 - Compared transformational and non-transformational pairs – using existing evaluations
 - Transformations included different sectors, program size, country contexts, and instruments
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Lessons: What drives transformations?

- Identifying and tackling binding constraints to a development objective
- Adopting cross sectoral approaches
- Scaling up innovations and solutions
- Motivating behavior change





What factors distinguish transformational engagements?

- External factors:
- Alignment of client interests
- Political transitions or crises
- Urgency to act



INSIGHTS – Initiative on Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)



- Working Definition: *A fundamental change of a system that disrupts established high-carbon practices and leads to a low carbon economy consistent with the 1.5 degree goal and sustainable development goals*
 - Transformational change is characterized by:
 - Sustained, long-term, irreversible impacts that overcome barriers to carbon-lock-in through stickiness of low-carbon practices (time aspect)
 - Large magnitude impact – from few big changes or aggregation of many small changes leading to system level impacts (scale aspect)
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INSIGHTS – Kenya Geothermal



- Power demand in Kenya has risen considerably. Geothermal has been limited by capital requirements.
- The KenGen Olkaria project is one of the largest geothermal investments in the world.
- Geothermal is now the largest source of electricity for Kenya
- The new geothermal power has lowered electricity bills > 30%



INSIGHTS – Vanuatu Renewable Energy Goals



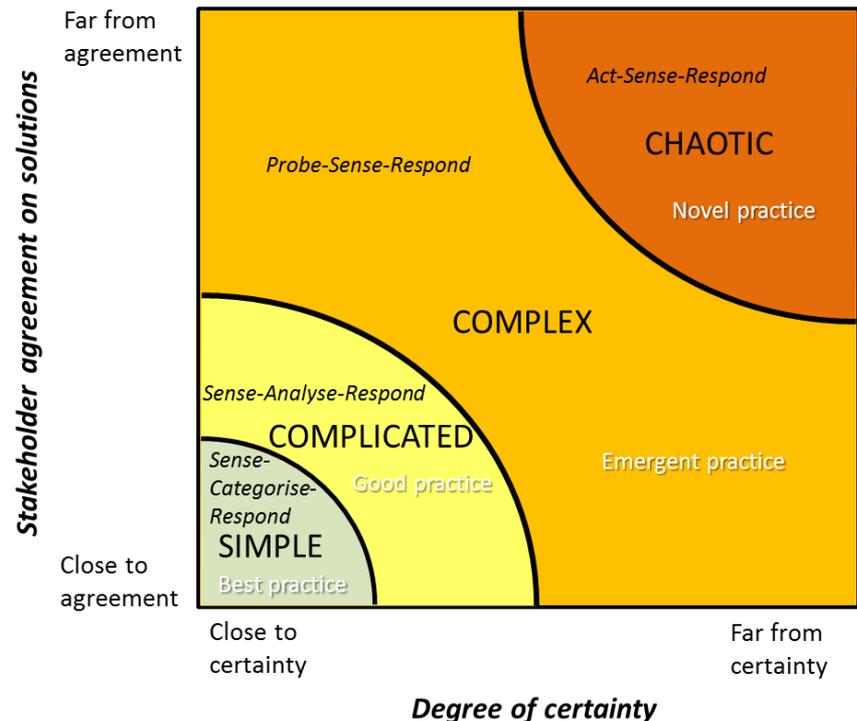
- Transition to close to 100% renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030 (from 29%).
- National Energy Road Map (NERM) target of 65% renewable energy by 2020.
- Increase energy access to close to 100% by 2030 (from 30%).
- Rural Electrification Program key to scaling renewables,



