

GRiF Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework

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Global Risk Financing Facility

Supporting Early Action to Climate Shocks, Disasters, and Crises

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1. Introduction

The Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) is a World Bank (WB) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) that provides grants to test, pilot, and scale-up financing instruments that help developing countries better manage financial impacts from shocks and crises.¹ It aims to enable earlier action to protect vulnerable people and expedite recovery. GRiF investments focus on designing and implementing pre-arranged risk financing instruments. The aim is to reduce the technical and financial hurdles countries face when implementing innovative financial solutions for risk management. The GRiF Trust Fund will provide: i) financing for scoping and preparation of financial risk management solutions; ii) co-financing for multilateral, bilateral or country financing to implement financial risk management solutions; iii) technical assistance linked to co-financing for solutions; iv) financing for global public goods.

GRiF is meant to help catalyze or incentivize the use of pre-arranged risk financing linked to broader WBG country funding, helping to embed risk financing and preparedness in investments across all sectors. **GRiF's mission** is *“to integrate financial resilience in the agenda of Finance Ministers, scaling up financial planning to address the fiscal and poverty impact of climate and disaster shocks and other crises.”*²

By supporting the development and testing of innovative risk financing solutions, GRiF is itself an innovative pilot. It is expected that investments will yield a variety of outcomes from highly successful pilots to those with more limited impact. All investments however present a huge learning opportunity in the space of disaster and crisis risk finance for vulnerable countries. Since the GRiF trust fund invests in projects across an array of different geographic, economic, and political contexts, there is a need to put in place a mechanism for monitoring GRiF progress and evaluating GRiF investment successes against expected results. This document describes the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework (herein MEL Framework) for the GRiF.

Figure 1 presents the components of the MEL Framework. Each of these components are briefly described below and further elaborated within this document.

- **A Theory of Change (TOC) diagram and narrative.** The GRiF TOC is the foundation of the MEL system. The TOC provides the conceptual framework that explains how the activities of GRiF will bring about positive change. It maps out the different aspects of the trust fund and identifies a conceptual and logical progression of the changes that GRiF hopes to influence if it is to be successful³.
- **Monitoring Framework.** The monitoring framework includes (i) the indicators the GRiF team will track overtime. These indicators are directly linked to the result areas described in the TOC; (ii) the reporting processes and formats to be used for the regular collection and reporting of performance data.
- **Evaluation Framework.** The evaluation framework includes: (i) a set of evaluation questions that link directly to the expected results in the TOC. These questions also map back to the development assistance criteria (DAC) that address issues of program efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, impact

¹ [GRiF Information Sheet \(2019\)](#). World Bank Group, Washington DC, February

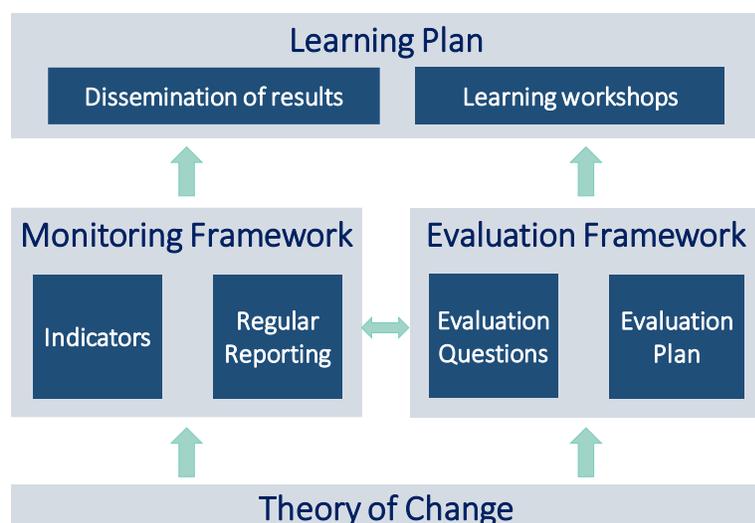
² GRiF Concept Note (2018), pg. 10. World Bank Group, Washington DC., unpublished draft.

³ The TOC was designed mid-2019 and involved 20 interviews with GRiF stakeholders, including the GRiF Secretariat, WB task team leaders, donors, and other key stakeholders such InsuResilience and the Centre for Global Disaster Protection. The TOC development process included multiple rounds of review and input by key stakeholders.

and sustainability;⁴ (ii) an evaluation plan that discusses how these questions might be answered and outlines a process by which these questions can be addressed over the lifetime of the trust fund.

- **Learning plan.** The learning plan proposes a process and methods to ensure research, monitoring and evaluation findings feedback into programming to allow for internal adaptive learning. The learning plan also recommends ways to link to communications so that findings are also shared more broadly to external audiences.

Figure 1: GRiF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Components



2. GRiF Theory of Change

This section provides a brief description of the GRiF TOC, outlining the problem GRiF addresses, the GRiF activities, and the expected short and longer-term results. For a more in-depth description please see the full GRiF Theory of Change document⁵.

The problem. Climate change is expected to heighten the intensity of weather-extremes and weather patterns, increasing the frequency and intensity of disaster shocks, and intensifying their negative impacts. The extent of losses is also exacerbated by other socio-economic factors, such as urbanization and migration. Climate and disaster shocks and other crises threaten to roll back development gains made by lower income countries. Currently, there are limited incentives for governments to financially plan for disaster. Indeed, often political economy influences, such as mis-aligned incentives, the opportunity costs of spending on uncertain future outcomes, and the perceived political benefit of spending on a response effort, serve to discourage this type of financial planning. Furthermore, risk financing instruments can be complex, involving intangible benefits accruing at some indeterminate point in the future.⁶ The complexity

⁴ See the OCED development assistance criteria (click on: [DAC](#)), last accessed March 18, 2019.

⁵ World Bank (2019). GRiF Theory of Change, unpublished.

⁶ In this document, risk financing is defined as “the system of budgetary and financial mechanisms to credibly pay for a specific risk, arranged before a potential shock. This can include paying to prevent and reduce disaster risk, as well as paying to prepare for and respond to disasters” – CDP website. This term is used interchangeably with pre-arranged financing.

and uncertainty of the benefit make it hard for governments to understand the value proposition, leading to limited uptake of such instruments.⁷ As such, risk financing is not regularly considered in country budget decision-making on development and financial planning. So, when disasters, often intensified by climate change strike, countries are often unable to provide enough immediate financing to fully address response and recovery needs. The lack of immediate response means that the effects of such events must be absorbed by the population.⁸ Often it is the poorest households who are disproportionately negatively impacted by climate and disaster shocks and other crises due to their higher vulnerability and exposure. To financially address the humanitarian needs in the aftermath of these events, governments must shift money away from other critical development programming or borrow (where rates are often higher for rapid post-crisis financing), incurring debt. Both options limit a country's ability to grow. Governments also frequently rely on external 'free' humanitarian assistance, which is unpredictable and often comes too late to salvage development gains.⁹

Currently, the multi-lateral system of aid is challenged to adequately respond to shocks and crises. Humanitarian assistance is largely based on ex-post funding that may not fulfil the full response need and tends to be expensive to procure. Furthermore, without time to plan, funding that arrives post-disaster is often insufficient and may arrive too late to prevent widespread human and economic impacts.¹⁰ Indeed, recent research indicates that one dollar invested in pre-arranged finance solutions saves about four dollars in humanitarian spending.¹¹ Over the past several years, development and humanitarian stakeholders have been increasingly exploring investments in early action for climate adaptation, crises, and disasters.¹² As part of this process, there has been growing demand within the global community to support pre-arranged risk financing solutions. Indeed, bilateral donors, with an understanding that risk financing is a critical component to more efficient and effective response to disasters and humanitarian crises, have begun to support and invest in innovation in this area.¹³ Today there are a growing number of pre-arranged financial instruments and budget and planning tools available for vulnerable countries, such as contingent credit, market-based risk transfer, regional risk pools, and technical support for budget reform.

Despite the increased interest by the international community, there remain challenges for take-up and use of pre-arranged financing by governments. The demand for these instruments remains limited, also due to questions on who will cover the costs of such shocks. In the current environment governments, for many reasons, do not have to pay for the full cost of disaster. When a disaster strikes, without pre-arranged financing, governments often cannot (or do not) quickly meet the financing demands needed to effectively respond. Often 'free' international assistance becomes available following disasters

⁷ OPM (2017). Independent Evaluation of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Formative Phase 1 Report. Oxford Policy Management. <https://www.opml.co.uk/projects/independent-evaluation-african-risk-capacity>

⁸ GRiF Concept Note (2018), World Bank Group, Washington DC., unpublished draft.

⁹ Clarke, D. & Dercon, S. (2016). *Dull disasters? How planning ahead will make a difference* (English). Washington, D.C: World Bank Group.

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹ Hallegatte, Stephane; Bangalore, Mook; Bonzanigo, Laura; Fay, Marianne; Kane, Tamaro; Narloch, Ulf; Rozenberg, Julie; Treguer, David; Vogt-Schilb, Adrien. 2016. Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty. Climate Change and Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

¹² InsuResilience Global Partnership (2019). [Concessional Support for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance](#). Discussion Paper by the InsuResilience Global Partnership Secretariat.

¹³ A few examples include: Germany and G20 partners have jointly launched [InsuResilience Global Partnership on Climate and Disaster Risk Financing Solutions](#). The United Kingdom in partnership with the World Bank has established a dedicated [Centre for Global Disaster Protection](#).

(humanitarian aid) that would not have been available to the government in advance for pre-arranged financing. Moreover, when assistance (either from the government or international community) is delayed or insufficient, the impact of disasters is absorbed by the affected population, resulting in a net loss to welfare for the country rather than a direct negative effect on national budget.¹⁴ Asking the government to establish pre-arranged financing increases the direct cost to the government by internalizing the cost of disasters on the budget. Donor support can help create a more even level of international support to governments that are forward looking and proactively work towards managing financial risk.

The GRiF theory of change (TOC) hypothesis involves two pathways of change. The **first pathway**, focuses on vulnerable countries and improving their response to disaster.¹⁵ The TOC postulates that:

If GRiF (through its Secretariat and guided by its Steering Committee):

- effectively works with WBG Task Teams (TT) to provide additional grant funding to help overcome barriers (such as startup costs and high financing costs) to the uptake of disaster risk financing mechanisms; and in doing so if GRiF
- also provides financial assistance to help embed disaster risk finance (DRF) and preparedness into different sectors of government; and if GRiF
- couples this financing support with support for sound technical assistance focused on (i) building capacity on how to integrate risk finance across all sectors of government (and across WBG global practices); and (ii) providing guidance, as a trusted advisor, to governments on the opportunities and risks of different types of pre-arranged financing instruments so that governments can plan, access, and select the appropriate solutions for their needs,

Then, as these mechanisms are co-designed and implemented, the TOC expects that increasingly vulnerable countries will operationalize these pre-arranged risk financing solutions. Concurrently, since GRiF funding is provided as part of a larger WBG package of funding and technical assistance that addresses climate risk financing and preparedness in sectoral investments, one also expects to see governments strengthening their national policy, planning, and delivery systems for response and recovery. In turn, as disasters strike and as these risk financing instruments trigger, the TOC expects pre-arranged funding to be delivered through well-functioning national systems, improving country response and recovery times. The ultimate **impact** of GRiF is to contribute to the reduced human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises, improving the lives of poor and vulnerable people.

The **second pathway** looks more globally at the multi-lateral system of response and how GRiF investments will contribute to shifting the system towards more ex-ante approaches. Here the TOC postulates that:

If GRiF (through its Secretariat and guided by its Steering Committee):

- supports the pilot and rollout of innovative public good investments related to the larger eco-system surrounding risk finance, such advances in risk assessment, risk visualization, risk data collection, earth observation and satellite technology, big data and machine learning, and payments infrastructure; and if the GRiF;

¹⁴ GRiF Concept Note (2018), World Bank Group, Washington DC., unpublished draft.

¹⁵ GRiF is focused on IDA countries that have large or increasing exposure/risk to disaster, shocks, and other crises. GRiF also have flexibility to work with IBRD countries.

- Invests in projects that bring together a wider range of actors such as NGOs (e.g. START Network, OCHA, IFRC) and the private sector. This effort also includes working closely with partners such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership to leverage political advocacy in generating increased interest and demand for risk financing; and if GRiF;
- makes a concerted effort to learn from the projects it supports and share its findings through the development of a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework and Communications Plan,

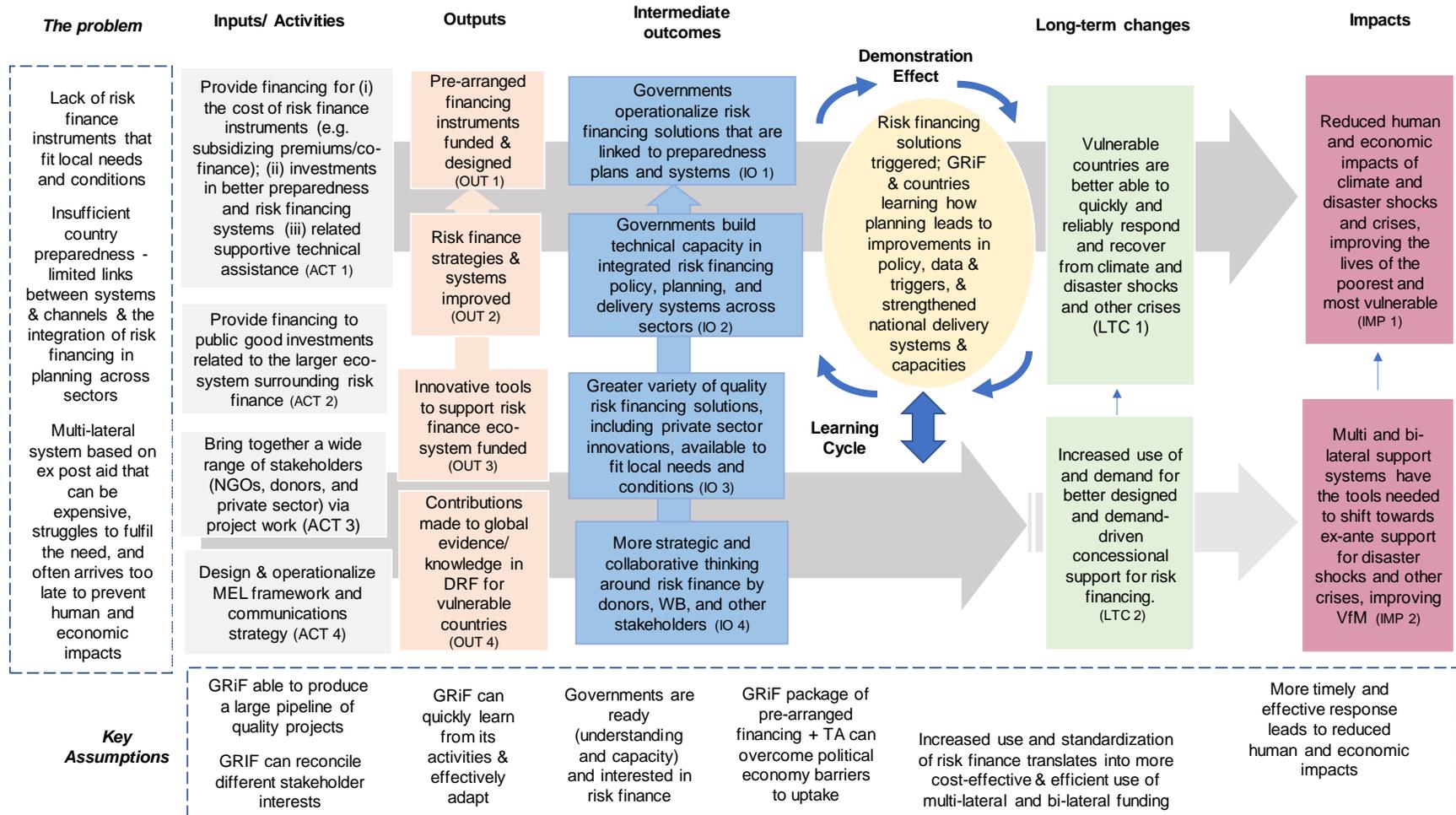
Then the TOC suggests that, GRiF, through its high-quality investments, will help catalyze the proliferation of a greater variety of quality risk financing solutions, including market-based solutions, that meet all types of contexts and conditions. Through the design of projects, GRiF staff will help bring together different types of organizations working in the humanitarian space (NGOs, private sector, government donors).

Additionally, through the operationalization of the MEL Framework and Communications Plan GRiF staff can also meaningfully contribute the global evidence base on DRF. By sharing GRiF learnings with the broader global community focused on risk finance, one would expect to see increasing innovation in the space, more strategic and collaborative thinking, and a convergence on best practices. In turn, the TOC postulates that this convergence will give rise to increased demand and use of concessional support for risk financing, ultimately leading to shift in multi-lateral support towards ex-ante solutions.

Embedded in this TOC and influencing both pathways is a longer-term continuous cycle of demonstration and learning that happens as pre-arranged financing instruments funded by GRiF investments activate due to disaster. As more of these pre-arranged financing mechanisms are triggered across different geographies and contexts, GRiF staff and stakeholders will be able to learn how and in what ways does risk planning and preparedness linked to risk finance solutions lead to improvements in DRF policy, data, and delivery systems.

Figure 2 provides a visual depiction of the GRiF Theory of Change.

Figure 2: GRiF Theory of Change



3. Results Framework and Project Reporting

3.1. Results Framework

The results framework serves as a practical tool to help the GRiF Secretariat keep track of trust fund performance against expected results as outlined in the Theory of Change¹⁶. It provides routine and current monitoring information and can be used for multiple purposes including:

- Planning and resource allocation
- Operational decision-making
- Reporting on program performance and impact to stakeholders
- Promoting a cycle of learning

Table 1 lays out a *set of possible* indicators that the GRiF MEL team may want to track overtime. These indicators are organized by result area from the TOC. Indicators that track GRiF activity and output results are primarily routine, quantitative, and easy to collect on a regular basis by GRiF staff. As one moves to tracking intermediate outcomes and longer-term changes and impact, the indicators become more complex, often requiring more specific and detailed definition. Indeed, many of the indicators in the longer-term changes or impacts will most likely be measured with evaluations. Suggested research studies or evaluation themes in these areas are captured in the results framework using the designation 'EVAL.'

The results framework is set up to reflect ownership or control over the results. For instance, the activity-level indicators are fully under control of the GRiF Secretariat and the indicators reflect this by looking predominantly at pipeline activities. All the activity-level indicators can be collected and collated by the GRiF Secretariat. The output indicators are also still largely under the control of GRiF's extended team—namely the WBG TTs. Many of these indicators will thus come from regular reporting by project teams. As one moves downstream on the TOC, most of the measures move outside of the direct control of GRiF. For example, GRiF has only limited influence on whether a government will decide to permanently allocate budget to risk finance instruments. Many of these measures will be captured via evaluation or research studies rather than through regular monitoring.

REVISED: After the first round of monitoring data collection, the GRiF Secretariat worked to fully specify the indicators which were originally proposed in the first version of the MEL Framework. During this review, some indicators were dropped, others were added, and yet others slightly altered. The reasons for these changes varied from reassessing the relevance of indicators to challenges in data collection and calculation. Such changes are a natural part of implementing a monitoring framework. The revised RF and definitions are found in Table 1 (see Annex 4 for a detailed specification).

¹⁶ A note on terminology, the indicator framework is also often referred to as the logframe. See <https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/evaluation-options/logframe>

Table 1: GRiF Results Framework

Result	Indicators
ACT_1: Provide financing for (i) the cost of risk finance instruments (e.g. subsidizing premiums/co-finance); (ii) investments in better preparedness and risk financing systems (iii) related supportive technical assistance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects in the GRiF portfolio (by project status as of the close of the fiscal year) 2. Total value (US\$) of GRiF portfolio (by project status as of the close of the fiscal year) 3. Number of portfolio projects (both scoping and project) awarded in the current fiscal year 4. Number and percentage of all scoping grants awarded over the life of GRiF that have since been awarded, remain in scoping, were deprioritized, were completed, and were dropped
ACT_2: Provide financing to public good investments related to the larger eco-system surrounding risk finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number and percentage of projects in the portfolio that fall under the public goods window (by project status, as of the close of the fiscal year) 6. Total value (US\$) of public goods portfolio and as a percentage of total portfolio (by project status, as of the close of the fiscal year) 7. Evaluation: Study that explores how these investments facilitate or strengthen existing or future country investments
ACT_3: Bring together a wide range of stakeholders (NGOs, donors, and private sector) via project work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Annual GRiF internal learning event held (Y/N) 9. Number of conferences/events where GRiF participates in a discussion/presentation 10. Number of GRiF research studies/evaluations produced (disaggregated by ongoing and completed)
OUT_1: Pre-arranged financing instruments funded & designed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Number of investments financed and under implementation (by scoping and project grant) as of the close of the fiscal year 12. Total value (US\$) of investments financed and under implementation as of the close of the fiscal year
OUT_2: Improvements to DRF strategies & systems developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Number and percentage of GRiF country and regional projects that report forward progress on project delivery, disaggregated by areas related to risk finance strengthening: (i) policy dialogue around risk finance, (ii) public financial management, (iii) support to risk finance legislation; (iv) strengthened delivery systems; and (v) improved access to data and information needed for instrument design 14. Number and percentage of GRiF-funded country and regional projects under implementation reporting forward progress on the design of the risk finance instrument
OUT_3: Innovative tools to support risk finance eco-system funded	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Evaluation: Study looking at the impact of GRiF-funded projects on private sector development 16. Number of countries (or World Bank projects) that are using the outputs from the public goods grants 17. Evaluation: Study looking at whether investments are meeting the quality principles outlined in their proposals (e.g., around sustainability, exit strategy, etc.).
OUT_4: Contributions made to global evidence/knowledge in DRF for vulnerable countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Number of downloads, views, and access for GRiF-related publications from World Bank, Financial Protection Forum, and InsuResilience websites

Result	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Number of GRiF publications disseminated (by publication type) 20. Number of stakeholders reached through GRiF Secretariat knowledge and communication activities 21. Number of stakeholders participating in GRiF Secretariat knowledge and learning events 22. Percentage of GRiF Secretariat knowledge and learning event participants who are satisfied and likely to refer a colleague
IO_1: Governments operationalize risk financing solutions that are linked to preparedness plans and systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Number and percentage of countries with pre-arranged financing instruments in place linked to GRiF funding 24. Total value (US\$) of pre-arranged financing in place as part of GRiF
IO_2: Governments build technical capacity in integrated risk financing policy, planning, and delivery systems across sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Evaluation: Countries that report improvements in DRF policy as a result of the support provided by GRiF^k 26. Evaluation: Study that captures examples of how capacity has been improved and how systems have been strengthened
IO_3: Greater variety of quality risk financing solutions available to fit local needs and conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Percentage of countries with GRiF projects that have other risk finance solutions in place or planned 28. Evaluation: Study that explores the strengths and weaknesses around current risk financing solutions focusing on whether GRiF engagement leads to greater variety of innovative and quality-focused solutions
IO_4: More strategic and collaborative thinking around risk finance by donors, WB, and other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Evaluation: Research study looking at cross-collaboration success stories across partners and stakeholders (e.g., via tools such as most Significant Change stories for African Risk Capacity [ARC], Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative [PCRAFI], development partners, microinsurance schemes, etc.)
LTC_1: Vulnerable countries are better able to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Number of GRiF-supported risk finance instruments/mechanisms mobilized/triggered. 31. Total value (US\$) of pre-arranged financing triggered as arranged through GRiF financing instruments 32. Number of people protected and expected to be protected by GRiF investments (placed vs. other statuses) (by gender, poverty level) 33. Evaluation: Study to explore which of the countries that took GRiF grants continue with pre-arranged financing mechanisms after grant support ends 34. Evaluation: Process evaluation assessing whether the disbursement, procurement, and delivery systems associated with the risk finance instrument worked as planned
LTC_2: Increased use of and demand for better designed and demand-driven concessional support for risk financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Total value of GRiF grants that are matched with counterpart financing 36. Evaluation: Evaluation that examines whether there is an increased demand for and supply of concessional support for risk financing instruments, looking at GRiF's contribution to this change
IMP_1: Reduced human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises, improving the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37. Evaluation: Impact studies that assess how and in what ways the GRiF solutions helped poor and vulnerable communities to recover more quickly

Result	Indicators
IMP_2: Multi and bi-lateral support systems have the tools needed to shift towards ex-ante support for disaster shocks and other crises, improving VfM	38. Evaluation: Study exploring how donors are collectively supporting larger and broader risk finance initiatives that are demand driven and effectively delivered

A next step will be for stakeholders to discuss, refine, and finalize this list of indicators. The MEL team should try to limit the number of regular reporting indicators to find balance between tracking the information needed to measure progress and over-burdening the individuals and teams responsible for data collection. We emphasize quality over quantity where the MEL team discusses the purpose, use and value of each indicator as a tool for measuring progress.

The full indicator framework (see Annex I for indicative example) lays out exactly how each indicator will be measured, where the information will come from, the frequency of collection, baseline values, and targets. Each of these components are described below:

- Description
- Calculation, including disaggregation
- Data source
- Periodicity (frequency of collection)
- Current value
- Target value (in x years)

Typically, when stakeholders agree on the final set of indicators, they also discuss these additional components to complete the framework.

3.2. GRiF Regular Reporting

We envision the GRiF Secretariat to carryout two types of regular reporting. The first involves regularly collecting data from the WBG country task teams (WBG TT). The second is to produce an annual report which will be generated from information collected from the task teams along with learnings from any research studies.

Reporting from the country WB TT to the GRiF Secretariat. As much as possible we want to emphasize proportionality, where the level of effort in collecting the information balances with the information requirements of the GRiF Secretariat. One suggestion is to ask each WB TT with a GRiF supported grant to submit a limited set of additional information for GRiF as part of the broader WBG reporting processes. WBG project reporting happens on an annual basis. Ideally for a monitoring system we recommend quarterly reporting. However, in this case, it may be that progress towards goals moves slowly so that annual reporting is adequate. In addition, the GRiF Secretariat does not want to over-burden the WBG TT’s with cumbersome reporting.

REVISED: In fiscal year 2020 we designed and disseminated two reporting formats to TTLs. One for country-based projects and one for global good projects. These forms were sent to TTLs via Google Forms, where they clicked on a link to complete the appropriate form. Table 2 below shows the different sections of the report and the metadata. The actual forms can be found in Annex 5.

Table 2: GRiF Project Reporting Metadata

Section	Metadata
Project Data <i>(this information can be pre-populated by the GRiF team)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Name • Project Type <i>(select from list)</i> • Type of GRiF support <i>(select from list)</i> • Perils Covered <i>(select from list)</i>
Deliverable Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this project on schedule in meeting GRiF related deliverables? (Y/N)
Improvements to DRFI Strategies and Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing forward progress on project delivery related to the following areas of risk finance strengthening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy dialogue around risk finance ○ Strengthening public financial management ○ Strengthening risk finance legislation ○ Strengthening delivery systems and operational procedures: ○ Data and information needed for instrument design • Assess in-country awareness/capacity-building activities undertaken related to risk transfer/risk retention instrument. What was done? What topics covered?
Risk Finance Instrument Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess country access to relevant risk models • Assess progress towards design of risk finance instrument • Assess progress towards government placement of risk finance instrument • Has the risk transfer product(s) undergone an external technical review?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter number of people who are (or will be) protected by this risk finance instrument, disaggregated by gender

GRiF Annual Report. The FY202 GRiF Annual report includes progress made towards key performance indicators as well as information being gleaned from studies and evaluations.

3.3. Links with InsuResilience Result Areas

It is useful to map out how the information collected from the WBG task teams feeds into the GRiF results framework which, in turn feeds, into the InsuResilience result areas. First it should be understood that the primary purpose of project reporting from the WBG TT is to help the GRiF Secretariat manage their portfolio programs to see how progress is unfolding and where there are challenges that need to be addressed or positive results to be shared. The project reporting is more detailed than what fits into the GRiF Results Framework which serves as a high-level status check that can be provided to stakeholders. In turn, the InsuResilience framework is at an even higher-level, so we do not expect all of the GRiF Results Framework indicators to merge directly into the those of InsuResilience.

Table 3: Links between GRiF Results Framework and InsuResilience

InsuResilience Result Area	GRiF Results Framework Linkage	Possible indicator links from project reporting
Number of people protected, and total risk covered by risk-finance and insurance arrangements.	IMP_1: Reduced human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises, improving the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable	No. of people protected by the risk finance instrument (disaggregated by poverty level and gender)
Number of countries with comprehensive disaster risk-finance strategies in place.	OUT_2: Improvements to DRF strategies & systems developed	No. and Pct. of countries that report improvements in DRF policy as a result the support provided by GRiF
Number of countries adopting CDRFI solutions integrated within comprehensive risk management systems.	OUT_2: Improvements to DRF strategies & systems developed	Assessing forward progress on project delivery related to the following areas of risk finance strengthening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy dialogue around risk finance ○ Strengthening public financial management ○ Strengthening risk finance legislation ○ Strengthening delivery systems and operational procedures: ○ Data and information needed for instrument design
Increased cost-effectiveness/value for money of risk-finance and insurance arrangements.	IMP_2: Multi and bi-lateral support systems have the tools needed to shift towards ex-ante support for disaster shocks and other crises, improving VfM	N/A - will be measured through studies and evaluations not project monitoring
Development/ human impact of these risk-finance and insurance arrangements through increased resilience to disasters.	IMP_1: Reduced human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises, improving the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable	N/A - will be measured through studies and evaluations not project monitoring WB gender innovation lab collaboration
Increase in evidence relating to the most effective and most cost-efficient climate CDRFI solutions.	OUT_4: Contributions made to global evidence/knowledge in DRF for vulnerable countries	N/A - will be measured through studies and evaluations not project monitoring

4. Evaluation Framework

4.1. Evaluation Approach

We propose using **Contribution Analysis (CA)** as the evaluation approach and the analytical framework through which to capture, analyze, and build the evidence base risk finance. Contribution Analysis offers

a methodical step-by-step way for stakeholders (managers, researchers, and policymakers) make inferences about the contribution their program has made (or is currently making) to observed results.¹⁷

In complex programs such as GRiF, with many moving parts, questions of attribution (to what extent are the observed results due to GRiF activities) are difficult to answer using traditional (and more rigid) experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation designs.¹⁸ Contribution Analysis allows the flexibility to use multiple methods, tools, and processes to explore questions of attribution while also providing a structured method of analysis to ensure the generation of robust evidence. CA argues that causality - or how GRiF investments and activities influence observed results -- can be inferred from the following line of reasoning and the concurrent step-by-step construction of evidence¹⁹:

- The GRiF program is based on a cogent and rational theory of change which has been agreed upon by key stakeholders;
- There is evidence that GRiF activities have been or are being implemented;
- The expected results as outlined in the TOC have occurred and are verified by evidence;
- Other factors that influence the program were assessed and their contribution to observed results are recognized.

Using this line of reasoning we can effectively build the evidence base around the causal mechanisms in the TOC. The data generated by the monitoring framework and the evidence generated from each research study or evaluation will both feed into the CA to provide the building blocks or emergent story on how GRiF investments contribute to its expected results.

The construction of this evidence base involves several steps which are briefly described below.

4.1.1. Mapping the Evidence to the TOC

Each study or evaluation will generate its own separate report and body of evidence. CA is agnostic to the type of evidence that is collected – it could be a case study, a randomized control trial (RCT) survey, or a series of focus group discussions (FGDs). Post- study, the GRiF MEL team would distill the findings, mapping the salient points back to the theory of change. Table 4, provides an indicative example of how this might be done for one GRiF Activity. The table keeps track of the result, the source of the evidence, the areas of progress and challenges to progress (which may indicate that key assumptions are not holding). The areas of progress and challenges to progress should be linked to actual examples to ensure the evidence is robust. This matrix of evidence will be maintained and updated overtime.

Table 4: GRiF TOC Evidence Mapping – indicative example

Code	TOC Result	Evidence Source	Areas of progress	Challenges to Progress
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¹⁷ For more information on Contribution Analysis, (CA): Mayne J (2008) *Contribution Analysis: An Approach to Exploring Cause and Effect*. ILAC Brief No. 16: Rome: The Institutional Learning and Change Initiative. URL: http://www.cgiar-ilac.org/files/publications/briefs/ILAC_Brief16_Contribution_Analysis.pdf. Alternatively, go to the [BetterEvaluation](#) website on CA

¹⁸ Include citation

¹⁹ Cite Patton

ACT_1	ACT_1: Provide financing for (i) the cost of risk finance instruments (e.g. subsidizing premiums/co-finance); (ii) investments in better preparedness and risk financing systems (iii) related supportive technical assistance.	Monitoring data	*10 funded investments in Y2 *3 Y2 investments on track with deliverables	*limited reach to LDCs
		Process Evaluation 20xx	*Effective communication between GRiF and WB TT in promoting GRiF grants [<i>insert quotation or example</i>] *improved communication between stakeholders [<i>insert example</i>]	*GRiF technical team not meeting frequently enough to be effective [<i>insert example</i>]

4.1.2. Developing Contribution or Evidence Stories

The next step in the construction of evidence is the creation of the contribution stories. On an annual basis, we propose that GRiF MEL team review the matrix of evidence and develop (or in future years build upon) a *contribution story* for each result.²⁰ The contribution story describes specifically how GRiF contributed to a given result. Since, in the early years of GRiF, we don't expect intermediate and longer-term results to have fully materialized, we use the term *evidence story* rather than contribution story. The evidence stories serve to test the links in the theory of change to determine whether the logic holds together.

The identification of progress and challenges towards the result present a practical way to examine assumptions and explore influencing factors and alternative explanations. If the evidence stories mostly support the TOC results, one can expect to see intermediate and longer-term outcomes and impacts to emerge. If, however, the evidence stories identify many barriers to achieving early results in the TOC, it is an indicator that GRiF may need to revisit the TOC.

Each evidence story includes a summary statement summarizing current state of the result and the key pieces of evidence that support and challenge that evidence story. See Table 5 for an example of the possible structure of an evidence story.

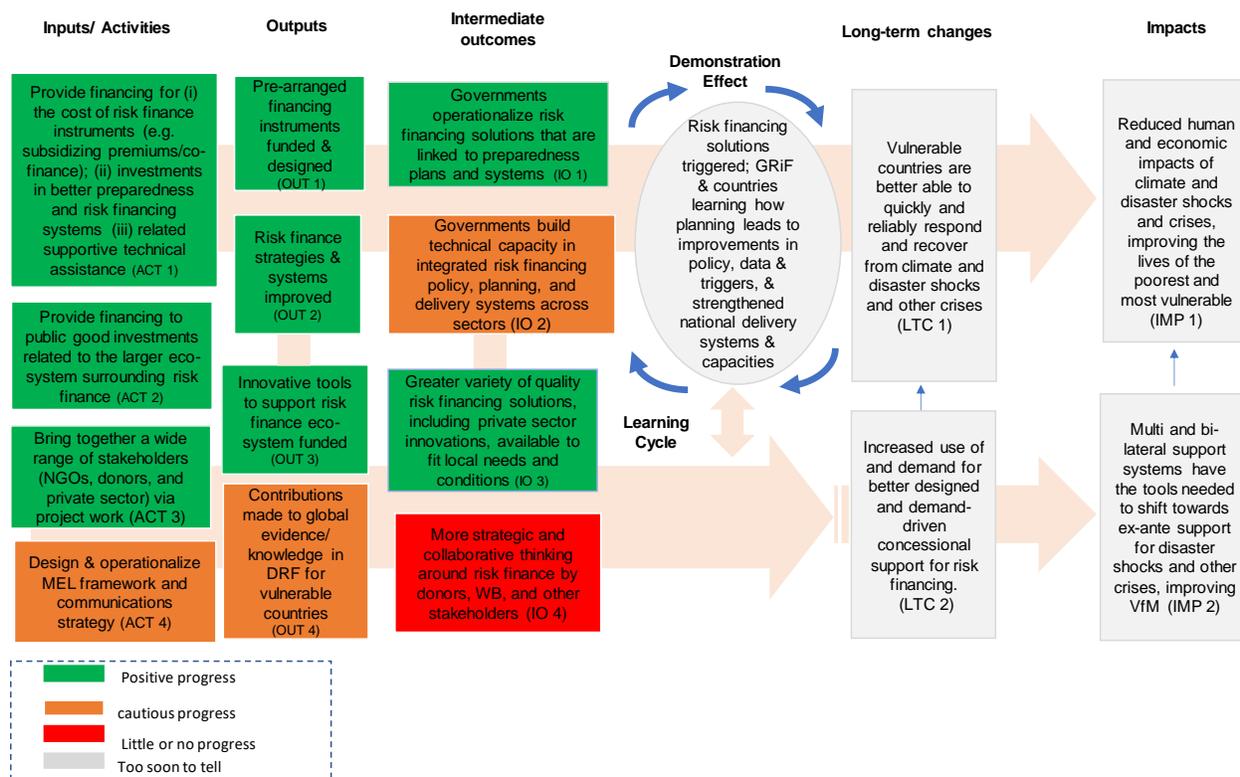
Table 5: Structure for an evidence story

Result	ACT_1: Provide financing for (i) the cost of risk finance instruments (e.g. subsidizing premiums/co-finance); (ii) investments in better preparedness and risk financing systems (iii) related supportive technical assistance.
Summary	[<i>insert here MEL team assessment of the result, based on a discussion of the progress and challenges</i>]
Progress	[<i>Insert here key evidence that points toward progress</i>]
Challenges	[<i>Insert here key evidence that points towards challenges</i>]

²⁰ This step is highly dependent on the pace of assessment and could happen every two years.

Based on these result stories, the GRiF MEL team can use a RAG rating system, assigning ‘red’, ‘amber’ or ‘green’ ratings to each of the results in the TOC. A RAG rating system provides the GRiF MEL team an easy and effective way to communicate to stakeholders the extent of GRiF progress along the TOC. A green rating would indicate positive progress; an amber rating some progress, but also some critical challenges; and a red rating little or no progress along a causal pathway. These RAG ratings can then be overlaid on the GRiF theory of change diagram to produce a visual image of progress that is easy for stakeholders to understand. Figure 3 provides an indicative example of how the evidence compiled from various evaluations might translate into a visual RAG rating on the TOC. In this indicative example, the evidence demonstrates that GRiF is making positive progress in most of its activities and outputs; but is struggling with Activity 4: Design of a MEL Framework and Communications Strategy. It is then easy to see how these early struggles lead to issues further along the TOC causal results change. In this example, since it is early in the life of GRiF, the latter results are greyed out – indicating that it is too early to have any substantial evidence of GRiF contributions.

Figure 3: Indicative example of progress along the GRiF TOC



4.1.3. Using the Evidence Stories for Adaptive Management

The last step of this iterative process involves bringing together key stakeholders to discuss GRiF progress and challenges. The purpose of these regular workshops – herein envisioned as annual learning events - is to actively discuss how, practically findings can be internalized and translated into improved GRiF Operations.

By regularly going through these steps, GRiF can develop and maintain rich and empirically supported evidence base as to what works, what doesn't work, and why.

4.1.4. Utilization-focused evaluation

Contribution Analysis as an approach is method and tool agnostic, allowing for the greatest flexibility in selecting the methods needed to answer the question at hand. This flexibility is important in that we expect the demand for research and evaluation to be driven internally by stakeholders. Thus, we have designed the system to also be **utilization-focused**, emphasizing the needs of the organization (or stakeholders) as they arise. The two key drivers of utilization-focused research are first, that the intended users of research findings (GRiF stakeholders) are engaged in the decision-making around the design of each study; and, second, that the purpose or intended use of a given piece of research guides how the study is designed and implemented.²¹ Research, including formal evaluations, will be planned and carried out in a demand-driven way, ensuring findings both inform decision-making and contribute to the evidence base on risk finance. Box 1 describes utilization-focused questions to ask to ensure the appropriate purpose and use of research.

Box 1: Utilization-focused questions for discussion when defining research (or evaluation) purpose and use

- What decisions, if any, would the research findings be expected to inform? What might GRiF expect to do differently as the result of these research findings?
- When are research-relevant decisions to be made? When must research findings be available to be timely and influential?
- What information is needed as a priority to inform decisions?
- Who will use the research findings? Who has the willingness, authority and ability to ensure learnings from the research process and findings are used?

To implement a utilization-focused approach to research and evaluation, we propose the design and execution of a rolling research and evaluation plan along with a defined process for regularly updating this plan (see section 4.3 for more details).

4.2. Evaluation Questions

Within the proposed evaluation approach, the evaluation questions serve to guide the selection of different types of research to undertake.

The GRiF Evaluation Framework is based on five key evaluation questions that loosely cover the different aspects of the TOC. Figure 4 below visually depicts these linkages. The first evaluation question addresses GRiF's operational and governance mechanisms, focusing on the successful delivery of GRiF activities and outputs. The next two questions cover the pathway one of the TOC, exploring how GRiF investments support vulnerable country response to disasters, shocks and other crises. The final two questions address

²¹ For more information on Utilization-focused evaluation (UFE): Patton, Michael Quinn (2008) *Utilization-Focused Evaluation: 4th edition*. Thousand Oaks, Ca: Sage Publications. Alternatively, go to the [BetterEvaluation](#) website's page on UFE.

pathway two of the TOC and examine how GRiF investments contribute towards shifting global disaster risk planning towards ex ante approaches.

Figure 4: GRiF evaluation questions and the GRiF Theory of Change



Each of the five main evaluation questions has up to four sub-questions. These sub-questions serve two key purposes. First, they help the evaluator trace the linkages in results across the theory of change from intermediate outcomes to longer-term changes and impacts. Take, for example, EQ2: *Has GRiF funding contributed to the ability of vulnerable countries to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises? How and in what ways?* The first two sub-questions address intermediate outcomes, looking at barriers’ governments face in the uptake of GRiF instruments and at improvements in government technical capacity. The third question looks further down the causal chain to explore how country risk planning and response delivery systems have changed as a result of GRiF investments.

A second purpose of these sub-questions is to ensure the evaluator is addressing the Development Assistance Criteria (DAC) as they relate to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability²².

Table 6 below documents how each of these questions relate to different linkages in the TOC and to the DAC. This table can help the evaluator understand in broad terms when different types of questions can be answered. For an expanded list of detailed questions see Annex 2

Table 6: Mapping GRiF Evaluation questions to the TOC and DAC criteria

Note: will complete DAC criteria and links to TOC once evaluation questions agreed

²² Insert citation

#	Evaluation question	DAC Criteria	Links to the TOC
EQ1: To what extent does the GRiF model (role, governance, operations, financing structure) support the delivery of GRiF outputs?			
	How has the GRiF funding strategy (which projects to invest in) changed overtime? Why?		
	How have the operations of GRiF changed overtime to meet evolving demands/needs of the program?		
	How has the GRiF governance structure changed overtime to meet evolving demands/needs of different stakeholders?		
	Has GRiF effectively managed learning from projects and incorporated these learnings into programme adaptation?		
EQ2: Has GRiF funding contributed to the ability of vulnerable countries to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises? How and in what ways?			
	What are the key barriers that prevent governments from operationalizing risk finance solutions?		
	Has GRiF support improved the technical capacity of governments in integrated risk financing policy, planning, and delivery? How and in what ways?		
	Has GRiF funding contributed to the ability of vulnerable countries to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises? How and in what ways?		
	Is there evidence to demonstrate that GRiF projects are a good value for money?		
EQ3: Have GRiF investments led to a reduction in the human and economic vulnerabilities of climate and disaster shocks and crises? How and in what ways?			
	What evidence is there to suggest GRiF funded projects have contributed to the protection of livelihoods and food security, and prevented asset loss?		
	How and in what ways have GRiF investments affected different population groups (e.g. men, women, elderly, youth, ethnic, urban/rural)?		
EQ4: Have GRiF investments led to increases in the use of and demand for well-designed risk financing instruments? How and in what ways?			
	How and in what ways have GRiF funds supported the broader risk financing eco-system? Can we point to ways in which this funding has strengthened in-country programs?		
	How and in what ways is GRiF shifting the conversation around the demand for and use of well-designed concessional support for risk finance? If so, in which direction? Is there evidence to suggest that GRiF is helping to create better quality standards around risk finance projects, how they are designed, and is being funded?		
EQ: 5 Is there evidence of a growing shift towards ex ante support for disaster shocks and crises? How and in what ways has the GRiF contributed to this shift?			
	How do different subsidy levels effect risk finance sustainability? Where and when does it make sense to have a higher/lower subsidy for a greater/less amount of		

#	Evaluation question	DAC Criteria	Links to the TOC
	time? This will provide donors with a better understanding of VfM whereby pre-arranged financing (assumed to be cheaper) can work to replace ex post humanitarian aid.		
	What happens after GRiF support ends? Do governments continue to fund the pre-arranged financing instrument? Why or why not?		

4.3. Research and Evaluation Plan

The needs and requirements for research and evaluation may change over the life of the trust fund. To address these evolving requirements, we propose implementing a rolling research and evaluation plan. A rolling research and evaluation plan ensures that proposed studies are linked to the priorities of stakeholders. It can include all types of research and evaluation activities – the key is linking the timing of any given activity to the needs and requirements of stakeholders.

In the following sections, we first outline the process of how a rolling evaluation plan can be managed. Next, we describe some suggested research studies that can be done, with estimated timing of when they might be most relevant.

4.3.1. Rolling Research and Evaluation Process

As part of a utilization-focused approach to research and evaluation, managing a rolling evaluation process will allow the GRiF Secretariat to commission or undertake research that fits the needs of the of the Trust Fund. The actual timing of individual studies should be aligned with GRiF decision-making processes. Furthermore, different types of studies should be aligned with the scope and complexity of the research questions as well as the availability of resources. To keep research fresh, relevant, and dynamic, we suggest the following process:

1. GRiF Secretariat to identify stakeholders to be part of a MEL working group. The group should be no more than 5-7 stakeholders and could potentially include members of the GRiF secretariat, Program Alliance partners, and donors.
2. GRiF MEL Lead to periodically review the GRiF Research and Evaluation Plan and add any additional research needs and requests. Such requests may originate from the Secretariat, Technical Committee, Steering Committee, Program Alliance partners or other stakeholders.
3. Bi-annually, MEL Lead schedules meeting with MEL working group to review the plan. In this meeting the group should discuss current, upcoming, and proposed research priorities. The group should also identify the resources needed and potential sources of funds to undertake the prioritized research. Box 2 suggests criteria that can help the team prioritize the focus of future research and evaluation.

Box 2: Utilization-focused questions for discussion when defining research (or evaluation) purpose and use

Utility: To what extent will the findings feed into decision making or program improvement?

Evidence base: Does the evaluation address a key evidence gap? Is there need for additional evidence or does sufficient evidence already exist?

Strategic importance in terms of funding: How important is this research in terms of the funding that it absorbs?

Strategic importance in terms of objectives: How important is the research in terms of contributing to the GRiF objectives?

Evaluability: How feasible is it to evaluate a given research question? Is information available and accessible within a given amount of resourcing?

Timeliness: Can the research be conducted in time for the findings to be useful for decision making and action? Have GRiF activities been implemented for a sufficient time period to be able to answer the research questions?

4. MEL Lead to update plan, verify resourcing and develop a Terms of Reference for the proposed research.

In a complex and evolving program like the GRiF Trust Fund that will unfold over multiple years, there are good reasons to regularly revisit a research and evaluation plan; namely because unexpected events may occur that re-order research priorities. Below are some examples of what may trigger a previously unplanned research study or evaluation²³.

- A key management decision is required, but there is inadequate information to make it;
- GRiF monitoring framework indicates an unexpected result (positive or negative) that should be explained;
- Beneficiary, partner, or other informed feedback, suggests that there are implementation problems, unmet needs, or unintended consequences;
- Issues of sustainability, cost-effectiveness, or relevance arise;
- The validity of the GRiF TOC or critical assumptions is questioned, for example, due to unanticipated changes in the host country environment.

4.1.1. Rolling Evaluation Plan

The rolling evaluation plan in this section is guided by the evaluation questions outlined in the previous section. The evaluation plan should include key components of the type of evaluation you propose to conduct. These features are outlined in Box 3.

Box 3: Key features of any proposed research

- **Study title.**

²³ Adapted from USAID's Learning Lab: [Learning Agenda](#)

- **Description/justification or rationale for the research.** A brief description of the proposed research, why it is needed now and how it fits into the broader analytical framework of GRiF and the GRiF TOC. Could include key questions to be explored.
- **Approach and methodology.** High-level description of proposed study design and the techniques to be used for data collection and analysis;
- **Ownership and governance.** Indication of who will manage the research
- **Proposed Timing**
- **Proposed budget:** including potential sources of funding

Table 7 provides some examples of what might be included on the GRiF Research and Evaluation plan. As a next step, key stakeholders should discuss and fill in the plan with other research demands.

Table 7 Proposed GRiF Research and Evaluation Plan

Title	Description/ Rationale
GRiF governance & operations study	<p><i>Description:</i> Examine efficiency and effectiveness of GRiF structures of governance and operations. Exploring (i) how GRiF Secretariat engages works with WB TT; (ii) GRiF engagement with donors and other stakeholders; (iii) how well WB TT understand and articulate GRiF value proposition; (iv) how country governments know about/satisfied with GRiF opportunities</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> focuses on EQ1; TOC outlines existing challenges to governance and operations</p>
Study: tracking how well the principles-based approach worked	Do a study looking at the first set of GRiF grants to see how well they follow and implement the principles outlined in their proposals: These principles help define what the GRiF considers to be a well-designed, quality project and include: (a) priority given to the poorest and most vulnerable countries; (b) sound articulation of a sustainability and exit strategy; (c) country ownership and readiness; (d) financial solutions are part of a comprehensive integrated strategy; (e) the design of the process/project is participatory; and that (f)the financial solution is linked to broader plans focused on preparedness, resilience;
Capacity study: government improvements	Explore mechanisms through which GRiF investments have contributed to improved government (i) policies on financial planning for disasters; (ii) improved governance – more discipline around how and when disaster funds are used vs other types of funds; (iii) increase capacity of people in government to make them better decision-makers ; (iv) establishment of people/systems/teams in place to manage pre/post disaster
Impact Assessment: Assess the value of the GRiF approach	Design a study that looks at whether and how the GRiF approach (a packaged large grant combined with technical assistance integrates into sectoral projects) helps advance financial protection planning, does it increase financial preparedness?

Title	Description/ Rationale
Impact Assessment: how GRiF-funded pre-arranged financing mechanisms work post-disaster	Explore the flow of pre-arranged funding after a disaster. Evaluate whether (i) financing arrived quickly and rapidly flowed through national systems; (ii) delivery systems worked as planned; (iii) procurement and supply channels operated efficiently and effectively; (iv) government satisfaction with flow
Study: capturing value of concessional support for risk financing instruments supported by GRiF	In countries with GRiF grants, identify which countries are allocating a portion of its broader concessional funding towards financing these risk instruments – looking at the question of sustainability. We thought we could also try to look at national budgets to see whether there is regular support to risk financing and maybe how much of this is provided by donors. Not sure (i) whether its feasible to get this info; (ii) whether it is important to GRiF.
Lessons Learned Evaluation	Explore lessons learned by countries GRiF financing who adopt a risk-layered approach (bringing together multiple financial instruments in a single strategy)

5. Learning Plan

The learning plan articulates a process of how monitoring, research, and evaluation findings will be used by the GRiF Secretariat and other GRiF stakeholders. While one important use of MEL evidence is for accountability to donors, the information generated from the MEL system should also be used to inform decision-making, make course corrections, and build stronger future programming. The best way to achieve these results is to link findings to learning priorities. This effort involves timing MEL activities in such a way as to ensure that GRiF stakeholders have the information they need to make critical decisions. In this way the learning plan and research and evaluation plan are linked. Box 4 lists some questions to ask to ensure program learning is taking place.

Box 4: Key questions to assess whether program learning is happening

- What are the results from key evaluations? What are they telling us?
- Are the GRiF's causal mechanisms working as planned? If not, how does the program need to adapt?
- What are the organizational constraints to adaptation?

We envision several channels of learning:

Internal Learning Workshops. Annual one-day workshops that bring together members of the GRiF Secretariat, WB Task Team leaders who are actively implementing GRiF investments or who are just

getting started, and members of the GRiF technical committee who have sector expertise. The purpose would be for:

- To share success stories of what is working well and why
- To share challenges and discuss possible ways to address these challenges in the future
- To discuss recent GRiF research and evaluation findings (via the contribution analysis framework)

The GRiF MEL Lead will keep track of recommendations and actions emerging from these internal workshops to ensure there is programmatic uptake year on year.

External stakeholder workshops. The InsuResilience Global Partnership Secretariat plans to conduct shared learning workshops across partners to promote evidenced-based program learning. At these events, as a partner, the GRiF Secretariat and/or MEL team should share findings and lessons learned emerging from GRiF MEL systems.

Conference attendance: We recommend that each year the MEL Lead, in collaboration with the GRiF Secretariat target a few conferences where GRiF staff attends and shares GRiF learnings. An initial list of possible options are listed below.

- [Understanding Risk](#), Singapore, November 2020

Communications channels. Work with the GRiF communications team to develop learning pieces that can be disseminated more broadly to the public through different communications channels. These could include policy briefs that provide research findings and lessons learned in a short accessible format;

ANNEX 1: EXAMPLE OF INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Code	Result	Ind #	Indicator description	Unit of measure	Calculation	Means of verification	Frequency	Baseline	Target-YR 2	Target-YR 3
ACT_1	ACT_1: Provide financing for (i) the cost of risk finance instruments (e.g. subsidizing premiums/co-finance); (ii) investments in better preparedness and risk financing systems (iii) related supportive technical assistance.	1	No. of projects in the GRiF pipeline (disaggregated by region/country/instrument type/hazard/sector)	Number	Sum	GRiF Secretariat Records	Annual			
		2	Pct. of projects in GRiF pipeline that focus on region/country/IDA status/Instrument type/type of shock	Number	(disaggregation)/Total # of projects in pipeline	GRiF Secretariat Records	Annual			
		3	Total value (USD) of GRiF pipeline	Number	Sum of total dollar value of all pipeline projects	GRiF Secretariat Records	Annual			
		4	QUAL: rubric that measures quality of the pipeline based on criteria outlined in GRiF manual							
		5	Conversion rate: Pct. of pipeline projects converted into GRiF grants (disaggregated by reason							

ANNEX 2: EVALUATION QUESTIONS – FULL LIST

GRIF OPERATIONS AND GOVERNANCE

EQ1: To what extent does the GRiF model (role, governance, operations, financing structure) support the delivery of GRiF outputs?

- How has the GRiF funding strategy (which projects to invest in) changed overtime? Why?
 - Have the efforts of the GRiF team lead to a robust pipeline of projects?
 - What are the key challenges the GRiF has faced in developing a pipeline of projects?
 - Is GRiF funding supporting countries in line with its stated objective and funding strategy?
- How have the operations of GRiF changed overtime to meet evolving demands/needs of the program?
 - Do WBG TTs understand and promote GRiF financing? How and in what ways?
 - What are the key challenges GRiF has faced during the implementation stage of projects?
- How has the GRiF governance structure changed overtime to meet evolving demands/needs of different stakeholders?
 - Is the GRiF Governance structure effective/efficient/supportive of the GRiF program needs. How/how not.
 - How and in what ways has GRiF worked to reconcile the interests of different stakeholders?
 - Do stakeholders value GRiF and its supported technical assistance? Why?
- Has GRiF effectively managed learning from projects and incorporated these learnings into programme adaptation?

- Has GRiF's MEL framework and learning plan captured relevant lessons and support practical adjustments to the program?
- Is GRiF's iterative cycle of learning capturing lessons from various country implementations, leading to future improvements in project implementation?

PATHWAY 1: SUPPORTING VULNERABLE COUNTRIES' RESPONSES TO DISASTERS

EQ2: Has GRiF funding contributed to the ability of vulnerable countries to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises? How and in what ways?

- What are the key barriers that prevent governments from operationalizing risk finance solutions?
 - How has GRiF worked to overcome these barriers? Are there certain solutions that work best in different contexts?
 - What evidence is there to suggest that the combination of GRiF financing and TA support has led to the institutionalization of risk financing planning??
- Has GRiF support improved the technical capacity of governments in integrated risk financing policy, planning, and delivery? How and in what ways?
- Has GRiF funding contributed to the ability of vulnerable countries to quickly and reliably respond and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises? How and in what ways?
 - What contextual factors enabled / prevented the timely delivery of GRiF-supported responses? Did the disbursement work as planned? Did the procurement and supply channels work as planned? Did the delivery systems work as planned? Did the delivery mechanisms work as planned? Why or why not?
- Is there evidence to demonstrate that GRiF projects are a good value for money?

EQ3: Have GRiF investments led to a reduction in the human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises? How and in what ways?

- What evidence is there to suggest GRiF funded projects have contributed to the protection of livelihoods and food security, and prevented asset loss?
- How and in what ways have GRiF investments affected different population groups (e.g. men, women, elderly, youth, ethnic, urban/rural)?

PATHWAY 2: SHIFTING GLOBAL DISASTER RISK PLANNING TOWARDS EX ANTE APPROACHES

EQ4: Have GRiF investments led to increases in the use of and demand for well-designed risk financing instruments? How and in what ways?

- How and in what ways have GRiF funds supported the broader risk financing eco-system? Can we point to ways in which this funding has strengthened in-country programs?
 - How and in what ways have GRiF funds led to the design of innovative financing instruments?
 - Is there evidence to suggest that GRiF has contributed to an increase in the availability of demand-driven quality risk financing solutions?
- How and in what ways is GRiF shifting the conversation around the demand for and use of well-designed concessional support for risk finance? If so, in which direction?
 - How and in what ways has GRiF funding led to more strategic and collaborative work in risk finance by donors, WB, and other stakeholders?
- Is there evidence to suggest that GRiF is helping to create better quality standards around risk finance projects, how they are designed, and is being funded?

EQ: 5 Is there evidence of a growing shift towards ex ante support for disaster shocks and crises? How and in what ways has the GRiF contributed to this shift? (Sustainability)

- How do different subsidy levels effect risk finance sustainability? Where and when does it make sense to have a higher/lower subsidy for a greater/less amount of time? This will provide donors with a better understanding of VfM whereby pre-arranged financing (assumed to be cheaper) can work to replace ex post humanitarian aid.
- What happens after GRiF support ends? Do governments continue to fund the pre-arranged financing instrument? Why or why not?

ANNEX 3: Example Statement of Work for commissioning research

From the USAID Learning Lab: [Evaluation SOW Template](#). This just provides the outline, for more details on how to complete each section go [here](#).

STATEMENT OF WORK

[Type of evaluation, e.g., performance or impact evaluation]

OF

[Name of strategy/project/activity]

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

SUMMARY INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

- A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM AND CONTEXT
- B. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED AND THEORY OF CHANGE
- C. PROJECT OR ACTIVITY MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) PLAN

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

DELIVERABLES AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Evaluation Work Plan: **Recommended**
2. Evaluation Design: **Required**
3. In-briefing: **Optional**
4. Inception Report: **Optional**
5. Mid-term Briefing and Interim Meetings: **Optional**
6. Final Exit Briefing: **Optional**

ANNEX 4: Full GRIF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
Activity_1: Provide financing for (i) the cost of risk finance instruments (e.g., subsidizing premiums/cofinance); (ii) investments in better preparedness and risk financing systems; and (iii) related supportive technical assistance			
1	Number of projects in the GRiF portfolio (by project status as of the close of the fiscal year)	Updated portfolio tracker	<p>Portfolio is defined to include projects that are awarded, in scoping, in other pipeline, deprioritized, and completed at the close of the fiscal year. These are defined as follows. Awarded: full projects that have been awarded based on Steering Committee approval. