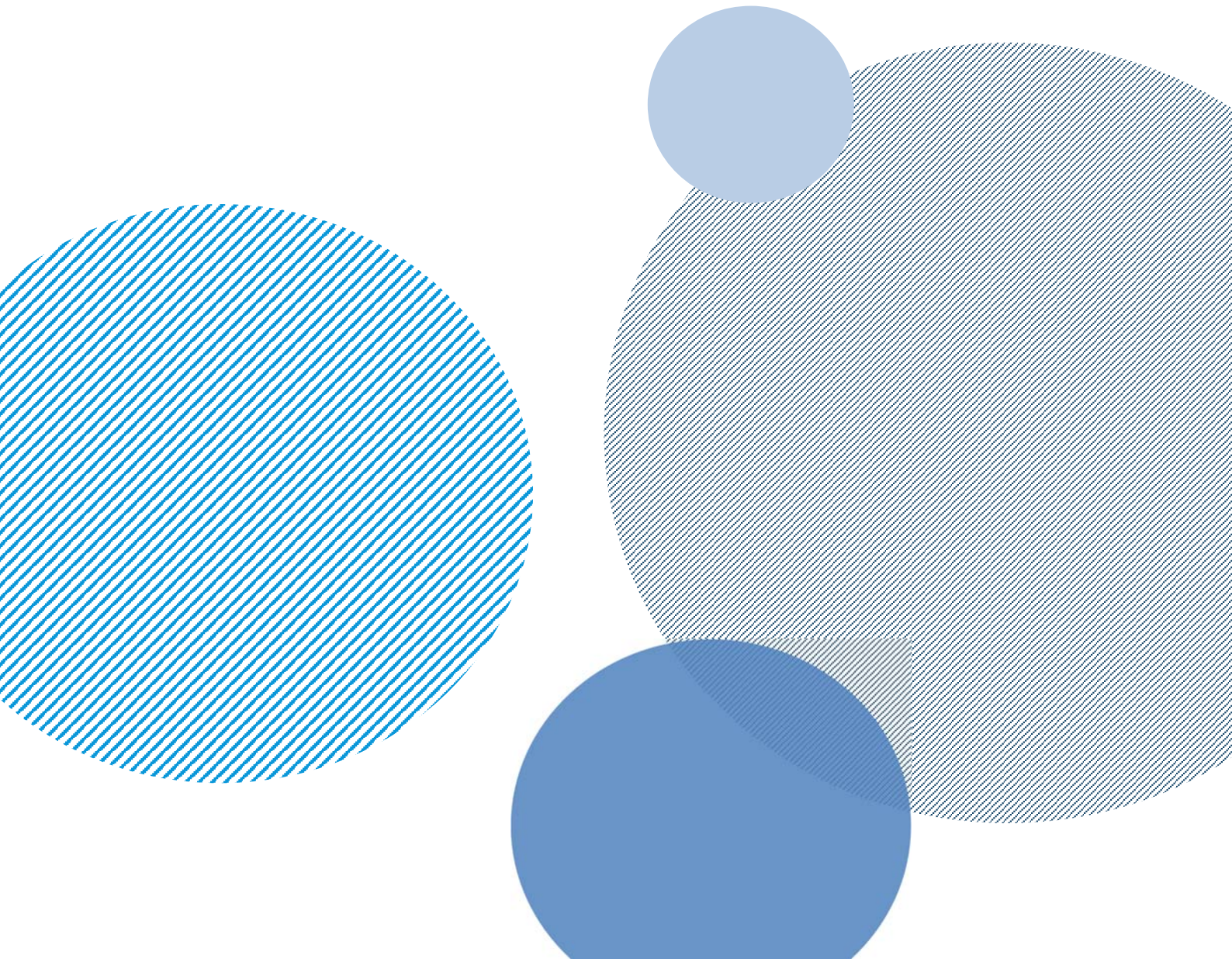


Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region



Project evaluation report | [March 2020]





Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region

Development Account Project evaluation
report
[March 2020]

Prepared by
Lesley Elaine Williams

Commissioned by
Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction
Division, with support from Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for
Development Division, ESCAP

Table of contents

Acknowledgments.....	ii
List of acronyms	iii
Executive summary	v
1. Introduction	1
2. Context of Evaluation	3
3. Subject of Evaluation.....	5
4. Methodology.....	8
5. Findings.....	10
6. Overall Findings.....	19
7. Lessons Learned and Best Practices – with Recommendations	21
ANNEXES.....	23
Annex 1: Terms of reference	23
Annex 2: Project results framework	28
Annex 3: Documents reviewed.....	30
Annex 4: List of interviewees.....	32
Annex 5: Data tables and analysis	34

Acknowledgments

This final evaluation of the Development Account Project, “Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region,” could not have been conducted effectively without the general oversight provided by Tiziana Bonapace, and generous assistance provided by Zenathan Adnin Hasannudin, Edgar Dante, Quynh Huong Nguyen, Tientip Subhanij, Masato Abe, Nucharat Tuntiwigit and Aneta Nikolova from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) office in Bangkok, as well as the project consultant Cedric Rimaud.

It would also not have been possible without the support and feedback provided by the main partners and champions of the project, as well as those participants that generously responded to the online evaluation survey and telephone interviews. In particular I wish to acknowledge the following individuals and organisations for their assistance:

- In Indonesia - Lusiana S, Indomo, Executive Director, Indonesia International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); Masnellyyarti Hilman, Chair Environmental and Energy Commission, ICC; Ruddy Sardjana, Technical Advisor, Banking Commission, ICC; Ahmad Rifqi, Senior Executive Analyst, International Department, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK); Darwin Trisna Djajawinata, Director PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMi); Dadang Purnama (PhD), Head of Environmental and Social Safeguard and Evaluation of Consultancy Services Division, PT SMi; Yuni Iswari, Corporate Development and Initiatives Management Division, PT SMi, Adi Pranasatrya, Head of Sustainable Finance Division, PT SMi and Abimanyu S. Aji, Project Manager, Kemitraan Partnership.
- In the Philippines - Secretary Emmanuelle de Guzman, Office of the President of the Philippines, Climate Change Commission; Gemma Regina Corpus Cunanan, Head of Foreign-Assisted Program Management System, Office of the Secretary, Climate Change Commission; Azriel Chelluh C. Valdez, Technical Advisor, Foreign-Assisted Program Management Systems and Services Division, Climate Change Commission; Octavio B (Bobby) Peralta, Secretary General, ADFIAP; Maria Cristina (Cristy) T. Acqino, Head, Business Development, ADFIAP; Mr. Vic Abainza, Senior Consultant, ADFIAP; Ronaldo R. Averion, Program Officer, Program Management Department II, Land Bank of the Philippines; Prudencio E, Calado III, Assistant Vice-President, Environmental Programme and Management Department, Land Bank of the Philippines; Rizaldo P. Vargas, Programme Officer, Environmental Program and Management Department, Landbank of the Philippines and Jamal Ahmad, Chief Risk Officer and Head Risk Management Group, RCBC, the Philippines.

A number of international organisations also generously supported the project including the UN Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC); the Asia Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (ASIFMA), the Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Chamber of Commerce, the Department for International Development (DfID UK), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Action on Climate Today-Other People’s Money (ACT-OPM).

List of acronyms

ACT-OPM	Action on Climate Today-Other People’s Money (ACT-OPM)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADFIAP	Association of Development Financing Institutions in the Asia-Pacific
ASIFMA	The Asia Securities Industry & Financial Markets Association
BAP	Bankers Association of the Philippines
CCA	Climate Change Act (Philippines)
CCAM	Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (Philippines)
CCC	The Philippines Climate Change Commission
CCS	Climate Change Secretariat (Sri Lanka)
CED	Centre for Environment and Development
DA	Development Account
DfID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DFCC	Development Financial Commercial Corporation Bank
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
GFMA	Global Financial Markets Association
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LIBF	London Institute of Banking and Finance (LIBF),
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MMD&E	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (Sri Lanka)
NAPs	National Action Plans
NCCAS	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Sri Lanka)
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Criteria
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services (UN)
OJK	Otoritias Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority)
PCCA	Pakistan Climate Change Authority
PSF	The Philippines) People’s Survival Fund
SERDEF	Small Enterprises Research and Development Foundation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

SMi	Sarana Multi Infrastruktur
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNCC	United Nations Conference Centre
UNFCCC	UN Climate Change Secretariat
UN DESA	United Nations Department Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive summary

Introduction

The “*Innovative Climate Finance Mechanism for Financial Institutions in the Asia Pacific Region*” Development Account (DA) project is a three-year project that began in June 2016 and ended in December 2019. It was designed to strengthen the capacity of financial institutions in the Asia-Pacific region to develop an enabling policy environment promoting private investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects through awareness-raising and capacity strengthening activities in selected countries in South and South-West Asia; and South East Asia.

During the design stage of the project Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Philippines and Indonesia were selected to participate in project activities. Local organisations in each of these countries were then contracted to undertake national scoping studies in the first year of the project¹. Thereafter a series of local workshops were held to discuss study findings and to identify local preferences for activities, local project champions and appropriate processes for project events in each nation.

During the implementation phase, Fiji and Bangladesh were also added as project partners following their requests for inclusion in the interventions of the project and because of their own sustainable financing efforts².

Evaluation Purpose and Methodology

The general purpose of the evaluation was to promote accountability and learning, and support results-based management, and more specifically to assist ESCAP in formulating future programmes and for improving project design and implementation. The evaluation findings are also expected to provide lessons to inform DA reporting to the UN General Assembly and other key stakeholders. To meet these objectives the evaluation focused on assessing a broad range of criteria including progress and achievements against project outcomes; the design logic of the project; its efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and its gender, inclusiveness and human rights record; as well as its innovativeness and partnerships.

The evaluation adopted a mixed method approach to enable findings from each method (document review, face-to-face interviews, an online survey and phone survey) to be triangulated to enhance the reliability and robustness of the resulting findings. A total of thirty-seven overall respondents from ten different countries participated in the evaluation. A third of were female and just over a third had been involved in three or more project interventions.

The main weakness of the evaluation was the low online survey response rate. This resulted in a low overall number of evaluation informants despite steps being taken to try to manage this situation. This meant that advanced statistical analysis of findings was not possible with such a low total number of responses. The mixed methods used nevertheless enabled data triangulation so findings can be relied on and are valid.

¹ Completed studies were published under the ESCAP Knowledge Hub on Sustainable Development - <https://sustdev.unescap.org/thematicarea/category?id=3>.

² Fiji was outside of the project scope however it was included in the project because it is a Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and at the frontline of climate change effects and initiatives, and because it is the leader of the UN Nations General Assembly and already had a partnership with ESCAP.

Findings

1. Relevance - the project was very relevant to its key stakeholders. It was well-timed and relevant as participating countries are all currently trying to develop and implement sustainable financing plans and tools, as well as meet their SDG targets, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Action Plans (NAPs). The relevance of the project was enhanced by its participatory approach to project design and implementation. For example, by holding national workshop discussion with local stakeholders to select appropriate local interventions and project champions. Approximately 80 percent of evaluation respondents stated that the project was very relevant to their organisations and to their work.
2. Efficiency and Partnerships – the reach and financial and in-kind support provided by the wide range of project partners and sponsors made the project very efficient. It was additionally efficient in the way it utilised national partners to organise local events thereby benefiting from their local knowledge, pricing and contacts. This all helped to enhance the buy-in and sense of ownership of national stakeholders. The project was further efficient as it built on the existing relationships of ESCAP in the region and was therefore able to attract senior experts, keynote speakers and sponsors to events with relative ease. It was also efficient as it completed almost all of its activities in a timely manner except one national workshop and a learning package that were delayed due to external events. The project therefore ranks highly for efficiency.
3. Effectiveness – Project Outcomes and Objective: (i) The aim of Outcome EA1 was to raise the awareness of public financiers and decision-makers about sustainable financing. A baseline of 20% awareness was estimated at the start of the project and by project end 90% of public financiers and decision-makers attending three regional project seminars agreed or strongly agreed they that they were more aware of sustainable financing than they were before they attended project events. This achievement exceeds the project target of 80% awareness; (ii) project outcome EA2 focused on strengthening the capacity of public financial institutions as measured by their use of best-practice policy options and financial instruments in the project toolkit. At least five countries participating in the project - Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Bangladesh – either drafted or issued sustainable financing policies, guidelines and/or roadmaps during the project. While these documents are not the direct outcome of project interventions, ESCAP and its national partners actively contributed to arranging and participating in associated meetings; helped collect and share feedback from other stakeholders about these documents; disseminated them at the national, and sometimes regional, levels within their networks; and also shared related best practices with public financial institutions. In sum the project supported the strengthening of public financial institutions in relation to sustainable financing but not directly or in relation to the project toolkit; Further, (iii) in relation to the project objective as both outcomes of the project were achieved, and because the overall project objective is identical in all respects, except in coverage, to EA2 this was also achieved; and finally, (v) the participatory and partnership-based approach of the project created unexpected positive outcomes by creating awareness about sustainable financing policies and products well beyond the original participating countries to participants in Bhutan, Hong Kong, China, Thailand, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, Oman, Cambodia and Nepal. This is a significant contribution to project outcome EA1.

4. Gender, Inclusiveness and Human Rights – These criteria were not a significant part of the evaluation due to the focus and nature of the project. Event organisers nevertheless encouraged women presenters, panel members and participants to attend national and regional interventions. It is estimated that approximately a quarter of all presenters and panel members were women, and a quarter of all evaluation respondents were also women³. Total numbers of male and female participants at all national and regional events were not available. The project did help to raise the awareness of micro-lending institutions in the Philippines and Bangladesh about sustainable financing. These institutions were invited to several events because they provide micro-loans to small enterprises that are owned and operated by women, farmers and the poor.
5. The SDGs and Sustainability - the strong support given to the project by key partners and participants, as well as national and regional commitments to the SDGs and Paris Declaration support the view that project stakeholders will continue to maintain their interest in learning about and developing sustainable financing policies, regulations and products, although there is considerable evidence that when government sustainable financing regulations are enforced financial institutions are much more likely to trial and adopt related services and products than if they are left to make these changes on their own. Support from organisations like ESCAP also was shown to clearly make it much easier for financial institutions to learn about best practices and tools for implementing sustainable financing. The project effectively contributed directly to SDG 13 on climate action and SDG 17 on sustainability via partnerships.
6. Innovativeness –This project was innovative in a number of ways: (i) It was innovative as United Nations organisations typically work alongside governments, while this project engaged with a broad range of partners, including commercial financial institutions, Climate Change Commissions, the International Chamber of Commerce, national Chambers of Commerce, NGOs, sustainable banking networks, and micro-lending institutions. (ii) Further, as ESCAP is a well-known and respected organisation with an extensive network it was able to directly reach out to potential partners and participants rather than having to approach them through government gatekeepers and their own branch offices as many other organisations have to do. (iii) The project also organised a series of regional and national multi-stakeholder sustainable financing events with the support of partners. While other development organisations have provided sustainable financing support they have not organised a series of more than a dozen such multi-stakeholder events like this ESCAP project did. It was thus innovative in this way too.

Recommendations

For future programming, including the design and implementation of ESCAP projects and programmes, several best practices and lesson learned have been identified that have resulted in these four key recommendations:

1. Partnerships: ESCAP has always had a very strong network of partners and this has been further enhanced under the project. Partnerships are also viewed to be of critical importance if the objectives and targets of the SDGs, Paris Declaration and UN are to be achieved. It is therefore recommended that ESCAP continues to leverage and build on its sustainable financing relationships, especially with the International Chambers of

³ Annex 6 Table 1a.

Commerce, ADFIAP, the Philippines Climate Change Commission, the Sustainable Finance Networks and the Bankers Association as these organisations are the ‘movers and shakers’ that are needed to support the development and growth of sustainable commercial financing.

2. Replicate or Focus on Commercial Banks: It is recommended that any future programmes either replicate this project in a similar number of new countries that are ready to participate in sustainable financing awareness-raising and capacity-building interventions, or alternatively focus future programmes more narrowly and support commercial financial institutions and their associations in countries that are open to such assistance, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. Support to the regional and national sustainable financing networks should likewise be considered as members of these organisations are clearly already interested to learn and share more.
3. Needs and Challenges of Commercial Banks: If future programmes are developed to support commercial financial institutions they should be designed with their needs and priorities in mind, as well as with consideration of local government sustainable financing compliance schedules and what these mean for banks. Private sector banks are profit driven and risk adverse. They therefore need to know how to quickly assess green investments and loan requests to establish if they can achieve the former and avoid the latter if they are to be more open to sustainable financing,
4. Capturing Monitoring Data: It is strongly recommended that future ESCAP programme design requirements include the need for project staff to capture basic monitoring data throughout the implementation period, in particular the total number of male and female participants attending all activities; the direct costs of each event; the number of all partners and sponsors, and an estimate of the financial support they provided for each event, and a database of all media stories about any project or programme that focuses on awareness raising. Many of these tasks can be delegated to contracted partners so that the project monitoring and evaluation officer only has to collate these in a central database for later use in annual reports and evaluations.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2005 the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) adopted a green growth approach to its interventions in 2005 following the call for sustainable economic development by the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific⁴.

The “*Innovative Climate Finance Mechanism for Financial Institutions in the Asia Pacific Region*” Development Account (DA) project that began in June 2016 and ended in December 2019 continues ESCAP’s work in this area. It was designed to enhance the awareness of public and private financial institutions about the policies and guidelines that can be used to incentivize green and climate resilient investments from the private sector, and to strengthened the capacity of public financial institutions in selected countries in South-West and South East Asia to develop policies and guidelines that promote private-sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects (Annex 2).

Following exploratory research in the design stage of the project Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Philippines and Indonesia were selected to participate in the project. ESCAP then contracted local organisations in each of these countries in the first year of the project to undertake national scoping studies⁵. Following the completion of these reports several country-level workshops were held with local stakeholders to identify their preferred project activities and local champions, as well as the most appropriate processes to facilitate awareness-raising and capacity strengthening interventions in their countries. A series of national and regional workshops were then held with national and international partner organisations.

During the implementation stage of the project, Fiji and Bangladesh also requested ESCAP support for their sustainable financing efforts, as well to be included in project interventions. In light of the steps each country had already taken in respect to climate change and sustainable financing actions, plus their prior relationships with ESCAP they were thus welcomed into the project⁶.

1.2 Evaluation Background

Evaluation Purpose

The primary aims of the evaluation are to: (i) promote accountability and learning; (ii) support results-based management; (iii) generate results-based information and lessons learned to inform DA annual reporting to the UN General Assembly, the Commission⁷ and other stakeholders; and (iv) to assist ESCAP in developing future programming and for improving project design and implementation.

⁴ March 28-29 2005 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

⁵ Completed studies were published under the ESCAP Knowledge Hub on Sustainable Development - <https://sustdev.unescap.org/thematicarea/category?id=3>.

⁶ Fiji was outside of the project scope however it was included in the project because it is a Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and at the frontline of climate change effects and initiatives, and because it is the leader of the UN Nations General Assembly and already had a partnership with ESCAP.

⁷ The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

1. Determine the level of achievement of project objective and expected accomplishments by examining the results chain, processes and contextual factors;
2. Assess the performance of project activities against evaluation criteria: effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and gender and human rights mainstreaming;
3. Formulate lessons learned and specific action-oriented recommendations to inform management decision-making and improve future project/programme design and implementation⁸.

Evaluation Scope and Users

The evaluation focuses on sustainable financing and climate change partners and participants in Indonesia and the Philippines where the two evaluation field missions were conducted (Annex 4). It also includes inputs from project participants, partners and champions from Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Fiji. An online survey and telephone interviews were conducted to engage these latter groups in the evaluation (Annex 6, Table 1).

The expected users of the results of the evaluation are the donor (the UN General Assembly), the DA Fund Manager at the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), ESCAP management and staff and the targeted beneficiaries of the project.

⁸ Annex 1

2. Context of Evaluation

2.1 Evaluation Topics

The evaluation focuses on nine criteria, four from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Criteria (DAC), namely the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project, including its two main outcomes (Annex 2). It excludes impact, the fifth common OECD DAC, as ESCAP considers it can only be effectively assessed well after the project ends. It also considers whether gender and human rights were an integral part of the project where appropriate, as required by all UN projects and programmes. Innovation, partnerships and the SDGs were added as evaluation criteria following discussions with ESCAP evaluation advisors as they are now included in the updated DA Project Evaluation Guidelines⁹.

2.2 Project Partners

Country-level project partners and champions were identified and confirmed in a series of workshops and discussions at a national level following the completion of national scoping studies in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Pakistan.

- Indonesia: The project partnered with the Indonesian International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and Kemitraan, with support from OJK, the Indonesian Financial Services Authority. Indonesia has made significant progress - developing a National Action Plan on GHG Reduction (RAN-GRK) in 2011, a Sustainable Finance Roadmap plus a Regulation on Sustainable Finance in 2017¹⁰, and opened the Bali Centre on Sustainable Financing in Udayana University in mid-2017 in Bali at about the time the project commenced. This partner emerged as a strong champion for sustainable financing,
- The Philippines: The project partnered with the Central Bank (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas), the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Association of Development Financing Institutions in the Asia-Pacific (ADFIAP). Climate change actions and sustainable financing is quite well-developed here. In 2009 the Climate Change Act (CCA) was enacted and the Philippines Climate Change Commission (CCC) was established under this Act. The CCC is an independent and autonomous body under the Office of the President. It is tasked with coordinating, monitoring and evaluating government climate change actions. The Philippines also emerged as a strong project champion.
- Pakistan: The State Bank of Pakistan and Bahria University partnered with the project. Support was also received from the Pakistan Ministry of Finance and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). The Government of Pakistan passed the Climate Change Act in 2017 and Green Banking Guidelines the same year¹¹. Two years later it also established the Pakistan Climate Change Authority (PCCA) and the Pakistan Climate Change Fund in 2019 under the Climate Change Act.
- Sri Lanka: The Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Development Financial Commercial Corporation Bank (DFCC Bank) and the Sri Lankan International Chamber of Commerce

⁹ United Nations Development Account – “Project Evaluation Guidelines- Final,” October 2019.

¹⁰ UNESCAP “Climate Finance: Introduction and Overview,” Subhi Shama, Manila, December 2017.

¹¹ Findings from the National Scoping Study in Pakistan: “Climate Finance in Pakistan and the Way Forward,” Irfan Ahmad Chatha, SDPI, December 5, 2017.

were the main partners of the project in this country. In 2011 the local Government introduced its National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS, 2011-2016), followed by its National Climate Change Policy (2016 - 2025). In 2015 the local bankers Association also launched the Sri Lanka Sustainable Banking Initiative (SL-SB), issuing voluntary Sustainable Banking Principles which eighteen local banks have signed up for. In the last year of the project the Government also developed the Sri Lanka Sustainable Financing Roadmap¹². In Sri Lanka climate policy is led by the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS). It has the authority to authorise and approve local climate and disaster management projects to assist the country in achieving its sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Bangladesh, Fiji, Bhutan and Nepal were not initially selected for inclusion in the project nevertheless they became involved in varying degrees because they requested support and inclusion in project activities, and because of their prior work with ESCAP and because of their actions to date in relation to sustainable financing. For example, the Central Bank of Bangladesh has already issued a number of relevant sustainable financing regulations and guidelines, including Guidelines for Green Banking (2011) and Guidelines for Environment and Social Risk Management (2017)¹³. The project thus partnered with ICC Bangladesh and the latter surveyed a number of countries in the region about sustainable financing before then organising activities to promote awareness and develop financial institutions capacity in relation to green-sustainable financing. It also co-partnered with ESCAP organising the Asia-Pacific Conference on Financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Dhaka on December 10-12 in 2019.

Other international organisations supporting the SDGs and climate change initiatives also contributed to the awareness-raising and capacity-building interventions of the project, including the UN Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC); the Asia Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (ASIFMA) and the Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) to name but a few.

¹² <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/roadmap-for-sustainable-finance-in-sri-lanka-2019>.

¹³ <https://www.bb.org.bd/openpdf.php>

3. Subject of Evaluation

3.1 Project Objective and Expected Outcomes

The primary objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity of public and private financial institutions to develop policies or instruments that promoted private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. Its expected outcomes were Increased awareness among policymakers of public and private financial institutions of the types of policies and guidelines that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low-carbon, green, resource-efficient and climate resilient investment from the private sector (EA1) and Strengthened capacity of public financial institutions in selected countries to develop policies and guidelines that promote private-sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. (Annex 2).

3.2 Target Groups and Needs Assessment

In the design phase of the project exploratory research was undertaken to better understand the climate change and sustainable development environment and key stakeholders in a range of South-East and South-West Asian countries. Findings from this preliminary research led to more detailed scoping studies¹⁴ being conducted in Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka by local organisations contracted under ESCAP in the inception phase of the project.

The needs of target groups in the countries selected to participate in the project were further examined during follow-up national workshops to present and discuss scoping study findings with key stakeholder groups. During these events participants recommended project interventions that were most suitable to meet local needs, as well as their preferred local project champions and the appropriate procedural arrangements for project activities in their countries.

Needs of key stakeholders were often addressed in breakout sessions in regional project seminars and summarised in project reports¹⁵. In 2018-2019 ADFIAP and the International Chamber of Commerce designed and administered a survey under the ESCAP project aimed at more effectively promoting private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and understanding more about their specific challenges and needs. The final results of this survey are still being analysed however a total of 154 financial institutions from more than ten countries responded to the survey and thus far three clear findings have emerged: – (i) More than 70 per cent of respondents said they can see an opportunity to attract partners and financing when they decide to get involved in green or climate-smart projects; (ii) More than 70 per cent of respondents said that their organizational management system does not capture climate finance, environment or social performance metrics; and (iii) more than 60 per cent of respondents said that financial sector regulations on climate change and ESRM will have the most influence on how their organization approaches green/climate finance and ESRM. While further findings and recommendations are pending these three findings provide strong evidence of target group needs after the project closure¹⁶.

¹⁴ <http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/knowledge-hub/thematic-area/climate-finance-0>

¹⁵ Annex 3 Reference Documents

¹⁶ Draft ICC-ADFIAP 2018-2019 survey note provided by ESCAP.

3.3 Implementation Strategy and Activities

Box 1 overviews the key interventions over the life of the project, beginning in June 2017 and ending in December 2019.

The first phase of the project predominantly involved relationship development with local partners, as well as identifying their preferred project activities and developing a sustainable financing toolkit¹⁷. During this phase national scoping studies were additionally undertaken in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, and the first regional project seminar was held.

BOX 1: KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND TIMEFRAME

Phase 1: June 2016- December 2017

- Scoping studies were undertaken in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Associated case studies and fact sheets were also prepared.
- The first round of national workshops was held from April to June 2017 in Colombo Sri Lanka in November 2017; in Islamabad Pakistan and in Manila in the Philippines in Dec., 2017.
- These identified partners' preferred activities, project champions and also shared best practices and lessons learned about climate financing.
- A regional seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments was held in mid-June 2017 in the UN Conference Centre (UNCC) in Bangkok, with fifty-three participating stakeholders. The event focused on the achievements and challenges in developing tools and instruments to stimulate enhanced investments in low carbon climate resilient and sustainable development; and the capacity development needs of the financial sector in countries targeted by the project.
- The SDG Help Desk developed a Climate Finance Thematic Area and developed a draft policy-toolkit.

Phase 2: January 2018 – December 2018

- The draft project policy toolkit was revised.
- Five PowerPoint training modules were drafted for use in online and face-to-face training.
- The first annual climate finance champions' network meeting was held in Singapore in partnership with the UN Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), the Asia Securities Industry & Financial Markets Association (ASIFMA) and the Global Financial Markets Association.
- An agreement was signed with ADFIAP (the Association of Development Finance Institutions for Asia and the Pacific) to develop a survey tool to establish ADFIAP members' awareness of climate change finance and climate change risk, their use of green lending instruments and their capacity-building needs.

Phase 3: January 2019 – December 2019

- The second regional project workshop was held in Bangkok (March 2019)
- The third regional project workshop was held in December 2019 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- The project participated in the Asia-Pacific Climate Week, September 2019 in Bangkok; and the Climate Finance and Sustainable Investing Conference in October 2019 in Hong Kong
- A national workshop on capital market development was held in Jakarta Indonesia in October 2019, as well as in Colombo Sri Lanka in November 2019 and in Bhutan in December 2019.
- ESCAP presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of ADFIAP in Oman in February 2019, at the Climate Finance and Sustainable Investment Conference in Hong Kong in October 2019 and at 2nd Annual National Business Climate Action Summit in the Philippines in November 2019.
- A project extension was sought in August 2019 to complete several activities, including revisions to the draft training modules (EA2.1) and the final regional project workshop that was held in December 2019.
- The ADFIAP survey was conducted with 154 financial institutions with the support of the International Chamber of Commerce and Bahria University. The results of the survey were being finalised at the time of the evaluation.

¹⁷ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Green%20Finance%20Innovative%20Tools_final_1.pdf

Project activities accelerated in Years Two and Three (Box 1). A series of further national and regional events were held. These focused on many of the recommendations made in the national workshops that followed the country-level scoping studies. During 2018 and 2019 project implementers also participated in a number of unscheduled events that were organised by other organisations. These provided ESCAP and partners with an opportunity to create greater awareness about sustainable financing with a wider audience. For example, ESCAP and its supported partners presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of ADFIAP in Oman in February 2019 and also at the Climate Finance and Sustainable Investment Conference in Hong Kong in October 2019.

3.4 Project Resources

ESCAP had oversight of the administration and reporting of the project, with implementation initially led by the Environment and Development Division. In 2018 until the end of the project in December 2019 the Information and Communication Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division of ESCAP took over responsibility for the project, with support provided by the Macro-economic Policy and Financing for Development Division of ESCAP.

The total budget for the project was USD 670,000.00¹⁸. The project additionally drew on funds and in-kind support from partners and sponsors. For example, ESCAP and UNDP organised the second regional workshop on climate finance as a side event to the regional dialogue on the role of climate proofing growth and development. The project also received other resource support from international development and private sector organisations, including the Department for International Development (DfID UK) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for a regional event in March 2019 in Bangkok.

¹⁸ Annex 6, Table 5.

4. Methodology

4.1 Evaluation Questions

These were identified in the terms of Reference for the Evaluation¹⁹ and were shortly after extended to include project innovativeness and partnerships following the release of the new DA Project Evaluation Guidelines²⁰.

BOX 2: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Relevance

(i) How were the needs/requirements of target groups, host governments and the donor identified and incorporated into project design and implementation?

Efficiency and Partnerships

(i) To what extent did the project apply strategies to reduce costs?

(ii) To what extent has partnering with other organizations enabled or enhanced the efforts of the project to reach its intended results?

(iii) How was the project managed in terms of timeliness?

Effectiveness

(i) What are the most significant results achieved or contributed to by the project?

(ii) Describe how project activities and outputs lead to those results.

(ii) What were the key factors that led to the achievement or non-achievement of project results?

Gender and Human Rights

(i) To what extent were gender and human rights integrated into design and implementation of the project?

Innovativeness

(i) Was the project innovative in any way, and if so, were its innovations successful?

(ii) How can successful project innovations be scaled up and replicated if not supported by the UN DA?

(iii) To what extent did project implementation adapt to any internal/external changes over time?

SDGs and Sustainability

(i) In what ways and to what extent has the project contributed to supporting the principle of leaving no one behind in the sustainable development process?

(ii) To what extent has the project contributed to reaching targets of selected SDGs?

(ii) What measures were adopted to ensure that results achieved would continue after the project ended without ESCAP's further involvement?

(iii) What will be the key obstacles for target groups utilizing the project's products and services in the future?

4.2 Methodology and Sampling

The evaluation adopted a mixed methodology to enable the triangulation of findings across the different methods used thereby enhancing the overall findings of the evaluation and helping to ensure that the lessons learned and best practices identified are as robust and reliable as possible:

- Secondary research – a wide range of documents related to the project were examined as part of the evaluation (Annex 3)
- Project monitoring data – project progress reports, reports of some regional seminars and conferences and the inputs and outputs of some project activities were made available for the evaluation.

¹⁹ Annex 1.

²⁰ United Nations Development Account – “Project Evaluation Guidelines- Final,” October 2019.

- Purposive survey sampling was used to identify respondents to take part in face-to-face, online and phone call surveys. ESCAP had oversight of this process, identifying and reaching out to stakeholders to participate. Requests were made to both male and female informants to take part.
- In total twenty-eight males and nine females were surveyed for the evaluation (Annex 6, Table 1a). Just over a third of respondents had participated in three or more project activities (Annex 6, Table 1b).

4.3 Evaluation Ethics

The evaluator and the evaluation process adhered to UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation and the UN Evaluations Code of Conduct. In particular, care was taken to undertake all aspects of the evaluation in a transparent, impartial and independent way. During introductions the evaluator ensured each respondent that their responses to questions would remain anonymous and confidential at all times, including during analysis and reporting. Cultural and social mores were also closely adhered to during data gathering.

4.4 Evaluation Limitations

The following potential risks and limitations were identified and managed during the evaluation.

- Low response rate to online surveys - sixty-seven survey forms were mailed out to project partners and participants with an introductory letter in mid-January 2020. Only thirteen fully completed forms were returned, despite the deadline for their completion being extended twice. This is a 19 percent response rate. Despite best efforts to mitigate this anticipated situation its timing in the early New Year period is considered a significant factor in the poor return rate.
- Limited data available for advanced statistical analysis – the poor survey response rate resulted in a much lower number of informants participating in the overall evaluation than anticipated – thirty-seven respondents overall. This meant that advanced statistical analysis of data was not possible. The mixed methods used in the evaluation nevertheless have helped to ensure clear trends have emerged and that the overall lessons learned and best practise are as robust and reliable as possible.

5. Findings

5.1 Overview

The findings of the evaluation are based on a meta-analysis of the data collated and analysed from all data sources and informants (Annex 6, Table 1), as well as draft results released from the 2018-2019 ADFIAP-ICC-ESCAP survey.

5.2 Performance Assessment

Relevance

The activities and outputs of the project, and its overall objective and two main outcomes were very relevant to the organisations that participated in the project. In particular public financial institutions and government agencies targeted by the project are actively addressing the SDGs and the Paris Declaration on climate change in their national and organisational plans, and are also faced with implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Action Plans (NAPs). The participatory approach adopted by the project made it even more relevant to stakeholders. For example, it involved local organisations in country-level scoping studies in selected countries, supported workshop discussions among local stakeholders to select project interventions and local project champions. These approaches enabled the project to attract high level keynote speakers and leading experts to its national workshops and regional seminars²¹.

The results from the surveys conducted for the evaluation support the above view. Slightly less than three-quarters (69% or 22 informants) of responding participants said that the project was very relevant or relevant to their organisations and eighty-five percent (27 informants) considered project interventions were relevant or very relevant to their work²².

Efficiencies

(i) Project Budget and External Resourcing – The overall budget for the project was USD670,000²³. The costs associated directly with project activities were the main cost drivers. It is estimated that approximately 80 percent of the budget was spent directly on workshops, seminars and related events, with the remaining 20 percent used for administrative and management purposes²⁴. The budget largely remained on track with only minor variations to costs in the 2nd and 3rd years of the project.

It is not possible to assess the efficiency of the project by comparing total numbers attending all events against the direct costs of holding them, or the percentages of project participants more aware of sustainable financing against total event costs per person as the project did not record total participant numbers²⁵. The efficiency by which the project created awareness about sustainable financing could also have been assessed by examining the total costs of

²¹ Annex 6, Tables 3a and 3b.

²² Annex 6, Table 2b.

²³ Annex 6, Table 3c.

²⁴ Project management estimates.

²⁵ Three changes in project management during implementation may have caused this situation, it could have been caused by weak results-based monitoring and evaluation requirements in project implementation and reporting or both of these factors could have contributed to a lack of project M&E data.

events by the reach of public media stories however the project did not regularly record this data.

Project interventions were nevertheless conducted efficiently because of the considerable financial and in-kind support provided by a diverse group of stakeholders. For example, national level interventions typically included local International Chambers of Commerce, Climate Change Commissions, Central Banks, as well as private sector sustainable development champions^[3]. They often shared information freely about upcoming ESCAP workshops with their members thereby broadening the reach and expanding the size of the audience for these events^[4] without calling on project funds. Project implementers also liaised closely with other United Nations agencies, including the UNDP and other international development organisations to hold events that were of joint value and interest. This enabled ESCAP to share their resourcing and on other occasions to receive funds to assist the project hold its own planned interventions^[5].

Over the life of the project it is estimated that a total \$95,845 of in-kind and financial support was provided to assist ESCAP implement project activities which is 14 percent of the total project budget²⁶.

(ii) Timeliness of Activities – The project was timely in terms of completing activities to schedule. It was also timely because its regional and national interventions focused on sharing sustainable financing knowledge, tools and experience that were very relevant to its key stakeholders (Box 3).

Five of the six interventions associated with increasing the awareness of policymakers of public and private financial institutions about the types of policies and guidelines that could be implemented to incentivize long-term low-carbon, green, resource-efficient and climate resilient investment from the private sector²⁷ were completed in a timely manner. One event

BOX 3: EFFICIENCY – TIMELINESS AND THE PHILIPPINES

In early 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released Memorandum Circular No 2019-4 providing guidelines for sustainability reporting of publicly listed companies. The Central Bank in the Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas), the main fiscal policy implementer in the country, soon followed these global actions and drafted a Memorandum Circular that sets broad guidelines for Philippine banks to ensure they integrate Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) and climate change into their risk management frameworks. These two circulars are expected to result in broad changes to local corporate governance leading to longer-term resiliency and greater value creation.

Shortly thereafter several forums were held in the Philippines to discuss the circulars, including a one-day event in October 2019 - the 2nd Sustainable Finance Dialogue Forum: "Rallying Philippine Banks toward Managing Climate Risks & Opportunities." The forum focused on providing a better understanding of the barriers facing banks to fully adopt and implement the ESGs, and holding discussions to suggest policy recommendations to jump-start the integration of ESG and sustainability principles into the governance and portfolio strategies of local banks. The event was organised by the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) of the Philippines with the support of UNESCAP and its partner ADFIAP, as well as the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

²⁶ Annex 6, Table 3d.

²⁷ Annex 2, EA1.

that was to be held in Indonesia in late 2017 was to be held the following year but was unable to convene the meeting with government (OJK) support at that time, however, a very similar awareness-raising event was held with ICC Indonesia in 2019.

All interventions under the capacity strengthening outcome of the project were completed - with the exception of the training modules²⁸. They are scheduled for completion and uploading online by mid-2020. The delay in the completion of this activity is due a slower than anticipated external peer review process²⁹.

(iv) Project Partnerships – The project was very successful in organising and leveraging partnerships to enable and enhance its intended aims, as discussed previously. For example: (i) ESCAP, SIDA, and DFID jointly collaborated to hold a sustainable financing seminar in Bangkok in March 2019, with each partner providing expert speakers, promoting the event to their networks and sharing costs³⁰; (ii) The project also organised and co-hosted the UN Climate Finance and Sustainable Investing Conference in Hong Kong in 2019 with approximately ten different organisations providing sponsorship and partnering; (iii) ESCAP, ICC Bangladesh, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and London Institute of Banking and Finance (LIBF) held the “Asia-Pacific Conference on Financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Development” in Dhaka on 10-12 December 2019 with the support of the Government of Bangladesh; and (iv) the project presented at a number of unscheduled events arranged by other organisations that provided ESCAP with opportunities to further raise awareness about sustainable financing to a wider audience, including at the 13th Policy Forum of the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth that was held in July 2018 in the Republic of Korea.

The partnerships of the project with Indonesia and the Philippines were particularly successful, with these countries emerging as regional project champions for their willingness to share their experiences, lessons learned and best practices with others in the region. For example, Indonesian shared its experience of developing green bonds with Bhutan, while ADFIAP, the Philippines partner, presented a voluntary Sustainable Finance Roadmap to the local Annual National Business Climate Action Summit in 2019. This roadmap has been well received by the Philippine Climate Change Commission and it has also been utilised for the Philippines Central Bank’s³¹ upcoming “Circular Sustainable Finance Framework.”

Effectiveness

(i) Effectiveness and Project Outcomes

- Raising awareness of public and private financial institutions (EA1) – Following preliminary research during project design it was estimated that approximately 20 percent of public financial policymakers and decision-makers in the countries potentially participating in the project had some awareness of the regulations and types of products that were available to be used for sustainable financing. Eighteen months after project implementation began national scoping studies found that on average 45 percent of financial institutions in Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and

²⁸ Annex 2, EA2.1: Using the outputs of A1.1-A1.3, develop multimedia course training materials which will be made available through the existing ESCAP online learning facility (<https://sustdev.unescap.org/>) and face-to-face training.

²⁹ Annex 6, Table 7.

³⁰ “Regional Dialogue on the role of Climate Proofing Growth and Development to achieve the SDGs: Past and Future”, Bangkok 4-7 March 2019. Back to back event with the Second Regional Workshop on Climate finance, 6-7 March 2019.

³¹ Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Sri Lanka were more aware of these things, then at the end of the project it was found that at least 90% of public financial policymakers and decision-makers attending three regional project seminars agreed or strongly agreed they had greater awareness of the regulations and types of products that were available for sustainable financing than before they attended project events. While the baseline for this outcome was only anecdotally estimated and the same groups of public financial individuals were not

surveyed each time over the life of the project, it is clear that the project substantially enhanced the awareness of public financial policymakers and decision-makers beyond the set project target for outcome EA1 of 80% awareness³².

Awareness of participants is likely to have been particularly significantly raised among those 63 percent of those surveyed that had attended two or more project events³³ as repeated exposure enhances awareness. The quality of the contributing keynote speakers and panel members also strongly supports the notion that participants' awareness was indeed substantially raised³⁴. The views of evaluation respondents about the relevance of project events and topics to their work³⁵ additionally endorses this claim.

A recent project survey of twenty-four financial institutions in Bangladesh nevertheless found that 58% of those surveyed felt that a lack of awareness is likely to hinder the expansion of sustainable financing in Bangladesh³⁶. It is likely that this situation applies to the other countries that were involved in the project. It is thus important to continue to raise the awareness of public and private financial institutions in the region about sustainable financing, especially those of medium and smaller sized banks, as many of the larger banks were found to be already beginning to adopt sustainable products and lending practices in their portfolios.

- Strengthening the capacity of public financial institutions (EA2) – The indicator for this outcome states that by the end of the project '*Public financial institutions in at least three of the target countries utilize the best-practice policy options and financial instruments identified/developed in the project toolkit*'. Using a results-based monitoring and evaluation approach thus requires evidence that public financial institutions used policy and financial instruments from the tool kit however, while it was drafted in the first year of the project and presented at national projects workshops and the Climate Finance and Sustainable Investing Conference in October 2019 in Hong Kong, it has not yet been made available online because it was

³² Annex 6 Table 4a.

³³ Annex 6 Table 1b.

³⁴ Annex 6 Tables 3a and 3b.

³⁵ Annex 6 Table 2b.

³⁶ ESCAP, ICC Bangladesh, Peoples Republic of Bangladesh-ADB-TFP 'Final Report Final Project Report under LoA No. 2019-0012: Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region - Annex 3: Survey Report on Factors Affecting the Environmental and Social Performance of Financial Institutions,' January 2020.

embedded in multi-media learning materials in 2018 to 2019³⁷. These modules are set to be uploaded and available online by mid-2020. It was thus difficult to establish if the policy tools and financial instruments in the toolkit have been used by project stakeholders.

Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Bangladesh did draft or issue sustainable financing policies, guidelines and roadmaps during the project. ESCAP and its partners assisted the public financial institutions of these countries to draft and share these documents by arranging meetings between key stakeholders, sharing best practices from other countries, providing inputs on the drafts, including from other stakeholders, and disseminating and promoting these documents in their networks. Thus, while there is no word in official documents that states ESCAP contributed

BOX 4: EFFECTIVENESS – CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- *“ESCAP, ADFIAP and the Philippines Climate Change Commission provided inputs into the Philippine Central Bank’s draft Sustainable Financing Roadmap in 2019 and additionally collected the comments of other stakeholders about the draft. This document is a significant milestone in the Government’s commitment to sustainable financing,”* (Philippines project partner).
- *“The Philippines Climate Change Commission (CCC) has been conducting capacity-building with banks and ADFIAP, ESCAP’s partner, has been involved in this. At a more strategic level the CCC and ADFIAP now have an agreement with the Central Bank to provide inputs to its draft Sustainable Financing Roadmap. This got presented in November 2019 to the private sector and three giant corporate banks shared their sustainable financing efforts,”* (Philippines partner)
- *ESCAP was involved from the beginning in supporting the Sustainable Financing Roadmap and its technical assistance was recognised and appreciated by the Central Bank and its supporting partners* (ESCAP consultant)
- *“The extensive networks of ESCAP and the respect it commands from other organisations means that it was a very effective convening partner for its regional and national events.”* (1 project staff and 1 Indonesian partner).
- *“The project helped to share the Regulation on Sustainable Finance developed by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) with local public and commercial financial institutions through its local partner and its own Indonesian network.”* (Indonesian partner)
- *“The project provided a venue in Sri Lanka for a national event to gather local stakeholders together, including the Central Bank and commercial banks, to discuss the former’s Roadmap for Sustainable Finance,”* (Project staff).

directly to the process of public finance policy and financial instrument creation there is informal acknowledgement of the important support provided by ESCAP as viewed in online discussions between the project team and its key partners. This situation was also described by several respondents during evaluation interviews (Box 3).

(iii) Achieving the Project Objective – The project achieved both of its expected outcomes thereby contributing towards its overall objective. Moreover, as outcome

³⁷ As per the project Results Framework - 2.1: Using the outputs of activities A1.1, A1.2 and A1.3, develop multimedia course training materials which will be made available through the existing ESCAP online learning facility (<https://sustdev.unescap.org/>) and face-to-face training. The materials will focus on policy options and financing instruments including good practice case studies on how such options were translated into policies in the region or elsewhere

EA2 and the project objective are identical except for the scope of each³⁸ the findings of EA2 also apply to this objective.

(iv) Unexpected Outcomes – The participatory and adaptive approach of project management that included involving project stakeholders in the selection of national project interventions and local champions, as well as the openness of project managers to requests for inclusion in project activities and assistance from other financial institutions and associated agencies beyond the four countries that initially participated in the project, added to its effectiveness because it enhanced financial institutions awareness and strengthened their capacity beyond what the project would have done had it confined itself to its scheduled interventions³⁹.

(ii) Results Framework Logic –

- The Narrative/Objectives Column – (i) The overall objective of the project fits in well with the broad focus of the subprogramme as the former focuses on capacity strengthening related to an enabling policy environment, while the latter actually refers to improving environmentally-related policies more broadly⁴⁰; (ii) With regards to outcome EA1 (*Increased awareness among policymakers of public and private financial institutions of the types of policies and guidelines that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low-carbon, green, resource-efficient and climate resilient investment from the private sector*) awareness is the first step toward strengthening capacity therefore it fits well with the project objective; (iii) The second and final outcome (*EA2 Strengthened capacity of public financial institutions in selected countries to develop policies and guidelines that promote private-sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects*) is identical to the project objective except the latter focuses on the Asia-Pacific region while the outcome focuses only on selected countries. It would have been more appropriate had outcome EA2 contributed to the higher level project objective about general capacity strengthening along the lines of “*financial institutions are more confident and able to develop green bonds and assess sustainable financing risks;*” and (iv) there is a vast difference in the degree of change expected by each outcome. In effect EA1 is required before EA2 can be achieved therefore the former would have more appropriately categorised as a mid-level objective under EA2.
- Outcome Indicators – the indicator for EA1 makes sense and is effective⁴¹ however there is a mis-match between the EA2 indicator and the EA2 statement as the former refers to

³⁸ Project Objective: To strengthen the capacity of financial institutions in the Asia-Pacific region to develop an enabling policy environment that promotes private investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, and EA 2: Strengthened capacity of public financial institutions in selected countries to develop policies and guidelines that promote private-sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects

³⁹ There is no complete monitoring data available to back up this claim except strong anecdotal evidence of the quality of event speakers and panel members, and the process by which activities were selected and organised.

⁴⁰ Sub-programme 4: Environment and Development – to improve policies for integrating environment into development, the management of energy and water resources and urban development.

⁴¹ IA 1.1: At least 80 per cent of the public financial institution policymakers and decision makers attending capacity-building activities and workshops indicate their increased awareness of the types of policies and guidelines, that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low carbon, green, resource efficient and climate-resilient investment from the private sector, including those that are gender responsive).

using a policy toolkit⁴² while the latter refers to developing this⁴³. Further while a toolkit was drafted and shared in several events it was then embedded in the multi-media learning materials, as per the Results Framework requirements, and are expected to be completed by mid-2020. This indicator should therefore have been replaced by another in 2018 or 2019. This is typically permissible in a results-based approach to Results Frameworks as they are viewed as living-documents with the exception of their higher level expected outcomes and impacts.

- Sources of Verification The sources of data⁴⁴ to measure both of these indicators were appropriate.

Gender, Human Rights and Inclusiveness

Event organisers were encouraged to include women presenters, panel members and participants in the project. While no total numbers of male and female participants in project events was available information from one national and one regional event⁴⁵ reveals that 25 percent of panel members and presenters at both activities were women. A quarter of all evaluation respondents were also women⁴⁶.

Several opportunities also arose for the project to be more inclusive. Several events were held that helped to raise the awareness of micro-lending institutions in the Philippines and Bangladesh about sustainable financing. They were invited because they typically provide micro-loans to small enterprises that are owned and operated by women, farmers and the poor.

Innovativeness

The project was innovative in a number of ways (Box 5).

It was innovative from an internal organisational perspective as the UN typically works with government ministries and agencies. This ESCAP project however engaged directly with a broader range of partners, including commercial financial institutions, Climate Change Commissions, the International Chamber of Commerce, several national Chambers of Commerce and NGOs, as well as several micro-lending institutions in the Philippines and Bangladesh. Further, other development organisations typically approach government gatekeeper institutions and their own local branches before getting access to the types of participants and partners this project was able to directly communicate with. It was able to do this because ESCAP is a well-known and respected organisation with an extensive network. It was thus unique also in this regard.

The project organised a series of regional and national multi-stakeholder sustainable financing events with the support of its partners. While other development organisations certainly provide sustainable financing capacity-building support to similar groups of

⁴² IA2.1 Public financial institutions in at least three of the target countries utilize the best-practice policy options and financial instruments identified/developed in the project toolkit.

⁴³ The policy toolkit was drafted under AE1.3 in the first year of the project then was embedded in the multi-media learning materials under AE2.1 and are now being finalised.

⁴⁴ EA1 sources of data - pre-and-post activity surveys to measure awareness and understanding of concepts and practices and EA2 sources of data - assessment during advisory services meetings; self-reporting by project stakeholders at champions meetings, national workshops, or other organized as part of project rollout.

⁴⁵ Annex 6 Tables 3a and 3b

⁴⁶ Annex 6 Table 1a.

stakeholders to those targeted by the project the fact that it organised more than a dozen multi-stakeholder seminars and workshops over the life of the project appear to be quite innovative.

Finally, the project was innovative because of the extent to which it enabled the sharing of best practices and tools of public and private financial institutions about sustainable financing, and those of the UN at its series of events. For example, the Central Banks and commercial banks from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Bangladesh, and the Philippines shared their successful climate finance instruments and mechanisms, as well as the development impacts of these tools and mechanisms in a variety of different sectors at one of the first regional

BOX 5: PROJECT INNOVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS – THE PHILIPPINES

- *The Philippines Climate Change Commission (CCC) is the lead climate change policy-making body of the government and is tasked with coordinating, monitoring and evaluating government programmes and ensuring the mainstreaming of climate change into all national, sectoral and local development plans, including the nation’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).*
- *The CCC engaged directly with Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas), Benjamin E. Diokno, in March 2019 to introduce the ESCAP project to him and to request that the Central Bank take the lead in helping to ‘green the local financial sector’ with the project and its partner ADFIAP providing support.*
- *ESCAP shared a sustainable financing roadmap with the CCC and the Philippine Central Bank.*
- *The CCC said that while there are quite a number of other development organisations, such as the European Union, UNDP, the British Embassy and multilateral banks providing climate change support in the Philippines there is a limited exchange of information, best practices and practical tools and templates. The project however provided these things.*
- *The CCC noted that although the ESCAP project was one of the smallest it had worked with however it encouraged the Philippines Central Bank to develop a Sustainable Financing Framework Circular and asked ADFIAP-ESCAP to assist them to get feedback from the local banking community about it.*

seminars held under the project in 2017 in Thailand. During this seminar the UNFCCC, UNEP and UNDP also shared their sustainable financing tools and mechanisms⁴⁷. This sharing was repeated at a total of more than a dozen events between 2017 and the end of 2019.

Sustainability and the SDGs

(i) Sustainability of Outcomes – the strong support given to the project by participating partners and participants from Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Fiji and Bhutan, as well as their national commitments to the SDGs and Paris Declaration support the view that project stakeholders will continue to maintain their interest in learning about and developing sustainable financing policies, regulations, products and services, although when they receive support to do this they are more likely to make progress than when they attempt to this on their own. This view is supported by the feedback provided during the evaluation. More than half of the total surveyed respondents said that they were encouraged or greatly encouraged to develop or continue to develop sustainable financing products and guidelines⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions
June 19-20, 2017, CR4 UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand.

⁴⁸ Annex 6, Tables 4b and 4c.

Several partners in Indonesia and the Philippines additionally commented that it is important that sustainable financing regulations are enforced as this requires banks to be more active in learning about and trialling sustainable lending practices and sustainable investment portfolios. Currently they noted that only the few top public and private sector financial institutions are doing this⁴⁹.

(ii) The Project and the SDGs – the project mainly contributed to SDG 13 and SDG 17. Activities directly contributed to SDG 13 on sustainable climate action by raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of public financial institutions about sustainable financing. It also contributed directly to SDG 17 on sustainable development via its strong use of formal and informal partnerships that were used to hold national and regional events⁵⁰.

⁴⁹ Annex 6 Table 6,

⁵⁰ Partners included the UNDP; the UNFCCC; Kemitraan, Indonesia; the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and Bahria University in Pakistan; ADFIAP; the Small Enterprises Research and Development Foundation (SERDEF) in the Philippines; the International Chambers of Commerce in Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka; and the World Green Organization in Hong Kong.

6. Overall Findings

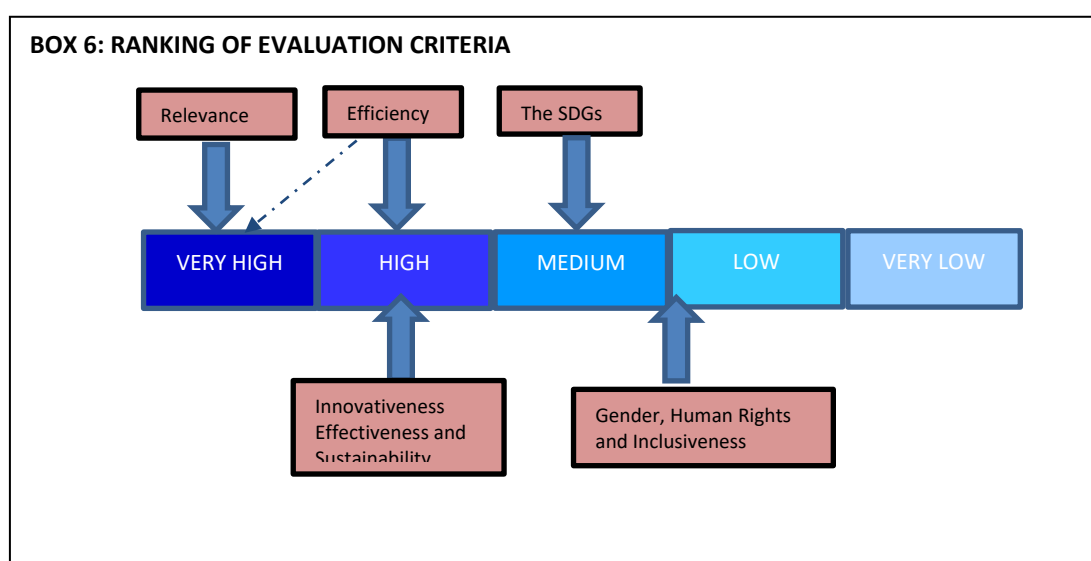
6.1 Introduction

Sustainable financing has developed considerably in recent years, according to a 2019 global report with financial systems increasingly being aligned to sustainable development and sustainability being likewise increasingly being factored into investment decisions and product development in a growing number of financial institutions. A great deal nevertheless still needs to be done to encourage governments and financial institutions to adopt sustainable financing policies, regulations, products and services. This project has contributed toward achieving these aims.

6.2 Ranking of Evaluation Criteria

The project was highly relevant and very efficient⁵¹ (Box 6).

Its activities were well-focused and well-timed and very relevant to its key stakeholders. The partnership and participatory approaches adopted by the project also made it very efficient. Likewise, its activities were conducted in a timely manner, with only one national event being delayed briefly in late 2017 due to a volcanic eruption and one other – training modules still awaiting peer review before they can be finalized⁵². It was additionally timely because participating countries, and a number of other nations, were all grappling with how to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement and also meet their SDG commitments.



The project is also ranked highly for its sustainability, effectiveness and innovation (Box 6).

The strong relevance of the project supports its sustainability, as does the support it received from its partners, especially in the Philippines and Indonesia. The number of requests the project fielded for assistance from stakeholders in Bangladesh, Fiji, Bhutan and Sri Lanka also

⁵¹ There is a dotted arrow leading from efficiency to 'very high' in Box 4. This is to flag that with more complete financial data about overall resource savings made from the support of all event sponsors and partners, plus data on total numbers of participants attending all events the efficiencies of the project would likely to have been ranked more highly.

⁵² Due the end of March 2020.

support this view, as does the evidence from stakeholders that participated in the evaluation. A significant number considered that the project encouraged them to find out more and also do more in relation to sustainable financing.

The project directly addressed SDGs 13 and 17 on climate actions and sustainability.

It was also very effective in relation to its first outcome making a significant contribution to raising the awareness of its targeted stakeholders, as well as a considerable number of others beyond the original scope of the project. The second outcome, to strengthen the capacity of public policy-makers and decisionmakers in sustainable financing could not be measured using its indicator as the project policy toolkit referred to in the project Results Framework was not made available online during the project, although its draft was shared at several project events. This indicator should have been changed once its unavailability became evident. Nevertheless, even if it was online or directly shared with public financial institutions there is only a certain amount any project can do to influence any government to adopt one of its guidelines and tools, especially within a three-year project timeframe and if there are other participating countries and limited project resources. Outcome EA2 was therefore evaluated by considering whether its interventions indirectly contributed to the strengthening of public financial institutions. Evidence from evaluation informants is clear it provided considerable knowledge and practical tools and guidelines, as well as opportunities for multiple stakeholders to share their experiences about sustainable financing. It was thus also considered to be effective in relation to this second outcome.

The project has also been ranked highly in terms of its innovativeness for several reasons. First, because it supported local partners and worked with others in its extensive network to hold a series of multi-stakeholder events that shared best practices and knowledge about sustainable financing regionally and nationally (Box 6). The number of multi-party sustainable financing events under the project made it unique as this does not appear to have been done by other development organisations. It was also innovative because, as a well-known and respected organisation, it was able to engage directly with a broader range of partners, including commercial financial institutions, Climate Change Commissions, the International Chamber of Commerce, several national Chambers of Commerce and NGOs, rather than going through its local branch offices and local governments as many other projects and programmes need to do. Further, most UN interventions typically engage with government partners and participants however this project worked with the private and NGO sectors as well so it was special in this regard too.

The results framework logic and gender-inclusiveness of the project have been ranked as average compared to the other project criteria largely because of the characteristics of the project and because, in the case of the project logic, there is room for improvements that better capture the expected change process and how this can be measured.

7. Lessons Learned and Best Practices – with Recommendations

The evaluation process highlighted a number of best practices and critical lessons that can be learned for future sustainable finance programmes.

7.1 Best Practices

Leveraging Partnerships

The project was very efficient and effective in its use of partnerships to achieve project outcomes and its objective. Its relationships with the ADFIAP, the International Chambers of Commerce in a number of countries, the Climate Change Commission in the Philippines, the Sustainable Banking Network and the Bankers Association are particularly valuable connections that can be used in the future by ESCAP to support similar projects.

Recommendation: ESCAP has always had a very strong network of partners and this has been further enhanced under the project. Partnerships are viewed to be of critical importance if SDG, Paris Declaration and UN objectives and targets are to be achieved. It is therefore recommended that ESCAP continue to leverage and build on its sustainable financing relationships, especially with the International Chambers of Commerce, ADFIAP, the Philippines Climate Change Commission, the Sustainable Finance Networks, the Bali Centre for Sustainable Financing and the Bankers Association as these organisations are the ‘movers and shakers’ that are needed to support the need for and change to sustainable commercial financing.

Relevance - Focus and Timing is Everything

The focus and timing of any project is critical to its success. This ESCAP project was extremely timely and very appropriately focused because it asked participants to identify the type of assistance they required during a series of national consultative workshops. It was also timely and well-focused because many participating governments had also already issued sustainable financing regulations, policies, roadmaps and guidelines, or were in the process of doing so, plus have SDG and NDC obligations that include the need for sustainable financing, therefore the project was able to assist them in a supportive role by providing useful resources and disseminating information more widely.

Recommendation: It is recommended that any future programmes either replicate this project in a similar number of new countries that are ready to participate in sustainable financing awareness-raising and capacity-building interventions, or alternatively that future programmes instead focus more narrowly and support commercial financial institutions and their associations in countries that are open to such support, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. Support to the regional and national sustainable financing networks should likewise be explored as members of these organisations are clearly already interested to learn and share more.

7.2 Lessons Learned

Addressing Commercial Banking Needs

More sustainable funding support is needed from the commercial sector for the SDGs and the Paris Declaration targets to be achieved however unlike development banks private sector financial institutions are short term profit drive and risk adverse. Project partners tend to agree that the top private and public financial institutions in their countries are aware of government sustainable financing regulations and the need for sustainable investments and lending in their portfolios. Senior managers and board members of medium to smaller sized banks in all countries however still need convincing about the benefits of green banking and sustainable financing, how it will affect their profits and how to reduce the costs of introducing it before they will issue instructions to their lending officers to support them. These are the biggest challenges to getting more sustainable funding from commercial financial institutions according to several project partners in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Recommendation: If future programmes are developed to support commercial financial institutions they need to be designed with their needs and priorities in mind, as well as with consideration of local government sustainable financing regulations and compliance schedules and what they mean for banks. Moreover, the project developed a good relationship with a number of Bankers Associations. These links should be renewed if future programmes plan to target private financial institutions as they need to be convinced to support sustainable banking before their staff will comply.

Basic Project Monitoring Data

Regular project monitoring, including the collection of basic project data is very important to provide evidence of the progress and achievements of any project or programme, as well as to guide effective decision-making during implementation and annual reporting.

During the evaluation process, especially in relation to assessing project efficiencies and effectiveness it became apparent that basic project data including total number of male and female participants for all national and regional events, and total funding and in-kind support received during the project was unavailable. Further, as one of the project outcomes was to raise awareness about sustainable financing another useful source of data would have been a database of media releases about the project as this would have provided clear evidence of its reach. This was also unavailable. It is understood that this situation may occurred because the project had three different managers during its implementation period. This situation should still not have happened if the collection and sharing of basic project data is considered a critical part of all ESCAP projects. No complete data for any year of the project however was available to establish exactly what happened.

Recommendation: Future programming design and implementation should always include the requirement that the total number of male and female participants are collected for all project activities, as well as the total number of sponsors and partners and the estimated resource savings they provided for project events. Furthermore, if awareness-raising is an expected project outcome a data-base of media stories about project activities should be collated for later use in annual reporting and for evaluations. These tasks can all be easily delegated to contracted partners so that the monitoring and evaluation officer only has to collate these in a central database for use in later reporting.

Annex 1: Terms of reference

Development Account Project “Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region.”

September 2019

Prepared by: IDD & MPFD, ESCAP

1. BACKGROUND

The project on *Innovative climate finance mechanism for financial institutions in the Asia Pacific region* was launched in January 2017. The project aims to strengthen capacity of public and private financial institutions to develop policies or instruments that promote private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. The expected outcome of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the beneficiary countries to develop an enabling environment that promotes private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. Substantive and policy advocacy materials have been developed to identify the best practice for mainstreaming, accessing and leveraging finance for climate change and contributing to United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with particular focuses on climate action (SDG 13), gender equality (SDG 5), poverty (SDG 1), sustainable energy (SDG 7) and economic growth (SDG 8). The findings and recommendations from the activities of the project will be shared with the target stakeholders through national and regional workshops, publications and websites.

2. PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this assignment is to evaluate the Development Account Project “Innovative climate finance mechanism for financial institutions in the Asia Pacific region”, which aims to strengthen capacity of public and private financial institutions to develop policies or instruments that promote private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. The project was started in June 2019 and all the activities will be completed in December 2019.

The purpose of the evaluation is to promote accountability and learning, and support results-based management. It will generate information on the results achieved and lessons learned to inform DA annual reporting to the UN General Assembly and the relevant reports of ESCAP to the Commission and other stakeholders. The evaluation results will also be used by ESCAP in formulating future programme of work and capacity development projects as well as in improving project design and implementation.

The evaluation analyses the level of achievement of project results at the level of objectives and expected accomplishments by examining the results framework, processes, contextual factors and causality using appropriate criteria. It also assesses the design, strategy and implementation of the project to inform future programming and implementation. It is conducted in line with ESCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and Guidelines and the norms and standards for evaluation of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). The target users of the evaluation results include UN General Assembly (donor), Development Account Fund Manager at DESA, ESCAP management and staff and target beneficiaries of the project.

2.2 Objectives and Scope

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

- 1) Determine the level of achievement of project objective and expected accomplishments by examining the results chain, processes and contextual factors;
- 2) Assess the performance of project activities against evaluation criteria: effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and gender and human rights mainstreaming;
- 3) Formulate lessons learned and specific action-oriented recommendations to inform management decision-making and improve future project/programme design and implementation.

The evaluation will be undertaken from late November 2019 to February 2020. The evaluator will assume overall responsibility for carrying out the evaluation. This includes, among other activities, managing the work, ensuring the quality of interviews and data collection, preparing the draft report, presenting the draft report and producing the final report after comments have been received in line with standard templates provided by ESCAP.

The following evaluation criteria and questions to assess the project performance will be considered and further refined following consultations with project management and other stakeholders during the evaluation inception period.

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions
<p>Effectiveness <i>The extent to which the project objective and expected accomplishments have been achieved. A project is considered effective when its activities produce the desired outcome level results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the most significant results⁵³ at the regional and national levels achieved or contributed by the project? Describe the project activities/outputs that lead to the results and present evidence of project's contribution to the results. • What were the key factors that contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of results? • What could have been done better to improve the effectiveness of the project in achieving its results?
<p>Relevance <i>The extent to which project outputs are in line with priorities and policies of the target groups. Relevance assesses usefulness of activities and outputs delivered to the target group.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were the needs and requirements of the target groups assessed or incorporated in the project design and implementation? • What evidence exists to demonstrate that the project's products and services were used by the target countries? • What are/will be the key obstacles for the target groups to utilize the project's products and services?
<p>Efficiency <i>The extent to which human and financial resources were used in best possible way to implement activities, deliver outputs and achieve objectives/ outcomes.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the project apply strategies or measures to reduce cost? (e.g. use of partnerships, use of e-learning, innovation, etc.) • How was the project managed in terms of timeliness?

⁵³ In the context of this evaluation, results are assessed at the outcome level. Outcome level results are the likely or achieved effects of an intervention's outputs. They reflect the changes in the behaviour or practices of the target group(s)/countries that ESCAP intends to influence, including through actions taken collectively with its development partners. They also reflect that benefits and actions taken by the target groups/countries through the project interventions (source: ESCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and Guidelines). Examples of outcome level results include: (1) Five pilot countries adopted and implemented national strategies and programmes with assistance from the project; (2) Several countries put in place a new system or procedures with support from the project; (3) Countries organised national workshops as a follow-up to the project training activities.

<p>Sustainability <i>The likelihood that the benefits of the project will continue in the future.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent can results of the project be continued without ESCAP’s further involvement? • What measures were adopted to ensure that the results achieved would continue after the project end and without ESCAP’s further involvement?
<p>Gender and human rights mainstreaming <i>This criterion assesses the extent to which gender considerations have been incorporated in the project design and implementation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were gender and human rights integrated into the design and implementation of the project?
<p>Innovation <i>The feasibility of introducing new topics &/ delivery methods in projects.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What innovative aspects of the project (addressing new topics or using new means of delivery or a combination thereof) proved successful? • How can innovative aspects of the project that proved successful be scaled up and replicated with funding from outside the DA?
<p>The 2030 Agenda/ SDGs <i>Extent to which SDGs and related targets and indicators have been incorporated in project design and implementation and how outputs contributed to achieving 2030 Agenda.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways and to what extent has the project contributed to supporting the principle of leaving no one behind in the sustainable development process? • To what extent has the project contributed to reaching targets of selected SDGs?

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overall approach and data collection

In assessing the results achieved, the evaluation will make use of a **theory of change approach** to understand the actual results achieved and the process of achieving results. The development of the theory of change should be guided by the results framework of the project and the actual implementation strategy and delivery of outputs.

The evaluation will use a mix of data sources collected through multiple methods, with analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. Results will be triangulated where possible.

Data collection will include but not be limited to the following:

1. A desk review of relevant documents, including the project document, progress and terminal reports, activity reports, results of survey questionnaires, relevant official correspondences with stakeholders, any strategic documents related to the project;
2. Missions to ESCAP in Bangkok (changed to Jakarta and Manila) to conduct face-to-face key-informant interviews/focus group discussions with stakeholders;
3. An on-line survey to relevant stakeholders and other relevant groups;
4. Follow-up telephone interviews as may be required to clarify responses provided through the on-line questionnaire;
5. Subject to availability of funds, visits to the participating countries to collect data through interviews and consultations with project/programme beneficiaries and partners and to conduct an in-depth assessment of results.

Data will be disaggregated by sex and other relevant social categories whenever possible. The evaluation will undertake a transparent and participatory evaluation process that will involve male

and female stakeholders identified in the stakeholder analysis, including: the reference group, development partners and target beneficiaries in all key evaluation tasks.

In analysing the data, the evaluation will use qualitative and quantitative approaches, and provide charts and direct quotations. Using the data to assess evaluation against the selected criteria. Gender and human rights mainstreaming are essential components of data analysis in all ESCAP evaluations and take place on three levels: 1) project design; 2) project implementation; 3) project outcomes. Data analysis will enable useful, evidence-based findings, the conclusions and recommendations.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Reference group

The evaluation will be managed by an evaluation reference group comprising the Director of the ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction (Chair), Economics Affairs Officers of Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division, DA project officer, evaluation officer from the Evaluation Unit, SPMD and additional members, including staff from Environment and Development Division. The DA project officer serves as the secretariat of the reference group.

ESCAP uses an evaluation reference group to manage the evaluation process and enhance stakeholder participation. Members of the reference group include stakeholders and peers, internal and external to the project and ESCAP. The group should be gender balanced and have an appropriate mix of skills and perspectives. It provides technical and methodological guidance to the evaluation process; reviews and approves the selection of the consultant, terms of reference and inception report; provides quality control of the evaluation report and validation of recommendations; and ensures adherence to ESCAP Evaluation Policy and Guidelines and the use of evaluation outputs, including the formulation of the evaluation management response and follow-up action plan.

4.2 Evaluator

The evaluator will assume overall responsibility for carrying out the evaluation. This includes, among other activities, managing the work, ensuring the quality of interviews and data collection, preparing the draft report, presenting the draft report and producing the final report after comments have been received in line with standard templates provided by ESCAP. The evaluator must have:

- Knowledge of the United Nations System; principles, values, goals and approaches, including human rights, gender equality, cultural values, the Sustainable Development Goals and results-based management;
- Professional and technical experience in evaluation (application of evaluation norms, standards and ethical guidelines and the relevant organizational evaluation policy and promotion of evaluation and evidence-based learning).⁵⁴
- They should also have a good technical knowledge in the Asia-Pacific region, including major development trends and issues, particularly in the areas of climate finance, climate resilient investment, and ESG (Environmental, social, and governance).

ESCAP adheres to the UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct in evaluation and all staff and consultants engaged in evaluation are required to uphold these standards. To this end, ESCAP has developed a Consultants Agreement form that evaluators are required to sign as part of the contracting process.

5. OUTPUTS

⁵⁴ See Standard 3.1. Competencies, UNEG. 2016. Norms and Standards for Evaluation.

The following outputs will be delivered to the project manager at ESCAP:

1. Inception report detailing the approach of the evaluator, workplan and evaluation logical framework. Please refer to Annex 1 for detailed requirements of the inception report.
2. Results of data collection exercise, including to attend the Asia- Pacific Conference on financing for inclusive and sustainable development (10-12 December 2019 – agreed will not attend as limited time to conduct individual 30-45 minute interviews in a 2 day conference)
3. First draft of evaluation report
4. Presentation (ppt) on findings, conclusions and recommendations
5. Final evaluation report. Please refer to Annex 2 for detailed requirements of the evaluation report.
6. An ESCAP evaluation brief

The draft evaluation report will be shared with key stakeholders prior to finalization. The final report, which will include a management response from the Executive Secretary of ESCAP, will be submitted to the donor in the correct format. The final evaluation report will also be circulated within the ESCAP secretariat and posted on ESCAP's public website

6. WORKPLAN

The evaluation will commence in November 2019 and requires an equivalent of one work month (160 hours) to complete. The evaluation budget includes a consultancy fee to be determined based on professional qualifications and duration of contract plus the cost of airfares and daily subsistence allowance if applicable.

TASKS	SCHEDULE
Preliminary consultations and desk review	20/11/19 – 29/11/19
Develop an inception report, including an evaluation plan	06/12/19
Data collection, including mission to Dhaka, Bangladesh, survey questionnaires, interviews with stakeholders	09/12/19 – 20/01/20
Prepare a first draft evaluation report and obtain preliminary feedback from the evaluation reference group	20/01/20
Presentation of preliminary findings to ESCAP and key stakeholders	06/02/20
Incorporate final comments and finalize the evaluation report	20/02/20
TOTAL	3 Months

*The evaluator will attend the concluding workshop of the project scheduled for 11-12 December 2019 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The workshop will bring together all project stakeholders for face-to-face interviews with the evaluator.

**Additional travel to one or more project countries may be applicable based on agreement with the evaluation reference group

Annex 2: Project results framework

Source: Project Document 10th Tranche of Development Account

Subprogramme 4 of ESCAP Strategic Framework 2016-2017 – Environment and Development – aims to improve policies for integrating environment into development, management of energy and water resources and urban development.		
INTERVENTION LOGIC	INDICATORS	MEANS VERIFICATION
Objective: To strengthen the capacity of financial institutions in the Asia-Pacific region to develop an enabling policy environment that promotes private investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects		
EA1: Increased awareness among policymakers of public and private financial institutions of the types of policies and guidelines that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low-carbon, green, resource-efficient and climate resilient investment from the private sector	IA 1.1: At least 80 per cent of the public financial institution policymakers and decision makers attending capacity-building activities and workshops indicate their increased awareness of the types of policies and guidelines, that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low carbon, green, resource efficient and climate-resilient investment from the private sector, including those that are gender responsive.	Pre-and-post activity surveys to measure awareness and understanding of concepts and practices.
A1.1 Undertake a stocktaking/scoping study, including through on-the-ground research (interviews with target stakeholder groups) and by leveraging ongoing work of ESCAP on policy guidance for climate finance and low-carbon development in the region. The scoping study will feed into A1.3 and on selection of participants under A1.2.;		
A1.2: Organize and convene a seminar to present preliminary findings of the scoping study, collect inputs and feedback from thought leaders in beneficiary countries and validate outcomes of activity. Participants will be selected based on the findings of the scoping study with regard to the national institutions and actors that are critical to achieving the objective of the project.		
A1.3: On the basis of activities A1.1 and A1.2, develop a toolkit of policy options and financial instruments, including guidelines that highlight strengthened governance arrangements, appropriate enabling policy environments and incentive frameworks to encourage private climate finance investments		
A1.4 Organize a national workshop in each of the five target countries. At the workshop, national participants will be briefed on the project findings and will work to: (a) develop a scenario of climate finance based on current institutional infrastructure in-country and a future vision of desired outcomes; (b) identify priority strategic areas for intervention and institutional arrangements at the policy level; (c) identify the technical experts, policymakers and/or other key stakeholders who, with strong institutional support from their organization, will serve as project “champions” at the national and regional level based on the selection process outlined under the project strategy. The champions will be individuals tied to relevant national institutions		
A1.5 Organize and deliver an in-person awareness-raising and capacity-building workshop on the importance of low-carbon development strategies and on the best practices in the region for senior and other interested parties at the champions’ institutions		
A1.6 Organize a follow-up national workshop in each of the five target countries to: (a) share the draft policy guidelines developed in activity A1.3 for feedback from key stakeholders; (b) promote		

<p>the ongoing works of the project and the champion institutions; and (c) raise awareness and increase national buy-in from private-sector and other key stakeholders and counterparts;</p>		
<p>EA 2: Strengthened capacity of public financial institutions in selected countries to develop policies and guidelines that promote private-sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.</p>	<p>IA 2: Public financial institutions in at least three of the target countries utilize the best-practice policy options and financial instruments identified/developed in the project toolkit.⁶</p>	<p>-Assessment undertaken during advisory services meetings; - Self-reporting by project stakeholders at regular champions meetings, national workshops, or other for a organized as part of the project rollout.</p>
<p>2.1: Using the outputs of activities A1.1, A1.2 and A1.3, develop multimedia course training materials which will be made available through the existing ESCAP online learning facility (https://sustdev.unescap.org/) and face-to-face training. The materials will focus on policy options and financing instruments including good practice case studies on how such options were translated into policies in the region or elsewhere.</p>		
<p>A 2.2: Deliver capacity-building activities on financial options and instruments based on the products of activity A2.1 through online learning sessions targeting primarily national public and private financial institutions and champions identified in activity A1.4, initially, inviting broader participation as the project rolls on.</p>		
<p>A2.3: Convene the first annual climate finance champions network meeting⁷ to deliver an in-person regional capacity-building workshop to the champions identified in activity A1.4. The event will serve to strengthen and consolidate the network of “change makers”. The in-person capacity-building will build on the online learning sessions, drill down into country specifics leveraging expert participants and identify potential for South-South cooperation between champion networks for mutual learning and cooperation</p>		
<p>A2.4: Facilitate quarterly online/remote champion meetings to keep up the progress of the work of champions, share best practices and ensure continuous capacity development</p>		
<p>A2.5: Convene the second regional workshop for project champions. The workshop will follow up on the outcomes of previous meetings and assess progress in the utilization of the policy options and instruments</p>		
<p>A2.6 With project support, project champions and their institutions, in collaboration with other players, implement concrete actions at the country level to promote private-sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation and/or lay the foundation for further action after the project ends. Examples include concrete actions in the area of drafting or revising national policies and guidelines, formation of coordination body or technical study groups - depending on what the project stakeholders consider as the most urgent and appropriate action to lay the foundation for further action beyond the duration of the project. Selection criteria will be decided by ESCAP and the central bank in each country in consultation with project stakeholders. As a minimum requirement for receiving funding support from this project, the proposed action should include a strategy for enhancing access by women to climate finance. Ongoing advisory services for implementing the chosen intervention will be provided by ESCAP.</p>		
<p>A2.7 Organize a regional workshop that will bring together project champions and peers from across the ESCAP region to share project outcomes and findings and to identify and consolidate the handover of the champion network secretariat functions to one of the project knowledge partners for sustainability</p>		

Annex 3: Documents reviewed

1. DA Project on 1617AC (June 2016 – December 2019) Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific region, Mid-term Progress Handover Note.
2. Findings from National Scoping Study in Pakistan: “Climate Finance in Pakistan and the Way Forward,” Irfan Ahmad Chatha, SDPI, December 5, 2017.
3. ‘Green Banking Legislation, Standards and Implementation’, by Edi Setijawan, Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions, 19-20 June 2017, UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand.
4. Kemitraan Indonesia ‘Climate Finance Indonesia 2017: Preliminary Results of the Scoping Study’, Abimanyu, Aji, Project Manager.
5. Kemitraan Indonesia, ‘National Scoping Study of Climate Finance in Indonesia.’
6. Letter of Agreement (LOA) - ESCAP and Indonesian International Chamber of Commerce,’ 25 July, 2019.
7. Letter of Agreement (LOA) - ESCAP and the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific, 12 November, 2018.
8. Letter of Agreement (LOA) - ESCAP and Kemitraan Indonesia, 24 March, 2017.
9. ‘National Scoping Study of Climate Finance in the Philippines.’
10. ‘Philippines National Scoping Study,’ SERDEF and ADFIAP, September 2017.
11. ‘Role of Central Banks in Financing Climate Resilient Development,’ R. Tomas, Acting Deputy Director, Financial Consumer Protection Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
12. Small Enterprises Research and Development Foundation, the Philippines, ‘Climate Finance Situation in the Philippines,’ by Arlene Eleanor Liberal.
13. The Economics of Climate Change: Stern Review, Nicholas Stern, Oct. 30 2006.
14. The Policy Lab, University of Melbourne and the Indonesian Centre for Law and Policy Studies (PSHK), for Knowledge Sector Initiative, “Understanding Policymaking in Indonesia: in Search of a Policy Cycle,” June 2017.
15. UNCC ‘Report of the Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions,’ June 19-20, 2017, CR4 UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand.
16. United Nations Development Account – “Project Evaluation Guidelines- Final,’ October 2019.
17. UNDP and Dag Hammarskjold Foundation ‘Unlocking SDG Financing: Findings from Early Adopters – Islamic Financing as a Lever for Change,’ June, 2018.
18. UNESCAP “Climate Finance: Introduction and Overview,” a presentation by Subhi Shama, Manila, December 2017.
19. UNESCAP Project Document 10th Tranche of the Development Account, June 2016- December 2019.
20. UNESCAP ‘Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region: Annual Progress Report, 06/16 - 12/19.
21. UNESCAP ‘Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region,’ Project Code 1617AC,’ Annex 1 - Extension Requests for 10th Tranche Projects.
22. UNESCAP: Preparation of Annual Progress Reports for 10th Tranche Development Account Projects; ‘Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region: Annual Progress Report,’ 06/16 - 12/17, November 2017.
23. UNESCAP: Preparation of Annual Progress Reports for 10th Tranche Development Account Projects; ‘Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region: Annual Progress Report,’ January – December 2018, January 2019

24. UNESCAP Project Evaluation Guidelines, PowerPoint
25. UNESCAP Project Scoping Studies - <https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/knowledge-hub/thematic-area/climate-finance-0>
26. UNESCAP 'Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in Fiji, Pakistan, Indonesia and Sri Lanka,' 2nd National Workshop, 8 December 2017, Manila, Philippines, Aneta Nikolova, Environment and Development.
27. UNESCAP 'Innovative Instruments for Green Finance National Roadmaps,' 2017 - https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Green%20Finance%20Innovative%20Tools_fina%201_1.pdf
28. UNESCAP Short Note: Asia Pacific Survey on Factors Affecting the Environmental and Social Performance of Financial Institutions, February 2020.
29. UNESCAP and Centre for Environment and Development Sri Lanka, "Sri Lanka National Scoping Study September 2017."
30. UNESCAP (draft) Terminal Report for the 10th Tranche of the Development Account, March 2020.
31. UNESCAP-CR4-UNCC Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions, June 19-20, 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
32. UNESCAP, ICC and ADFIAP "Third Regional Scaling-up Climate Finance: Urgencies to Increase Public and Private Sources for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Asia- Pacific Region," 11-12 December, 2019, Dhaka.
33. UNESCAP-ICC Bangladesh-People's Republic of Bangladesh-ADB-TFP 'Final Report Final Project Report under LoA No. 2019-0012: Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region,' January 2020
34. UNESCAP and ICC Sri Lanka Completion Report 2019 – 'National Consultation Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions In The Asia- Pacific Region,' June – December 2019.
35. UNESCAP and World Green Association, "UN Climate Finance and Sustainable Investing Conference – Report 2019, Hong Kong.
36. United Nations – 'Innovation in the United Nations', a session of the Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP February 2, 2015.
37. UN Environment 'Sustainable Financing Progress Report: Inquiry – Design of a Sustainable Financial System,' March 2019.
38. United Nations 'Norms and Standards for Evaluation,' 2016.
39. World Wildlife Foundation Philippines, with the Bankers Association Philippines, UNESCAP, ADFIAP and the German Central Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, '2nd Sustainable Finance Dialogue Forum: "Rallying Philippine Banks toward Managing Climate Risks & Opportunities,' Makati, Manila, 9 October 2019.

Annex 4: List of interviewees

Date/Location	Name of Interviewee	Position	Organisation
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Ms. Lusiana Indomo	Executive Director	ICC (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Ms. Masnellyarti (Nelly)	Chair Environment and Energy Commission	ICC (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Mr. Ruddy Sardjana	Technical Advisor Banking Commission	ICC (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Mr. Mesagus Azhari	-	ICC (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Mr Dadang Purnama	Head of Environmental & Social Safeguard & Evaluation of Consultancy Services	SMI (PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Persero)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Darwin Trisna Djajawinata	Director	SMI (PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Persero)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Yuni Iswardi	Corporate Development and Initiatives Management Division	SMI (PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Persero)
13/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Adi Pranasatrya	Head of Payment Division	SMI (PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Persero)
14/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Abimanyu S. Aji	Project Manager	Kemitraan Partnership
14/01/2020 Jakarta Indonesia	Ahmad Rifqi	Senior Executive Analyst International Affairs Department	Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK)
12/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Ed Tongson	Chief of Party/ Sustainable Finance,	WWF
12/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Octavio B (Bobby) Peralta	Secretary General	ADFIAP
12/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Maria Cristina (Cristy) T. Acqino	Head of Business Development	ADFIAP
12/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Mr. Vic Abainza	Senior Consultant	ADFIAP
13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Mr Secretary Emmanuelle de Guzman	Office of the President of the Philippines	Climate Change Commission (CCC)
13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Ms. Gemma Regina Corpus Cunanan	Head of Foreign-Assisted Program Management System, Office of the Secretary	Climate Change Commission (CCC)
13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Azriel Chelluh C. Valdez	Technical Advisor, Foreign-Assisted Program Management Systems and Services Division	Climate Change Commission (CCC)
13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Ronaldo R. Averion	Program Officer Program Management Department II	Land Bank of the Philippines

13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Prudencio E, Calado III	Assistant Vice-President, Environmental Programme and Management Department	Land Bank of the Philippines
13/02/2020 Manila, Philippines	Rizaldo P. Vargas,	Programme Officer, Environmental Program and Management Department	Landbank of the Philippines.
18/02/2020	Zenathan Hasannudin	Project Manager	UNESCAP
18/02/2020	Cedric Rimaud	Consultant	UNESCAP
20/02/2020	Tientip Subhanij	Project Supervisor	UNESCAP
20/02/2020	Masato Abe	Project Manager	UNESCAP
20/02/2020	Aneta Nikolova	Project Manager	UNESCAP

Annex 5: Data tables and analysis

Table 1a: Number of Informants and Survey Methods

SURVEY OF TYPE	COUNTRY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL SURVEYED
Face-to-face interviews	Indonesia	7	2	9
Face-to-face interviews	Philippines	8	2	10
Sub-Total A		15	4	19
Online survey		10	3	13
Sub-Total B		25	7	32
Phone Interviews (staff and consultant)		3	2	5
Overall Total Number Surveyed		28	9	37

Table 1b: Number of Project Activities Informants Participated In

Type of Evaluation Survey	Number of Activities Involved In			
	Only 1	Two	Three or More	Totals
Face-to-face interviews	6	7	6	19
Online Survey	6	3	4	13
Overall Total Number Surveyed	12 (37.5%)	10 (31.3%)	10 (31.3%)	32

Table 2a: Relevance of Project to Participants and Partners⁵⁵

Survey Format	Somewhat Relevant	Quite Relevant	Relevant	Very Relevant	Total Numbers
Evaluation Online Survey	1	3	3	6	13
Evaluation Face-to-face Survey	2	4	5	8	19
Totals	3 (9%)	7 (22%)	8 (25%)	14 (44%)	32

Table 2b: Topics of Activities Were Relevant to My Work

Survey Format	Somewhat Relevant	Quite Relevant	Relevant	Very Relevant	Total Numbers
Evaluation Online Survey	1	-	7	5	13
Evaluation Face-to-face Survey	1	3	6	9	19
Totals	2 (6%)	3 (9%)	13 (41%)	14 (44%)	32

⁵⁵ Excluding five project staff and consultants

Table 3a: Efficiencies – National Presenters

Indonesian National Consultation Report: “Innovative Finance Mechanism Toward Sustainable Development Goals for Financial Institutions”	
A. Inaugural Session	
1.	Mr. Ilham Akbar Habibie – President ICC Indonesia
2.	Mr. Zenathan Hasannudin – Associate Economic Affairs Officer, UNESCAP
3.	Dr. Agusman - Executive Director, Financial Market Development, Bank Indonesia
B. Panel 1: Sustainable Finance	
Moderated By: Masnellyarti Hilman, Head of Environmental Commission ICC Indonesia	
1.	Mr. Prof. Jatna Supriatna Ph.D, Universitas Indonesia
2.	Mr. Ahmad Rifqi – International Department, Indonesia Financial Authority (OJK)
3.	Mr. Sigit Reliantoro, Secretary to Director General of Pollution and Environmental Damage, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
4.	Ms. Laksmi Dhewanthi – Expert Staff Ministry of Environment and Forestry
C. Panel 2: Implementation of Sustainable Finance	
Moderated by: Mr. R. Hikmawan Wargakusumah, Chief of BKK – PII (Association of Chemical Engineers)	
1.	Ms. Rizkiasari Yudawinata, Head of Sustainable Finance, WWF,
2.	Mr. Darwin T. Djajawinata – PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
3.	Ms. Lany Harijanti - Country Program Manager, (GRI) Global Reporting Initiative
4.	Mr. Raymond Bona Tua – USAID ICED II
Participants : Total 120 Pax - 8 Speakers	

Table 3b: Efficiencies and In-Kind Support – Regional Presenters

Technical Session 1 Panel: Development of Green Bonds - Mr. Jens Radschinski, UNFCCC-Regional Collaboration Centre, Thailand; Ms. Jenny Koh CFA, Regional Director Asia of Gaurant Co, Singapore; Mr. Calvin Lee Kwan, General Manager – Sustainability of Linkreit Ltd., Hong Kong with moderator Mr. Xiaochen Zhang, member of the Task Force on Green Business of ESCAP Business Advisory Council and President of FinTech4Good, Hong Kong.
Technical Session 2 Panel: Green Banking Legislation, Standards and Implementation - H.E. Emmanuel M. De Guzman, Commissioner of the Climate Change Commission Office of the President of the Philippines; Mr. Nandalal Weerasinghe, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka; Mr. Edi Setijawan, Director of Sustainable Finance in the Indonesia Financial services Authority/Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), Indonesia; and Mr. Farhat Karim Hashmi, Executive Vice President of Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited, Pakistan with moderator Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Chief of Environment and Development Division of ESCAP
Technical Session 3 Panel: Development of Financial Instruments,... - Mr. Muhammad Saleem, Additional Director, State Bank of Pakistan; Mr. Nalin Karunathilake, Vice President of DFCC Bank, Sri Lanka; Mr. Vereimi Levula, Chief Manager Financial Systems Development, Reserve Bank of Fiji; Mr. Muhammad Mynul Hossain, First Assistant Vice President, Bank Asia Limited, Bangladesh; Ms. Rochelle D. Tomas, Acting Policy Director, Policy and Literacy Group, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Philippines with moderator Mr. Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office.
Technical Session 4: Linking with On-going UN Efforts in Target Countries - Mr. Jens Radschinski, Head, UNFCCC-Regional Collaboration Centre; Ms. Huong Thien Nguyen, Operations Officer, International Finance Corporation; Ms. Alla Metelitsa, Head of the Climate Change Cluster, Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Institute of Technology; Ms. Sujala Pant, Governance and Climate Finance Specialist, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and Mr. Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, United Nations Environment and with moderator Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Chairperson, Board of Governors, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan.
Technical Session 5: Working Together on the Next Steps - Mr. Abimanyu S. Aji, Project Manager, The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan), Indonesia; Mr. Shakil Ahmad, Head-Centre for Future Policy, Head-Research Coordination Unit, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan; Ms. Corazon Conde, Group Head, ADFIAP Consulting, Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia & the Pacific, Philippines; and Mr. Uchita de Zoysa, Sustainable Development Advisor, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife, Sri Lanka with moderator Mr. Octavio Peralta, Secretary General, Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia & the Pacific.

Table 3c: Efficiencies – Budget Breakdown

DESCRIPTION	INCEPTION Allotment (USD)	Revision to Allotment (USD)	Explanations of revisions to allotment (USD)	INCEPTION Expenditure (USD)	2017 Expenditure (USD)	2018 Expenditure (USD)	2019 Expenditure (USD)*
Other staff costs - General temporary assistance	35,000	40,781	The cost for securing temporary administrative assistance in the early stage of the project was slightly higher than expected and initially budgeted for.	6,720.72	35,181.20	40,073.60	40,672
Consultants and experts	85,500	147,120	Savings from travel of staff and contractual service were moved to this budget line to strengthened external technical expertise to (i) increase the production of knowledge products; (ii) deliver materials at national and regional events; and (iii) fund the project evaluation and associated travel cost.	3,750	62,133.50	102,997.80	147,120
Staff travel	97,000	47,176	Since the final target countries are closer to Bangkok than anticipated (e.g. Philippines, Indonesia, and Pakistan), the cost for staff travel to serve national and regional meetings was lower than anticipated. In addition, project partnership with national institution and working with international consultant also allowed for some delegations of tasks related to meetings participation, therefore reducing the expected travel plan.	-	13,499.90	25,437.60	46,037
Contractual services	141,950	49,360	The partnership with national institution initially budgeted under this contractual service, was eventually arranged through Letter of Agreement, using funds from "Grants and contributions." Transfer	-	9,541.00	34,960.20	49,360

			funds to “Consultants and experts” to recruit international consultants to produce knowledge product and deliver materials at national and regional events.				
General operating expenses (some include event costs)	2,400	43,248	Increase allotments for meeting package of the venue to support regional activities.	-	1,312.10	10,062.10	43,248
Supplies and materials	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	2,742	The increase was due to cover souvenirs to participants at the first regional workshops (i.e. USB stick).	-	2,741.60	2,741.60	2,742
Grants and Contributions (seminar & workshops), plus travel for resources persons	308,150	339,574	Increase allotments to support partnership with local partner and to support activities at the national and regional level.	2,922.85	115,168.50	130,080.80	337,639
TOTAL*	670,000		-	13,393.57	239,577.80	346,353.50	666,818

*Shares of total budget: 80 percent, excluding consultants and experts: 57 percent

Table 3d: Partner Funding and In-kind Resourcing

Contributing Entity/Donor	Purpose	Amount Raised	
		Cash (USD)	In-Kind
CED, Sri Lanka	Supported national workshops and studies for A.1.1, A.1.2, and A.1.2.4	7,058	Meeting venue and organizational support
SERDEF, Philippines	Supported national workshops and studies for A.1.1, A.1.2, and A.1.2.4	NA	Meeting venue and organizational support
SDPI, Pakistan	Supported national workshops and studies	2,212	Meeting venue and organizational support

	for A.1.1, A.1.2, and A.1.2.4		
Kemitraan, Indonesia	Supported national workshops and studies for A.1.1, A.1.2, and A.1.2.4	400	Meeting venue and organizational support
UNFCCC, GFMA and UNDP	Supported workshops A2.3, A2.5	NA	Co-funding of some participants and providing resource persons for the workshops
ADFIAP	Supported national workshops, surveys on financial institutions, and workshops for A.1.6 and A2.7	17,100	Meeting venue and organizational support and providing resource persons for workshops and international conference
ICC Bangladesh	Supported activities A2.6 for national consultation and collecting survey data on financial institutions as a project toolkit. Supported workshops A2.7	52,500	Meeting venue and organizational support, co-funding some participants, and providing resource persons for workshops and international conference.
Bahria University, Pakistan	Supported activities A2.6 for national consultation and collecting survey data on financial institutions as a project toolkit.	6,000	Meeting venue and organizational support
ICC Indonesia	Supported activities A2.6 for national consultation and collecting survey data on financial institutions as a project toolkit.	5,375	Meeting venue and organizational support
ICC Sri Lanka	Supported activities A2.6 and A2.7	5,200	Meeting venue and organizational support
World Green Organization	Supported activities A2.2 and A2.6	NA	Meeting venue organizational support

Table 3e: Efficiencies - Timeliness of Project Activities

Project Period	Inception Period ⁵⁶	November 2017 ⁵⁷	December 2018 ⁵⁸	December 2019
Activities – A1.1	In progress	Completed	Completed	Completed
Activities – A1.2	In progress	Completed	Completed	Completed
Activities – A1.3	In progress	In progress	Completed	Completed
Activities – A1.4	In progress	In progress	Completed	Completed
Activities – A1.5	In progress	Completed	Completed	Completed
Activities – A1.6	In progress	In progress	Completed	Completed
Activities – A 2.1	Not started	In progress	In progress	In progress
Activities – A 2.2	Not started	In progress	In progress	Completed
Activities – A2.3	Not started	In progress	Completed	Completed
Activities – A2.4	Not started	In progress	In progress	Completed
Activities – A2.5	Not started	Not yet started	In progress	Completed
Activities – A2.6	Not started	In progress	In progress	Completed
Activities - A2.7	Not started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Completed

Table 4a: Effectiveness – Outcome EA1 Raising Awareness⁵⁹

OUTCOME EA1	COUNTRY	Preliminary Study - 2016	EA1 Target Dec 2018	DEC 2018 Scoping Study Results	Survey of 3 Regional Seminars*
Increased awareness among policymakers of public and private financial institutions of types of policies & guidelines that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low-carbon, green, resource-efficient and climate resilient investment from private sector.	INDONESIA	No more than 20 per cent of public financial institution policymakers and decision makers in participating countries have some awareness of these policies and guidelines	At least 80 per cent of the public financial institution policymakers and decision makers attending capacity-building activities and workshops indicate their increased awareness	Estimated awareness 55 per cent.	At least 90 per cent of the public financial institution policymakers and decision makers attending capacity-building activities and workshops indicate their increased knowledge on policies and financing instruments to enhance climate resilient-investments in mitigation and adaptation projects.
	SRI LANKA			Estimated awareness 40 per cent	
	PHILIPPINES			Estimated awareness 45 per cent	
	PAKISTAN			Estimated awareness 40 per cent	

*From draft UNESCAP Terminal Report for the 10th Tranche of the Development Account, March 2020.

Table 4b: Effectiveness Outcome EA2 – Questions Addressed

Survey Question – Questions and Issues Addressed	Somewhat	Quite Well	Well	Very Well	Total Numbers
Online Survey	3	3	9	7	21
Face to Face Interviews	5	6	14	12	37
TOTALS	8 (14%)	9 (15%)	23 (40%)	19 (33)	58

⁵⁶ 11% implementation rate inception (June-Dec 2016)

⁵⁷ 37% implementation rate

⁵⁸ 52% implementation rate

⁵⁹ Indicator IA 1.1: At least 80 per cent of the public financial institution policymakers and decision makers attending capacity-building activities and workshops indicate their increased awareness of the types of policies and guidelines, that can be implemented to incentivize long-term low carbon, green, resource efficient and climate-resilient investment from the private sector, including those that are gender responsive. MoV – pre and post activity surveys

Table 4c: Effectiveness Outcome EA2 – Activities Encouraged Me or My Government to Develop Sustainable Financing

INFORMANT LOCATION	TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	QUOTE	THEME
Philippines	Partner 1	ESCAP and our organisation had common view that we needed to work with banks so we decided to work together so we did not overlap our efforts.	Common view of needs
Philippines	Partner 1	We needed to survey the needs of banks and provide training workshops so we shared the costs of these by combining our resources, including speakers. We also got ADFIAP to get their members to complete the survey of bankers which helped expand the survey audience	Sharing and leveraging activity costs
Philippines	Partner 3	Lot of discussion, oversight policies and regulations in Philippines so government, banks and businesses need to report on sustainable development, financing and adaptation efforts. CCC wants to build adaptive capacity in communities, including banks...ADFIAP and Securities Commission have also been involved...at a high level in govt also CCAM which is a cluster of govt agencies that focus on cc mitigation and adaptation. And govt agencies have to submit their reports to this agency and CCAM discusses what they have to do next...ESCAP helped support all this especially linking up to get support of Central Bank and assisting with development of the Roadmap for Sustainable Finance in the Philippines” which sets out what banks should do.	Participatory approach and timely
Indonesia	Partner 3	Lots of discussions in workshops to identify what was important to us and good approach to get interested parties on board by selecting their preferred activities	Participatory design
Indonesia	Partner 2	We were contracted to help conduct the research and identify the needs of local financial institutions – the government was very supportive of this – especially OJK	Identifying local needs Government support from OJK
Staff ESCAP		We have worked with some of these organisations before and already had a good working relationship with them so this was really helpful for this project	ESCAP networks

Table 5: Effectiveness and Efficiencies – Innovativeness Comments

LOCATION	INFORMANT	QUOTATION FROM PARTICIPANT	THEME
Bangkok	ESCAP staff 1	Sustainable Banking Network very innovative for ESCAP- the UN does not usually work with NGOs and organisations like this...it was very innovative and different approach for us	Innovative approach to who ESCAP works with
Philippines	Partner 2	The ESCAP project helped link the CCC in the Philippines and the Philippines Central Bank to send letter to banks to support the need for national change to implement the NDC. The Central Bank also invited ADFIAP and the WWF to speak at an ESCAP regional conference in 2018 about how to engage local banks in sustainable finance...and in August 2019 the Central Bank came out with draft policy paper on a Sustainable Finance Framework that will form a mandate for commercial banks to undertake sustainable financing.	Strengthening local sustainable financing networks and regulations – and timing

		The Philippine Securities Commission is also saying that businesses need to report on their sustainability efforts. ...and ADFIAP has been able to give an Asia-Pacific perspective to show local regulators and key players what is currently being done elsewhere.	
Philippines	Partner 3	Project adaptive and flexible to set up support so ADFIAP and CCC worked with Philippine central Bank to develop Sustainable Finance Roadmap	Project adaptive
Philippines	Partner 1	Other organisations have been supporting us to develop sustainable financing...it is not something new but ESCAP supported us at a good time when the government has mandated this needs to be done by banks,,,	Govt sustainable financing for banks is not innovative
Project	Staff 2	This is a very innovative project for the UN and ESCAP. We usually work with govt agencies...we do not usually work with banks and other organisations like NGOs,,	Project very innovative

Table 7a: Perceptions If Government Will Continue Activities in the Future

Type of Evaluation Survey	Not Relevant or Likely	Quite Likely	Likely	Very Likely	Total Numbers
Online Survey*	4	1	5	2	12
Face-to-Face Interviews*	6	9	13	9	37
TOTALS	10 (21%)	10 (21%)	18 (37%)	11 (22%)	49

- Not all respondents answered this question

Table 7b: General Perceptions of Sustainability of Project Outcomes

INFORMANT LOCATION	TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	QUOTE	THEME
Indonesia	Partner	Indonesian government been doing sustainable regulations for number of years but they all need socialisation to be sustainable	Have regulations and policies but they need awareness raising and help implementing
Philippines	Partner 1	Quite a lot of other international organisations working in this area but need to know more about available green funding sources	Need to know about green funding sources
Indonesia	Partner 1	Central Govt gives financial incentives for banks to use sustainable financing	Govt provides incentives for banks to use sustainable financing
Indonesia	Partner 2	Banks are using sustainable financing guidelines from different technical advisors and international organisations but they are different so confusing	Guidelines for sustainable finance different from different organisations
Philippines	Partner 2	To get banks to adopt sustainable financing leaders or boards of banks need to change their mindsets or the banks won't change	Bankers mindsets need to change if they are to adopt sustainable financing
Philippines	Partner 3	Banks need help to adopt green products and assess green	Sustainable financing new, different approach

		project or lending risks – its time consuming and costly	and time consuming and costly for banks
Philippines	Participant 1	Took lot of time and difficult to start with but once got started and understood how to develop sustainable lending and investment products it was easier and can see the benefits	Learning curve – takes time and energy to start with to learn how to do it
Indonesia	Partner 2	Have tools like green finance risk assessment and Govt regulations on sustainable financing but they are difficult and costly to implement ... its even difficult for big banks	Implementing green regulations and risk assessments timely and costly
Philippines	Partner 3	Project champions in are already planning further awareness-raising and capacity-building exercises but need all they help they can get.	Activities will continue but need support if can get it

Table 8: Next Steps - Recommendations for Moving Forward

INFORMANT LOCATION	TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	QUOTE	THEME
Philippines	Partner 1	Except for the big banks the other (middle and smaller banks) are not convinced (limited buy-in) about sustainability and this is especially important at a senior/Board level if banks are to adopt sustainable financing. They need to appreciate and understand the value of sustainable approach to financing – they need business case for doing this..Some micro-banks in the Philippines are involved in ‘disaster banking’ – especially assisting the agriculture sector so they are involved in sustainable practices.	Getting buy-in of Banker leader sand medium and small banks
Philippines	Partner 1	Starting this year (2020) the Central Bank of Philippines has a regulation that requires big banks to submit an annual sustainability report...also by regulation banks must allocate 10% of their loans to sustainable financing but they are mostly not doing this – preferring to pay the government for non-compliance. Their view is that sustainable micro-loans are too costly. There are some banks however that are using digital banking and micro-lending - this works well for them as the Philippines has many islands	Bank Annual Sustainability Reports and 10% sustainable financing requirement
Philippines	Partner 1	There needs to be a new way of doing green-sustainable banking so it fits with commercial banking model – still trying to develop low cost tools -biggest challenge and also commercial banks work on annual schedules that may not match project activities. There needs to be workshops when banks have to comply with regulations. Central Banks send out letter of requirement to comply in 1 st quarter (social and environmental risk management). And smaller banks will not be able to comply with this in 2020 when they need to.	Commercial banking schedules and government. regulations on sustainable financing

Philippines	Partner 2	Commercial banks and development banks are quite different - the latter have a much longer-term approach and focus on areas critical to the country whereas commercial banks focus is profit maximisation ...and development banks step in at start-ups whereas commercial banks fund when need to develop or expand business. This has ramifications for sustainable financing	Differences btwn development and commercial banks and sustainable finance
Philippines	Partner 2	The Govt. has a regulation (Agri-Agra Loan) that stipulates that 10% of their lending has to go to agrarian beneficiaries and 15% to farmers and fisherfolk ⁶⁰ - and banks not meeting these requirements...and Securities and Exchange Commission also saying businesses need report on their sustainability efforts ...need support to develop a business case for banks to get more involved in sustainable financing especially in the countryside (as Agra-Agri Act)...this needs to target bank boards/leaders mindsets first as lending officers cannot do anything without their support.. Support is also needed to make it easier for cooperatives, SMEs and regional Chambers of Commerce to also opt in too.	Govt regulations and sustainable financing – need support get banks and businesses on board
Philippines	Partner 2	Replicate what the project has done in other Asia-Pacific countries	Extend location and activities of project
Philippines	Partner 3	Holding at least monthly meetings on how external organisations are contributing to national climate change plan and NDC and clustering their activities so can see where most needed. We are ahead of other national CCC as are directly funding implementers and providing policy and steering actors. We have priority areas where we need development. We want to build adaptive capacity in communities -we need banks to move into that mindset. And need rural banks on-board	Coordinate with CCC for future ESCAP project and with banks
Philippines	Participant 1	Needs to be much more of a push from the Philippines Bankers Association to get behind and support government regulations on sustainable financing – they have a strong platform and could be mobilised more. The Governor (General) of the Philippines is also vocal on climate change and should be engaged too.	Future ESCAP project engage key players more - Philippine Bankers Association and Governor of Philippines
Philippines	Participant 1	Only involved in two project activities – We should have been involved in the baseline study as key bank in the Philippines – however we have finally been more involved....	Expectations not met by project
Philippines	Participant 1	Govt has strategies and regulations on sustainable financing but what is needed is banks to commit to them. Need to be helped to do this on commercial terms and as responsible national organisations. From experience of our bank it was initially a lot of hard work and lots of learning but once got into it it became better and better – and lot of satisfaction at the end of	Cases and experience in sustainable banking for commercial banks

⁶⁰ The Philippines Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act requires banks to allot at least 10% of their total lending to agrarian beneficiaries and 15% to farmers and fisherfolk. As of January 2020, Philippines Central Bank data showed banks were only able to allocate 12.9% of their total loans in 2019 well below the total 25% under the Agri-Agra Act of 2009.

		day knowing business helping sustainable development and environment for our kids. Need engage banks one-on-one about this and why it is important – engage through their Bankers Association	
Philippines	Partner 3	Helped set up Philippines Sustainable Finance Roadmap with Central Bank, CCC and ADFIAP – need support to get it implemented. It needs to be agreed with the banks and they may need to revise it before it can then be actioned...there needs to be lots of conversations and these need to be sector driven so need to work with the Bankers Association	Implementing Sustainable Finance Roadmap
Philippines	Partner 3	Secretary of Philippines CCC wants the gains of ESCAP upscaled, including modules on Sustainable Financing for SMES...and need to have academic community onboard...have a Philippine Academy Network for Climate Action but need training and then cascade the training down	Upscale gains of ESCAP, and Need academic sector onboard
Philippines	Partner 3	Philippines Govt has regulated for green jobs in CC Act, in National CC Plan, NDC and NAP – only country with green job law – and needs help here and to get academics on board through green/sustainable banking network	Need help on green jobs and implementing this
Bangladesh	June 2017 Regional Workshop Findings of Needs, ICC, Bangkok	(i) Stakeholders said Central Bank need help to develop a roadmap to implement ESRM guidelines; (ii) Need help better coordination of public and private stakeholders so aware about environmental and social responsibility so they adopt environmentally friendly practices and commercial banks and financial institutions need training on green banking and green finance.	Need green banking and finance training for financial institutions, and Need help to make ESRM roadmap
Fiji	June 2017 Regional Workshop Findings of Needs, ICC, Bangkok	(i) Fiji Reserve Bank want support to assess bankable projects and want help to develop financing requirements that encourage implementation of mitigating environmental damage or adaptation initiatives in the project proposals, (ii) want assistance to develop a road map, policies and guidelines promoting best practices towards green financial system and how to leveraging private sector funds for green/ climate finance and developing green bonds.	Capacity building and technical assistance for Reserve Bank on bankable projects, and roadmap for greening financial system
Pakistan	June 2017 Regional Workshop Findings of Needs, ICC, Bangkok	(i) Need support so financial sector adopt NDC targets; (ii) need assistance to develop new procedures and guidelines for commercial banks to meet NDC targets and identify priority sectors; (iii) Need capacity development/technical advisory support to develop and assess bankable projects;	Capacity building on bankable projects, and Need guidelines so financial sector adopt NDC targets
Indonesia	June 2017 Regional Workshop Findings of Needs, ICC, Bangkok	(i) Need to strengthen local capacities for developing and also assessing bankable projects, and monitoring their implementation; (ii) Also need to identify and better illustrate overall financial flows in climate resilient development and how different sectors relate to climate finance, and how sustainable financing can stimulate further economic development.	Capacity building on bankable projects, and Need to know how sustainable financing

			contributes to economy
Thailand	Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions, June 19-20, 2017.	(i). Support to raise awareness on financial instruments and latest technological developments for low carbon climate resilient development for financial institutions (ii) Capacity development support to empower the Central Banks to develop green finance guidelines and advisory frameworks to create national financial environment conducive to investments in low carbon climate resilient development and link to SDGs; (iii).Capacity development needed to SMEs and financial institutions to develop bankable projects	Capacity building on financial instruments and technologies for sustainable financing and development Govt regulation development support
	Regional Seminar on Innovative Climate Finance Instruments for Financial Institutions, June 19-20, 2017, CR4 UNCC, Bangkok	(i) Support establishment of national and international information-sharing and coordination mechanisms between government institutions and private financial institutions, private sector associations and bilateral and international development	Technical support needed
	ICC Sri Lanka UNESCAP Completion Report 2019 - National Consultation Innovative Climate Finance Mechanisms for Financial Institutions in The Asia-Pacific Region, June – December 2019	(i) Need support to develop government directive to financial institutions to allocate 5% of their funds to sustainable financing; and (ii) The Govt launched a Sustainable Financing Roadmap but financial institutions and the private sector do not understand about sustainable projects and funding ; and (iii) There is a lack of a sustainable financing legal structure and a taxonomy to guide sustainable financing in Sri Lanka.	Need mechanisms and tools so organisations allocate and can access sustainable financing