

Global Concessional Financing Facility

Steering Committee Meeting

December 7, 2020, by Video Conference

Key Decisions

- *The GCFF Steering Committee (SC) welcomed the presentation and findings of the interim report of the Independent Evaluation. The SC requested the firm conducting the evaluation, Ipsos MORI, to take their comments into account in the final report. SC members shall submit any remaining comments by email to the CU by December 15, 2020, and the Coordination Unit will work with Ipsos MORI to accommodate the comments within the scope of the report.*
- *The GCFF Steering Committee discussed the GCFF End Approval Date, which is June 30, 2021. The GCFF Steering Committee decided to consider the potential extension of the GCFF End Approval Date with the release of the final draft report of the Independent Evaluation in March/April 2021. The findings of the report will inform the decision of the Steering Committee on the extension of the GCFF. In parallel, the CU will seek internal World Bank approval.*
- *The GCFF Steering Committee discussed the amendments of the GCFF Operations Manual with regards to the inclusion of Private Sector Operations. The GCFF Steering Committee requested that, on the basis of this discussion, the Coordination Unit will proceed with the finalization of the proposed amendments for approval by the Steering Committee. In parallel, the EIB will finalize the proposed operation in consultation with Jordan. Both are expected to be presented as a package for consideration by the Steering Committee.*
- *The GCFF Steering Committee approved the allocation of US\$21,735,000 for the Resilient and Inclusive Housing project in Colombia, with the IBRD as ISA. It authorized the Trustee to set aside, commit, and transfer such funds as available from the Global window. The allocation consists of a US\$21,700,000 Concessional Amount and ISA Costs of US\$35,000.*

Summary of Meeting

1) Opening remarks

The 9th meeting of the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) Steering Committee (SC) took place on December 7, 2020. Due to the ongoing pandemic, the SC meeting took place in virtual format.

Mr. Franck Bousquet, Head of the Coordination Unit (CU), welcomed all participants to this virtual GCFF Steering Committee meeting. Mr. Bousquet proceeded to the roll call of SC members, Benefitting Countries and Observers, and introduced the two co-chairs of the meeting, **Ms. Lina Mondragón**, Head of Multilateral and Bilateral Financing, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, representative of Colombia, and **Mr. Richard Teuten**, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), representative of the United Kingdom.

Ms. Mondragón also welcomed SC members and thanked the CU for making this meeting possible. Ms. Mondragon highlighted the importance of the GCFF in the face of mounting challenges. Ms. Mondragon called for the pursuit and acceleration of GCFF support as benefitting countries faced the direct and indirect impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to the forced displacement crisis.

Mr. Teuten equally recognized the positive impact of the GCFE, acknowledged the efforts of benefitting countries to address compounded risks. Mr. Teuten also took this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Zeina Toukan for her new position at the Royal Court of Jordan. Finally, Mr. Teuten thanked the Lebanese representative for joining, and placed special emphasis on the current challenges in Lebanon and voiced the continued support of the GCFE.

Mr. Bousquet provided a brief overview of the achievements of the GCFE. To date, the GCFE has supported 16 projects across four countries and two regions. By November 30, the GCFE had approved \$636.85 million in concessional amounts, leveraging development projects worth over \$4.75 billion. Mr. Bousquet reminded the SC that the funding request transmitted by the Government of Ecuador for the Third Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing, with IBRD as ISA, was approved, on October 27, 2020. Mr. Bousquet presented the agenda and noted that the SC will be invited to take a decision on whether to approve concessional financing for the Resilient and Inclusive Housing project in Colombia. Mr. Bousquet was also pleased to welcome Mr. Georges Maarawi, Acting Director General, Ministry of Finance, Lebanon. With this, Mr. Bousquet gave the floor to **Mr. Darius Stangu**, Trustee of the GCFE, to provide the Steering Committee with a detailed update of the financial status of the Facility.