THEMES FROM EXISTING WORK

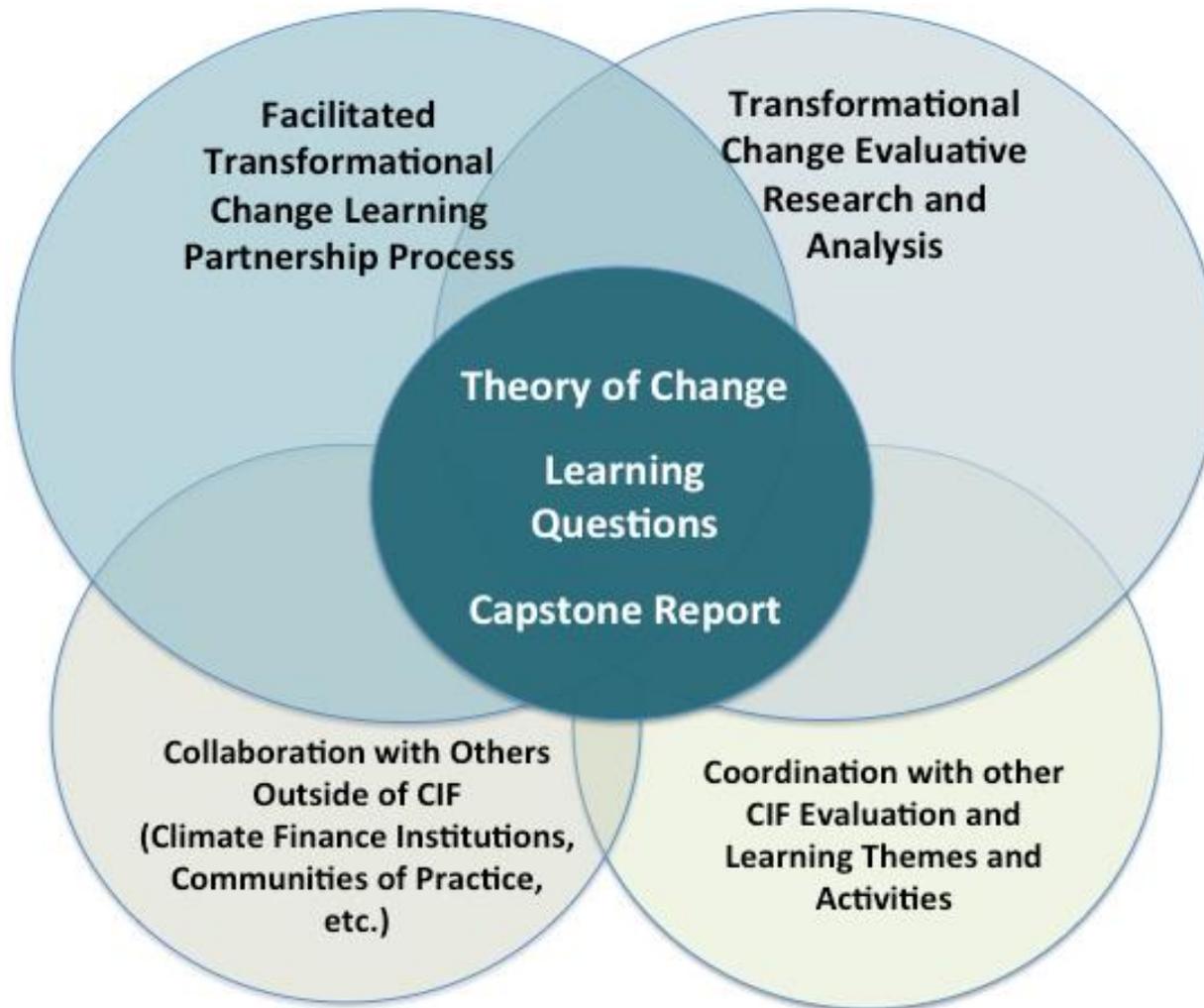


- “Transformation” is vague, not consistently defined
- However, transformation is:
 - complex
 - occurs at systems levels
 - addresses drivers, barriers, & multiple influencers
- There is no “formula” for achieving transformation
- Transformation is not neutral; there are diverse values and interests at stake



Cynin framework adapted by John Colvin in Williams et al. 2016

TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE LEARNING THEME ACTIVITIES, CONTINUED



INSIGHTS – Bank and Country Perspectives



GROUP WORK & DISCUSSION



1. What are examples of transformative work from your experience?

2. How would you define transformation? (in context of CIF)

Consider:

- Drivers
- Barriers
- Scale
- Time frame
- Multiple influencers

- Identify examples on cards
 - Share with group!
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Thank you!



- Any other examples?
- Who may be interested in participating in the Learning Partnership?
- Please also use cards on table!



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