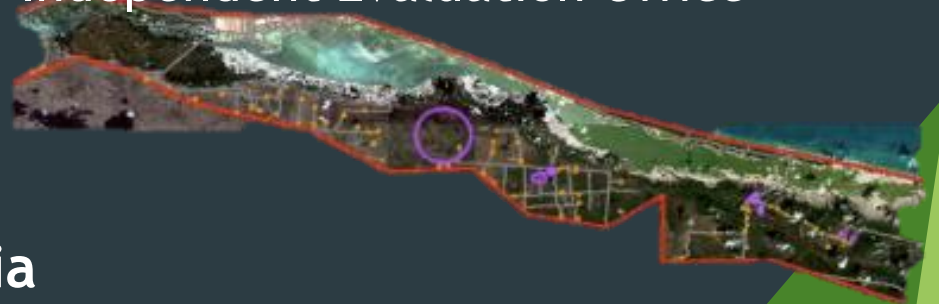




ASSESSING IMPACTS ON EARTH FROM BEYOND EARTH

Experiences of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Independent Evaluation Office



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Some Reasons Evaluation Can Be Painful



Inaccessible
data



No control
group available



Large and/or
inaccessible
area to cover



Non-existent
baseline or
post-project
data

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF GEF SUPPORT?

US\$ 3.4 billion in grants to **137 countries**

US\$ 12.0 billion in cofinancing for **618 projects**

over the last **25 years**

2,785,350 sq km



A Solution

Geospatial Methods

What are some evaluation questions that GEOSPATIAL METHODS can answer?



Relevance

Are we doing the right thing in the right places?



Results

What changes occurred?
What caused those changes?



Return on Investment

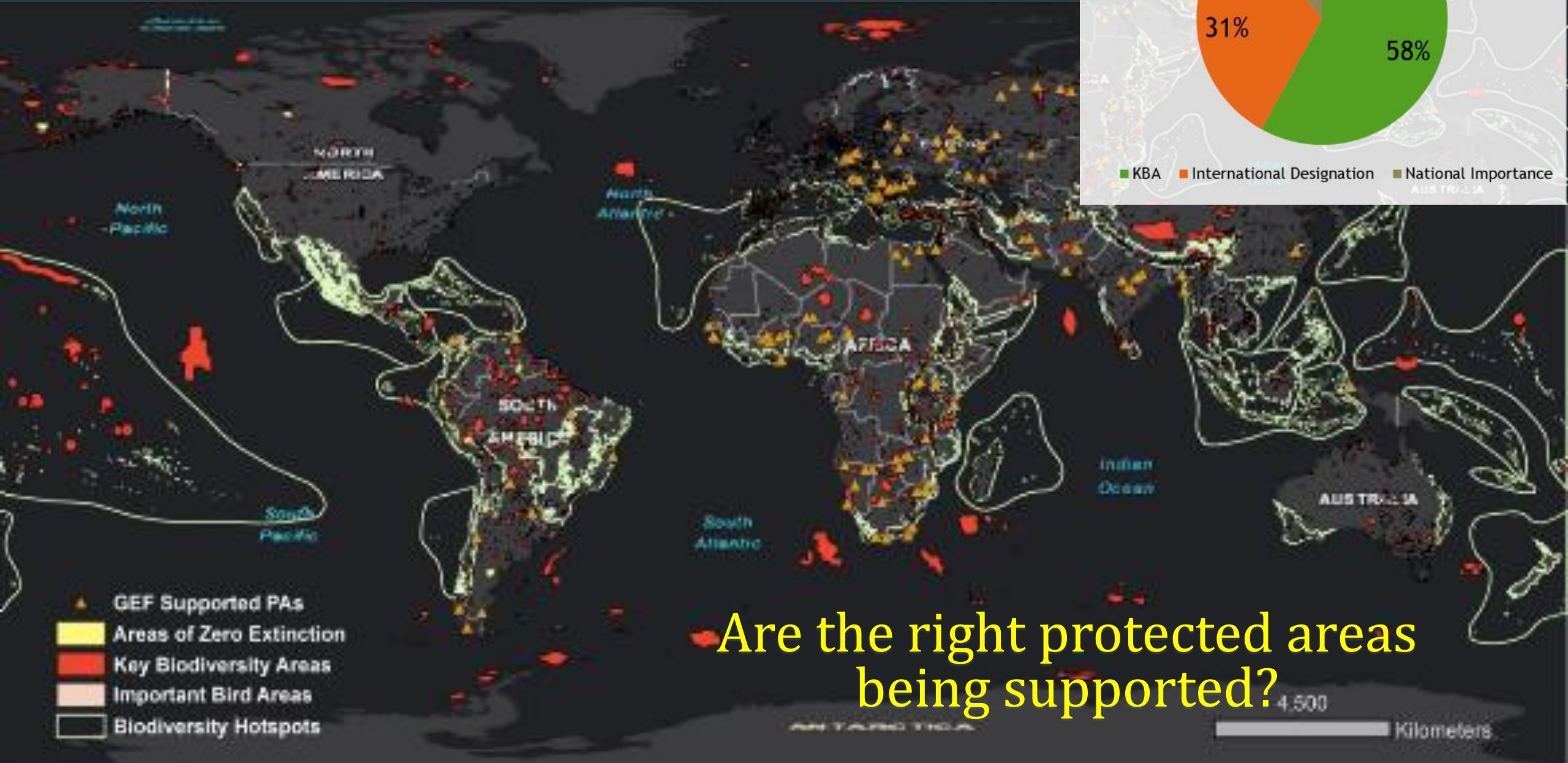
How much of the result are we getting per unit dollar?

Relevance



Are the right protected areas being supported?

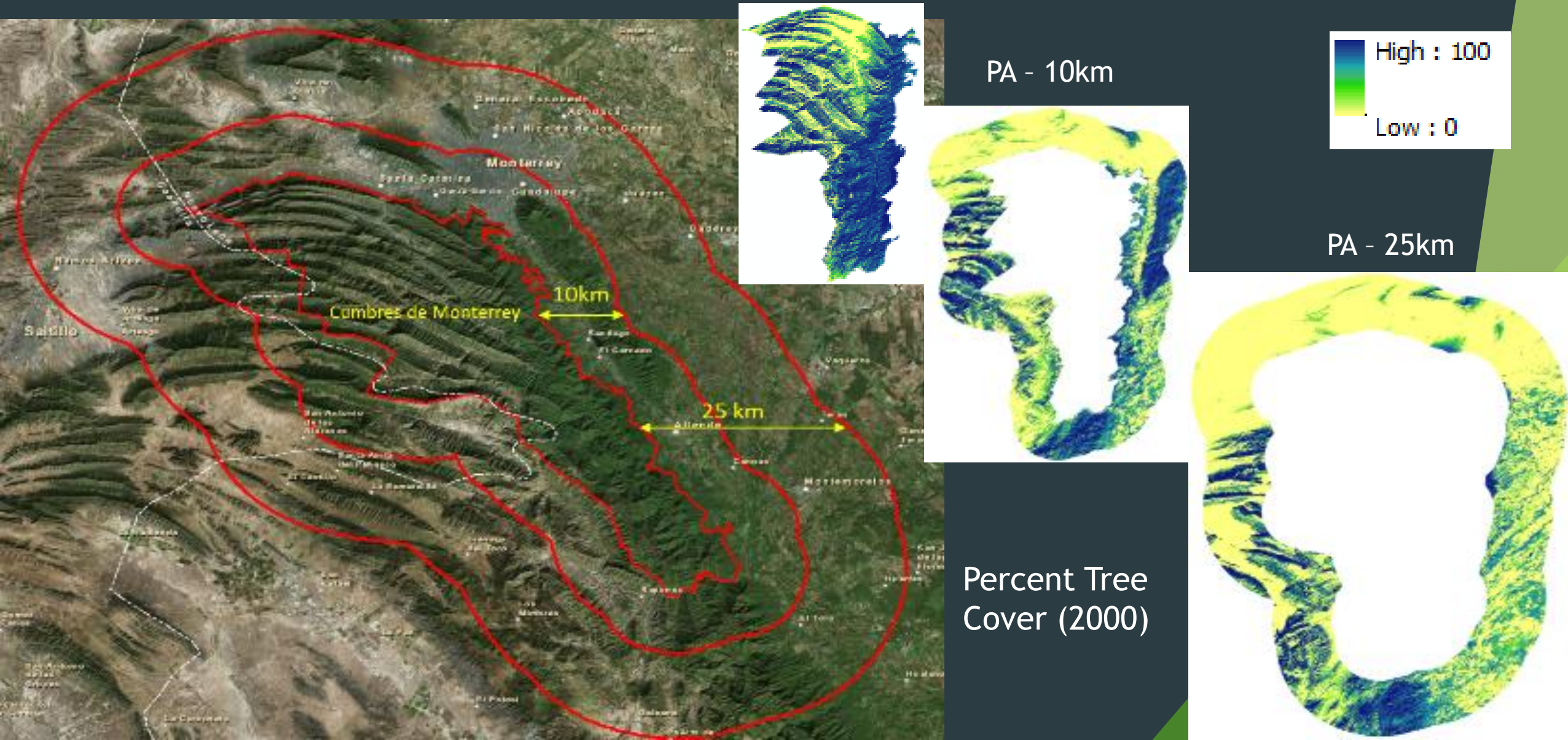
Relevance



Are the right protected areas being supported?

Results

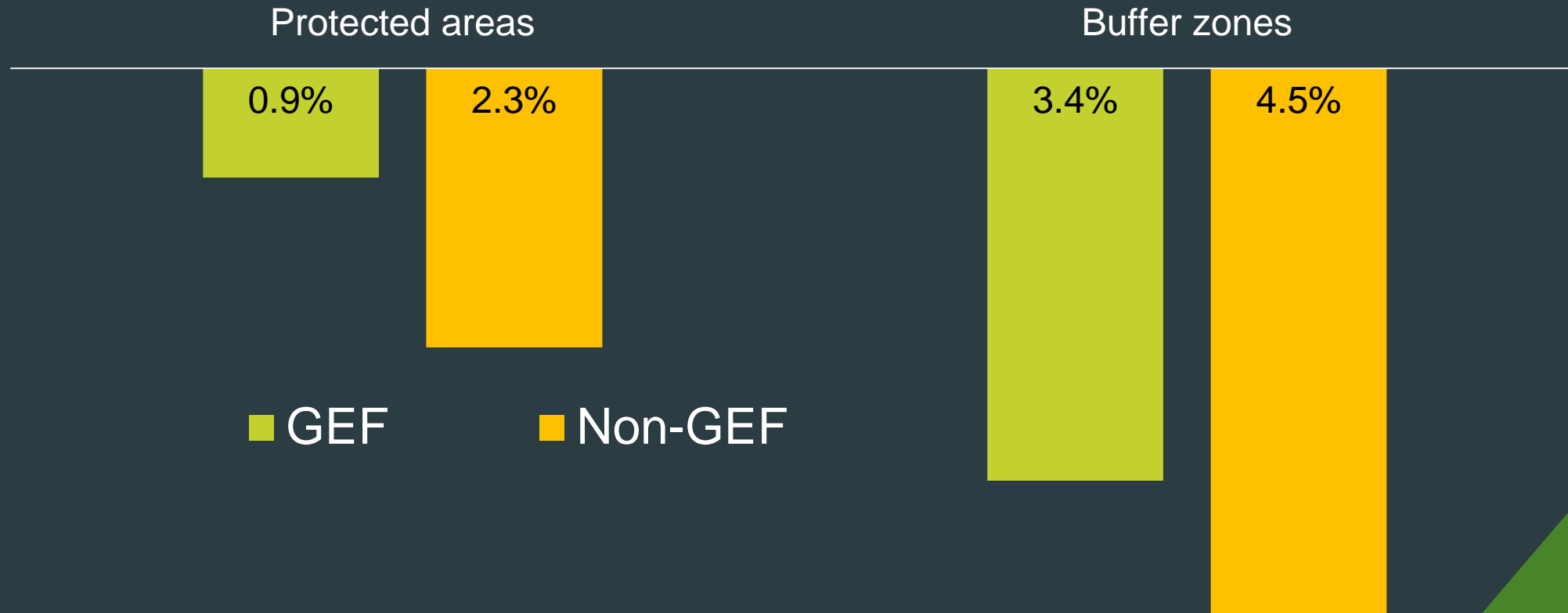
How much forest cover loss was avoided?



Results

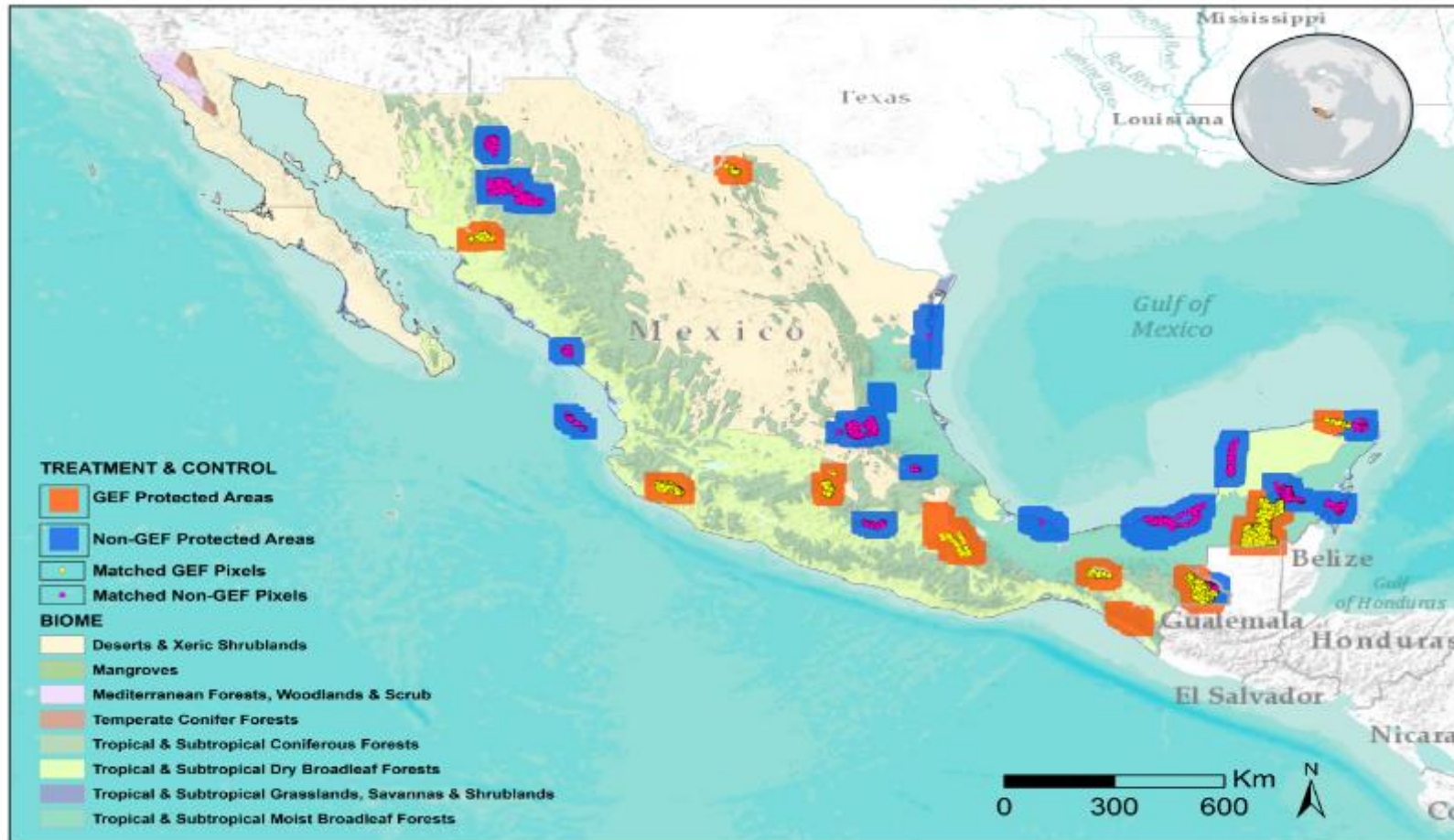
We were able to compare across multiple scales and comparison criteria

Forest cover loss (2000-2012)



Results

Did GEF support cause the change?

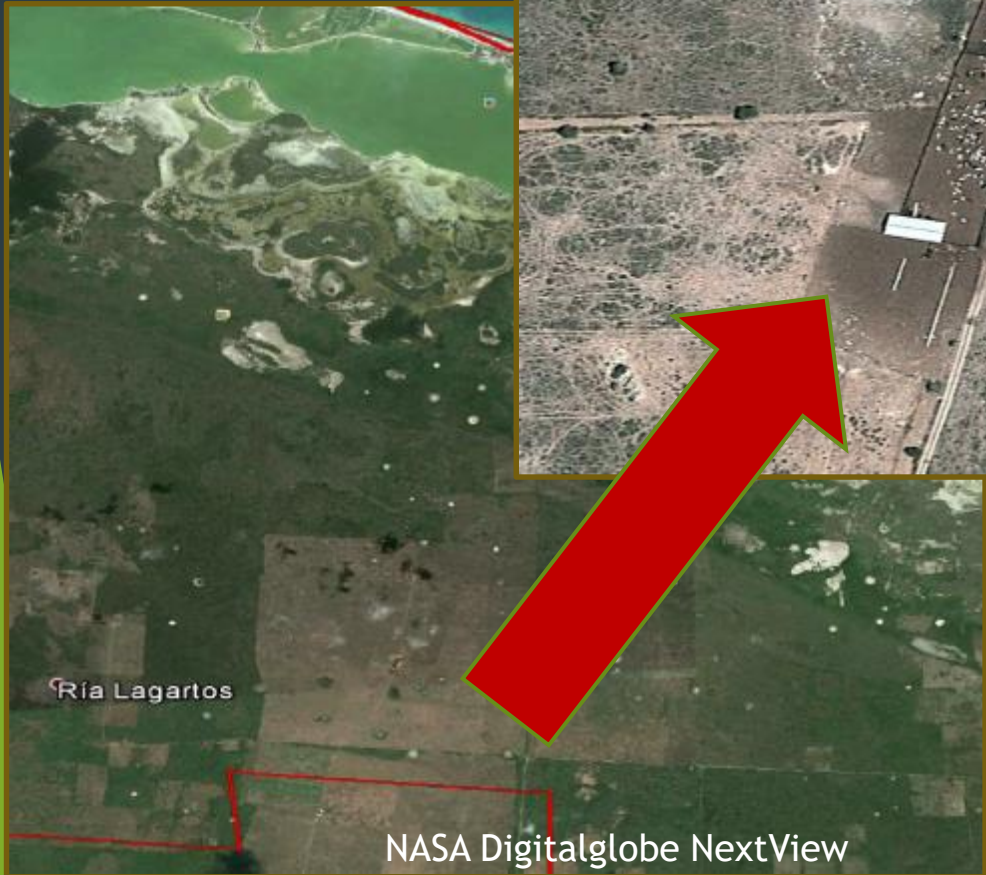


GEF-supported PAs have 23% less forest loss BUT results vary across biomes

Quasi-experimental evaluation design based on Propensity Score Matching

Results

What factors caused the difference in results?



2.5 m



30 m zoomed in to
2.5 m

Images at 2.5 to 0.5 m resolution used to identify drivers of change that hinder success of GEF support

Return on Investment

How much carbon sequestered per dollar of GEF grant?

LD
\$1:1.08

SFM
\$1:1.17

+

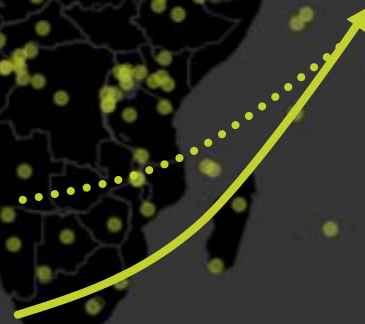
Vegetation
productivity

-

forest loss and
land fragmentation

Using Causal Trees (machine learning), we found

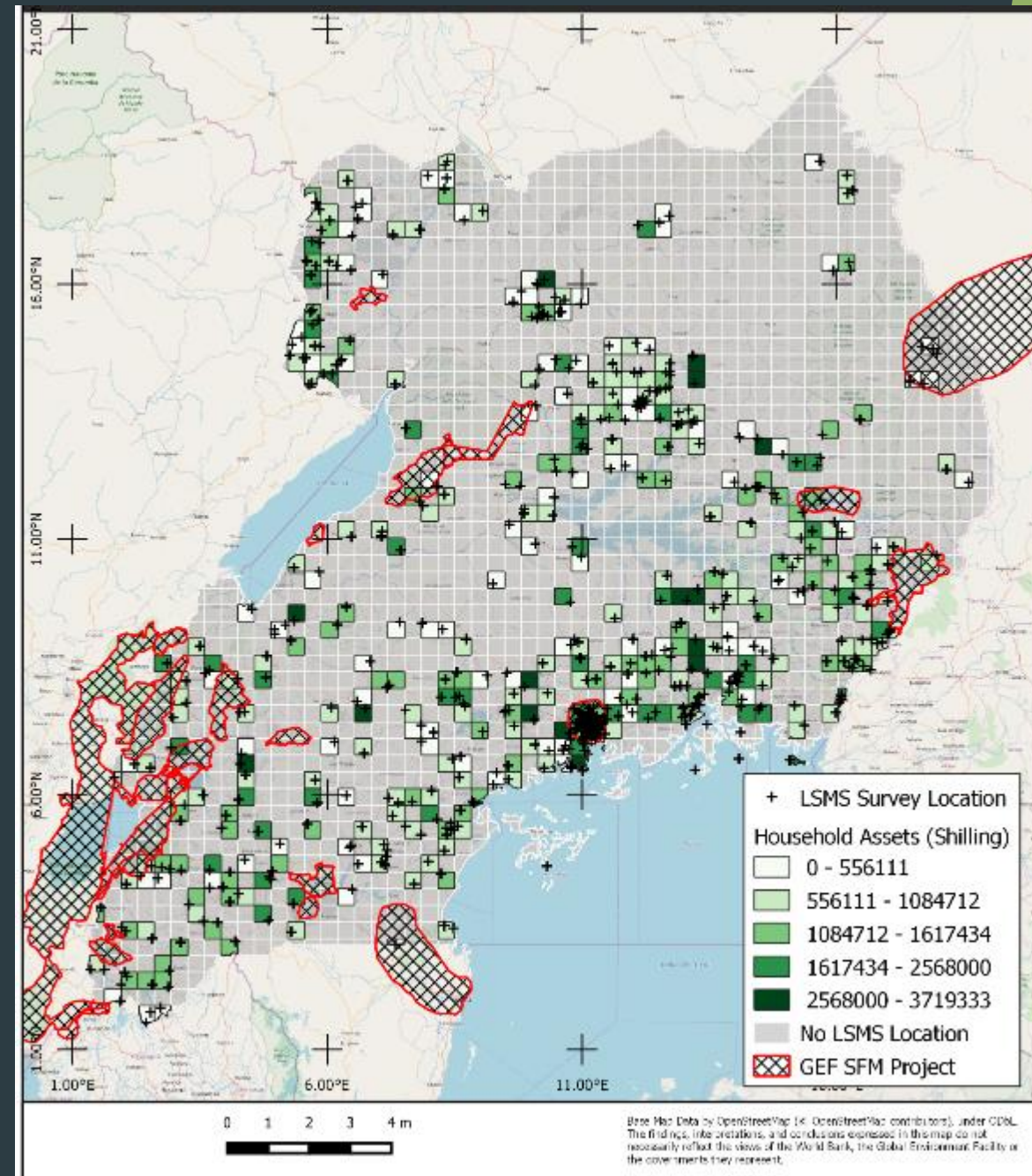
- Access to electricity associated with higher impact
- Higher impact observed in areas with poor initial conditions



Other Applications

- ▶ Combined with survey data
- ▶ Households in proximity to GEF SFM interventions have more in household assets as compared to households further away.

Positive Correlation with GEF,
not causation



Hard to reach, isolated and unsafe areas

Tracking illegal mining in Chaco, Colombia



Some Limitations to Consider



Need geolocation and polygons of where intervention is implemented



Satellite data and processing can be free, but need to invest in specialist



Geospatial data has to match target outcomes and their corresponding time and spatial scales

Big data has its own sources of error in measurement and analysis

A Few Solutions



Require maps and GPS coordinates in project proposals and monitoring reports



Partner with national and global institutions with existing capacities



Use existing global databases and local sources of information

Use mixed methods and always validate against Theory of Change!