Trustee Presentation

Mr. Darius Stangu, Trustee, presented the financial status of the GCFE FIF, as of November 30, 2020. Pledges and cash contributions amount respectively to USD 786.88 million (including a new pledge of \$13.6 million from Norway) and USD 723.17 million. The total of funding decisions taken to date amount to USD 641.53 million: USD 636.85 in concessional amounts, USD 0.78 million in ISA costs and USD 3.91 million in administrative budgets. The fund balance was USD 113.58 million, of which USD 104.25 million is available for new finding allocations. The available funds are divided across the respective windows in the following way: USD 26.37 million in the Global window, USD 76.76 million in the Jordan/Lebanon window, USD 0.43 million in the Jordan window and USD 0.69 million in the Lebanon window.

Mr. Stangu also reminded the SC that the GCFE is nearing its End Approval Date, which is June 30, 2021. Mr. Stangu invited the SC to consider whether they want to extend the End Approval Date and inform the CU in advance of the relevant SC meeting whether they would like to include the potential extension decision in the agenda. This request would need to be sent at least six weeks in advance of the SC meeting, to allow for the internal World Bank review, assessment and approval processes.

Ms. Mondragon noted that Colombia would welcome an extension of the GCFE and invited the SC to take a decision by March 2021.

Mr. Teuten asked for clarifications regarding the timing of the potential extension of the GCFE. **Mr. Stangu** confirmed that the decision needed to be taken in Spring 2021 at a subsequent SC meeting. Some six weeks ahead of this meeting, internal clearances will need to be obtained and the decision will be put to the Steering Committee. Once the decision is taken, it should then take a couple of weeks to introduce the extension in the Operations Manual (OM) and for it to enter into force. **Mr. Lavinal**, GCFE Coordination Unit, noted the importance of the SC being aware of this issue and that the discussion would be recorded in the minutes of this meeting. Mr. Lavinal advised supporting countries to prepare for this matter well in advance, discuss it and table the extension approval no later than April.

2) Item for Decision: Presentation of the interim report of the Independent Evaluation

Mr. Teuten then introduced the firm conducting the independent evaluation of the GCFF, Ipsos MORI.

Ms. Jessica Bruce of Ipsos MORI thanked for the opportunity to participate in this SC meeting and for being invited to present¹ these first findings. Ms. Bruce introduced the firm and the team conducting the evaluation and asked the SC members for feedback and guidance. Ms. Bruce explained that the aims of the evaluation are to 1) draw lessons learned, 2) assess the impact of the GCFF to date, 3) assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the GCFF, and 4) recommend any changes to design and management. Ms. Bruce explained that the final report, which will be presented in the Spring, will focus on an Impact Evaluation and include highlights on the LAC portfolio. Ms. Bruce then gave the floor to the project manager of the evaluation, **Mr. Andrew Whitehead**, who presented the initial key findings of the report focusing on i) the achievement of Results Framework (RF) indicators; ii) efficiency and effectiveness of structures and processes; iii) the extent to which the GCFF is relevant to Benefitting Countries (BCs); and iv) development impact of the GCFF. Mr. Whitehead also presented lessons learned to enhance coordination and impact and to promote sustainability of the GCFF: i) with regard to the RF, there is a strong interest among Supporting Countries for measurement of the overall impact of the GCFF on refugees and host communities; ii) with regard to monitoring, there is a desire for greater detail for monitoring information and increased reporting on certain aspects of interest, such as gender; iii) with regard to cooperation, the GCFF is considered to provide a unique platform for stakeholders to engage. This strength could be further enhanced through increased inclusion of UN agencies; and, finally, iv) in terms of engagement, different ministries within BCs could be more engaged to increase their awareness of the GCFF.

Ms. Bruce then presented the evaluation timetable, noting that the ongoing stakeholder and in-country consultations will be completed by December 2020. The next step is related to the Project Case Studies, foreseen to be carried out in December 2020 and January 2021. The final analysis and reporting will take place between January and April 2021. Ms. Bruce thanked those SC members who have already participated in the interviews and welcomed those who have not done so yet to reach out to the team. Ms. Bruce also asked for help with identifying beneficiaries of GCFF-supported projects, which the team would like to interview for the purpose of the evaluation.

Mr. Teuten thanked the team for the presentation and proposed that a decision on the potential extension of the GCFF should be taken once the final report is available.

During the discussion, the Supporting Countries welcomed the findings of the report and thanked the team for producing the report. **Germany** welcomed the interim report and the need for the final report to inform the decision to extend the Facility. Germany asked for more frequent and detailed project-level information as well as information on how the GCFF has impacted the target group, including women, and any wider policy changes. Germany also asked for an assessment of how the RF can better reflect its objective to increase stakeholder cooperation. Germany raised the question of the changing interest rates and their impact on the financing model and asked about suitable alternative approaches. Overall, Germany wished that the added value of the GCFF be further fleshed out, also with regard to private sector activities. **Norway** thanked the evaluators for the work done so far and welcomed the start of phase 2. However, Norway called for additional information on the development impact on target groups, i.e. refugees and migrants. Norway would like for the evaluators to determine the nature and magnitude of the trend, as well as to obtain more information on the risk-mitigating measures. **Canada** reflected on the timing of the final report and suggested to have the discussion on the possible extension of the GCFF after the presentation of the final report in spring 2021. With regard to the interim report, Canada cautioned against drawing conclusions too swiftly based on initial findings. Drawing their attention to the RF, Canada emphasized the importance of

¹ The presentation can be found in the Annex to these Minutes.

indicators such as gender and environment and asked for their inclusion in the RF. Canada also noted the year-over-year decline with funding of the Global Window. On reporting, Canada asked for more feedback to the SC on project-level results. Finally, Canada welcomed the independent evaluation to look at which types of instruments that would bring most results, such as DPLs, PPGs, etc. and asked if there are any others that would be worth considering.

The timing of the report was also emphasized by **the United States (US)**, as the report would be critical for informing the US decision on any extension of the facility and the final date of the commitment of funds. Given the short time frame for the final report, the US proposed to only focus on the most important aspects, which, for the US, are the RF and the priorities ahead. Looking ahead, the US made the link between the measurement of results and the added value of the Facility and the suite of instruments it currently holds. The US explained that this evaluation would be important to mobilize additional funding. (not least for the Global Window). **Sweden** seconded SC members with regard to the RF and the need to better capture the impact on refugees and hosting communities. Sweden added that additional information on gender and risk management would be helpful in the future. For **Japan**, the final report will be critical to inform the extension of the GCFF and the contours of the Facility going forward. Japan noted that the impact measurement of refugees and hosting communities is key and should be an integral part of the RF. Japan is equally preoccupied with the current historic low interest rates and the impact on the GCFF. Japan invited the SC to consider this point and invited any solutions to address it. **The Netherlands** welcomed the interim report and the upcoming focus on development impact. The Netherlands agreed to the points raised by other members, notably on how to improve the project approval process and adjust timelines; the question of BC criteria and potentially redistributing funds that are not being used on time. The Netherlands added the issue of ‘deselection’ of a country as there are currently no processes for that.

Denmark agreed on the quality of the current report and the need for further elaboration on the Facility’s impact on policy and whether it has been a conduit for policy change. Denmark asked that a special note be added on convening power and whether there is a way to continue to optimize coordination efforts. Denmark also asked whether it would make sense to have special sessions of the SC on the Syria refugee crisis. Finally, the **UNHCR** welcomed the interim report and noted that the findings of the report are largely positive and in line with their internal findings. The UNHCR highlighted four points: 1) the RF – there is an appetite for measurement. The UNHCR would welcome disaggregated results for refugees and hosts; 2) Strategy – including at country level in order to identify policy priorities and produce policy outcomes. UNHCR would be ready to mobilize technical expertise on the ground if/as needed; 3) Timing – it would be valuable to have discussions in the identification phase of projects. 4) Funding – the UNHCR wanted to emphasize the importance of GCFF; there are not many other instruments that could provide this sort of financing to refugees for middle-income countries.

Mr. Teuten summarized the discussion and invited the CU and the evaluation team to address these questions and remarks. Mr. Teuten asked that members provide written comments on the report by December 15. Mr. Teuten encouraged the evaluators and the CU to continuously update the SC membership. In case of divergence of views, the co-chair asked the evaluators to record these and provide suggestions on how best to address them to reach a final agreement. He also noted that the CU and SC would need to agree an appropriate division of responsibility for considering the response to the recommendations.

Mr. Lavinal thanked the SC for the excellent feedback and noted the extension of the timeline for comments until December 15. The final report will take the comments received into consideration and be presented by end of March/beginning of April, shortly followed by a SC meeting in order to make a decision on the extension of the GCFF. In parallel, the CU will seek internal World Bank approval. Mr. Lavinal thanked the independent evaluation team for their report and presentation and invited them to stay until the end of the meeting as observers.

3) Item for Discussion: Presentation of the draft amended Operations Manual under the PSSF

Ms. Mondragon gave the floor to the Coordination Unit for a short presentation of the proposed amendments of the Operations Manual (OM) to the Steering Committee. Mr. Lavinal introduced and gave the floor to **Ms. Andrea Stumpf** to make the presentation. Ms. Stumpf explained that the amendments introduce Private Sector Operations (PSOs) to the GCF. The three main changes to the OM are the introduction of a PPGF Funding Request template, a PPGF Progress Report template, and a new section with PSO guidelines.

Ms. Mondragon gave the floor to the SC for comments.

Germany acknowledge the importance of including the private sector. However, it should be shown that the activities have a demonstrated positive and measurable impact on refugees and hosting communities, and this should be clearly spelled out in the Funding Request and in the reporting requirements. In addition, the paragraph on the identification of risks (para 13) should mention the identification of environmental and social risks and asked if the IFC Performance Standards could be used as a benchmark. Following the principle of ownership, the Benefitting Countries should be actively involved in the preparation process. Germany noted it would be easier to discuss the amendments in connection with a concrete project proposal and noted they are looking forward to seeing the Jordan pilot request. Germany also asked how the GCCF's engagement will supplement already existing facilities. **Canada** agreed with Germany, noting that the benefits for refugees and hosting communities are essential and should be the guiding light for where the GCF invests. Canada added that this should be reflected in the OM and asked why it was deleted. Canada noted that some changes did not seem to be fully driven by the addition of PPGs and invited the CU to flag separately any host keeping issues (e.g. paragraph 50) that are not PPG related. **The US** recognized the value of the PPPs and how they could benefit refugees and host communities. However, the US would like to get a clear understanding of how it advances the goals of the GCF. The US also noted that this also goes into the importance of showing how PPGs benefit target populations and how this is measured. The US also wanted to know how this would be measured on a portfolio basis. The US questioned paragraph 7 of Part 11 of the OM and the expected 7% limit on ISA costs, and asked for the basis of the percentage and how it was calculated. Finally, the US asked for a virtual meeting to discuss the pilot proposal. **Sweden** welcomed the inclusion of PPPs but asked that risks and results should be more developed. Sweden noted that sustainability is key and was interested in strengthening in-country coordination mechanisms. Sweden would also like to discuss a pilot case during a SC meeting.

The Coordination Unit thanked the SC membership for their questions and comments and promised to incorporate and revert back.

Ms. Mondragon confirmed that, on the basis of this discussion, the Coordination Unit will proceed with the finalization of the proposed amendments for virtual approval by the Steering Committee. In parallel, the EIB will finalize the proposed operation in consultation with Jordan. Both are expected to be presented as a package for approval by the Steering Committee.

4) **Item for Decision: Presentation of the underlying operation *Resilient and Inclusive Housing in Colombia* for approval**

Mr. Teuten reminded the SC members that this project was first presented at the Steering Committee last May. Subsequently, the Government of Colombia and the ISA have worked together to finalize the funding request which was submitted by the GoC and shared with the Steering Committee on November 23. Mr. Teuten gave the floor to **Mr. Felipe Walter**, Housing System Director in the Ministry of Housing of Colombia, for the presentation of the underlying operation. Mr. Walter then introduced the project.

The US was very pleased to support this proposal. The US noted that it appreciates the efforts of Colombia and the WB to prepare this project, considering the vulnerable conditions of refugees and migrants. The focus of this information is quite important and timely to help those in need. **Canada** echoed the US' full support for the project. **Sweden** highlighted the importance of the selection process and that it is transparently conducted and coordinated with humanitarian assistance organizations. Sweden also thanked that their comments had been incorporated in the proposal. **Mr. Lavinal** noted that Sweden's comments would be shared with the SC at large.

Decision: The GCFF Steering Committee approved the allocation of US\$21,735,000 for the Resilient and Inclusive Housing project, with the IBRD as ISA, and authorization for the Trustee to set aside, commit, and transfer such funds as available from the global window. The allocation consists of a US\$21,700,000 Concessionality Amount and ISA Costs of US\$35,000.

5) **Item for Discussion: Presentation of the country overview**

Mr. Teuten then introduced the final discussion item. Mr. Teuten invited each country to make a short presentation of the current challenges.

a) **Colombia:** **Mr. Lucas Gómez**, incoming Manager for migration and border affairs in the Presidency of Colombia, presented the challenges in Colombia, notably related to the integration of migrants and refugees in the times of a pandemic. Colombia's borders have been closed from March 2020 and are planned to remain so until January 2021. Still, 1.7 million Venezuelan migrants remain in the country. Colombia is expecting large numbers of voluntary returns to Venezuela but also new arrivals once the borders open. The expectation is 130.000 voluntary returns to Venezuela and 250.000 expected new arrivals in Colombia. The health care system is strained for treating COVID-19. Migrants receive free Covid-19 medical treatment. Other COVID-19 related challenges include increase in homelessness, unemployment and loss of income, and rise in xenophobia.

b) **Ecuador:** **Ms. Diana Veloz**, Director, Inclusion, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ms. Veloz thanked the SC for welcoming Ecuador as a BC. Ecuador is the country that has recognized more refugees in all of Latin America. Up until September 2020, nearly 70,000 people have been recognized as refugees, more than 95% of them being Colombian citizens. More than 25,000 have requested refugee status and are in process. Additionally, the country hosts over 400,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants since 2016. Even when the country has made significant progress and taken specific actions for the integration of these migrants, the current fiscal situation has made this task a lot more challenging. Financial assistance from the international community has been essential to implement the government's agenda for human mobility.

c) **Jordan:** **Mr. Feras Momani, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)** thanked the SC for the support extended to Jordan, which has been extremely helpful. Mr. Momani reminded the SC that during the last SC meeting, Jordan was taking a difficult decision regarding a lockdown. Since then, the situation has deteriorated and has had a bit impact on the economy. The economy contracted by 3.5% by Q3 2020. Unemployment has increased from 19% end of 2019 to almost 24% by

Q3 2020. 54% of businesses in Jordan have reported that they have fallen or are expected to fall into arrears. Jordan's debt to GDP ratio rose to 106%. The GoJ is advancing its planning for a resilient recovery from the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including a new economic recovery plan and a focus on the reform agenda. Mr. Momani mentioned the \$75 million *Rural Employment and Agri-Food Transformation Project*, which will be presented to the GCFE SC in the near future. The project's objective is to increase inclusive employment opportunities and improve the competitiveness and climate resilience of Jordan's agri-food value chains. The project will directly support Syrian refugees as many of them work in the agri-food sector. Mr. Momani also gave a short overview of another project in the pipeline, the \$110 million *COVID-19 Private Sector Recovery and Resilience Project*. The project's objective is to support MSME resilience and recovery from COVID-19 through improved access to finance, firm capability development, and institutional support for future growth. The project will provide access to finance, technical assistance and market linkages for MSME sectors with active participation of Syrian refugees.

d) **Lebanon:** Mr. Georges Maarawi, Acting Director General, Ministry of Finance presented the situation in Lebanon. Mr. Maarawi noted that for over a year, Lebanon has been struggling with a severe economic and financial crisis that led it to unprecedentedly default this year on its Eurobond loan payment. Its currency's fluctuation significantly decreased the purchasing power of its citizens, and Lebanon now fears not being able to afford basic subsidies, thus leading to dramatic increases in prices. Lebanon has now a caretaker government, unable to implement necessary reforms. All economic, financial, monetary and social indicators are worsening, with a poverty rate rising to 55%. Since October 2019, an increasing number of Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians and other refugees are unable to afford their rents. The COVID-19 pandemic is adding severe strains on Lebanon's health system and its economy. Although the medical staff in Lebanon is skilled, resources remain scarce. In particular, Lebanon's most vulnerable groups, notably Syrian refugees, are at high risk of contracting COVID-19 as a consequence of poor standards of housing, overcrowding, and limited access to basic hygiene. Mr. Maarawi emphasized that Lebanon highly values the GCFE Steering Committee's approval to include COVID-19 measures in the Lebanon Health and Resilience project, which has been crucial in its handling of the pandemic's impacts. Additionally, Lebanon is deeply traumatized and burdened by the tragic explosion that took place in the port of Beirut. Mr. Maarawi noted that Lebanon is grateful for the donors' support to the Lebanese people during these difficult times. Mr. Maarawi also reminded that amidst all these challenges, Lebanon continues to host more than 1 million Syrian refugees and remains committed to addressing their needs until they can return safely to their homes. Mr. Maarawi asked the GCFE Steering Committee to understand the dire situation in which Lebanon is currently. Lebanon counts on the SC's continuous support to carry forward in providing this global public good service. Mr. Maarawi shared his hope that a new government be formed soon, to focus on the general interest of the country, and to implement the basic economic measures needed. Mr. Maarawi concluded by emphasizing that Lebanon relies on the understanding and continuous support of GCFE donors and confirmed the country's commitment to the Lebanese people as well as the Syrian refugees.

Mr. Teuten thanked the speakers on behalf of the SC but regretted, given time restrictions, not being able to invite the SC members to raise questions. He looked forward to a future meeting in 2021 that would enable a more substantive discussion.

6) Closing remarks

Mr. Teuten summarized the meeting and asked the CU to incorporate the comments of the SC into the interim and final reports. Mr. Teuten thanked the participants for their contributions. Mr. Teuten also thanked Mr. Gavin Buchan for his participation in the SC.

Ms. Mondragón thanked the CU and Mr. Teuten for the coordination and expressed Colombia's appreciation for the Colombia project.



Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) Evaluation

Draft Interim Findings

Presentation to the Steering Committee
7th December 2020

20-0498996-01 GCFF Interim Findings Presentation | Version 1 | Internal Use Only

Ipsos MORI Ipsos

Introductions



Presentation Aims

1

Introduce the
Evaluation
Team

2

Present the
evaluation
aims and
approach

3

Outline the
activities
conducted
thus far

4

Present initial
findings

5

Outline the
next steps

6

Discussion
around initial
findings

Aims of the Evaluation of the GCFF

Ipsos MORI is carrying out a **process** and **impact** evaluation, covering the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the GCFF. It is both **retrospective** and **forward-looking**.

It aims to:

- a) draw lessons learned;
- b) assess the impact of the GCFF to date (including the sustainability of impact) and assess progress towards the GCFF's objectives;
- c) assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the governance, operations and funding structures of the GCFF; and
- d) recommend any changes to design and management.

Evaluation Outputs

Inception Report

- **Aim:** Refine the evaluation questions, approach, and methods
- **Activities:** GCFF document review, familiarization interviews, Theory of Change workshop

Interim Report

- **Aim:** Respond to Process Evaluation questions; assess performance based on stated objectives and existing frameworks
- **Activities:** External document review, GCFF portfolio analysis, stakeholder interviews

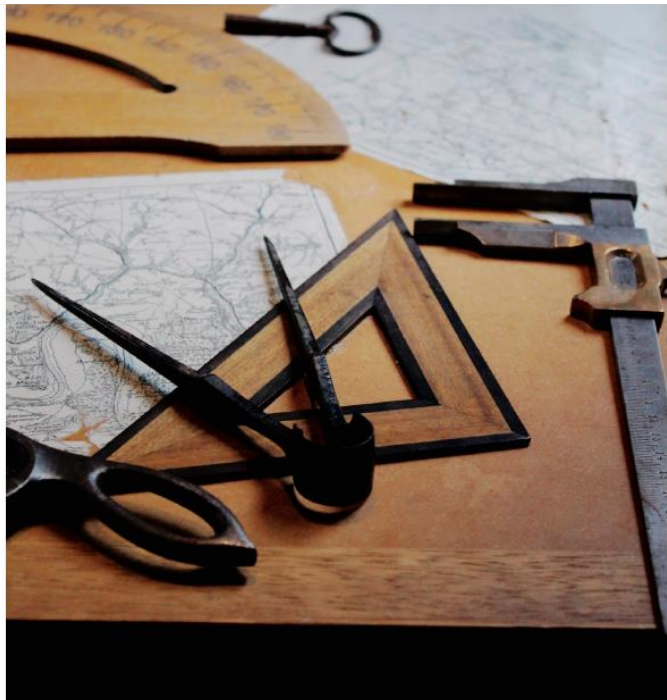
Final Report

- **Aim:** Respond to Impact Evaluation questions; develop forward-looking findings drawing on lessons learned; update Process Evaluation questions with greater focus on LatAm portfolio
- **Tasks:** Four in-depth project case studies, limited number of additional stakeholder interviews to build on lessons learned, analysis, presentation to the Steering Committee, finalization of report

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Summary of initial key findings for discussion



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Efficiency and Effectiveness of the GCFF

Achievement of Results Framework indicators

- Exceeded target for leveraging MDB financing
- Achieved 73% of target for contributions by June 2021
- Achieved average target for yearly allocations, but below target past 2 years

Efficiency and effectiveness of structures and processes

- Efficient monitoring of projects by ISAs, but Supporting Countries desire greater information at project level, especially with regards to impacts and lessons learned
- Process for adding new BCs, fundraising, and selecting projects considered effective
- Governance and management structures considered effective, but there is demand for greater CU involvement in project design and monitoring

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Relevance and Development Impact

Extent to which the GCFF is relevant to BCs

- Selection of BCs and projects both align with critical needs and ensure BC ownership
- GCFF concessional finance has supported financing needs and incentivized refugee focus, but there are some questions about future relevance of this model

Development Impact of GCFF

- SC and CU have an important role in ensuring projects include a focus on refugees
- Impact to be investigated as key focus of next phase of the evaluation

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Lessons learned to enhance coordination and impact and promote sustainability of the GCFF

1 Results Framework

There is a strong interest among Supporting Countries for measurement of the overall impact of the GCFF on refugees and host communities.

2 Monitoring

There is a desire for greater detail for monitoring information and increased reporting on certain aspects of interest, such as gender.

3 Cooperation

The GCFF is considered to provide a unique platform for stakeholders to engage. This strength, could be further enhanced through increased inclusion of UN agencies.

4 Engagement

Different ministries within Benefiting Countries could be more engaged to increase their awareness of the GCFF.

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Next steps



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Evaluation timetable

Timings

- Stakeholder and in-country consultation (all countries) **Sept – Dec 2020**
 - The 1st draft of the Interim Findings report features 31 consultations
 - Stakeholder interviews are currently continuing towards an overall target of 50
 - Findings of these and feedback from today's discussion will be incorporated in the revised Interim Report, to be shared with the CU on **Dec 15th**
- Project Case Studies: **Dec-Jan 2020**
- Analysis, synthesis and reporting **Jan – April 2021**

How you can support the evaluation

Provide feedback on this interim findings presentation (Q&A session today)

Arrange to participate in an interview, if you have not yet already

Support the case studies, document review and interviews by providing relevant contacts and documents

Discussion topics:

1. Priorities for a revised Results Framework and next steps
2. Priorities for project monitoring
3. Opportunities and challenges for future fund mobilization
4. Increasing engagement of ISAs within the program
5. Improving coordination of different stakeholder within the GCFF
6. Maximizing the impact of global and national policy outreach
7. Reaching beneficiaries through case study research

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Thank you.

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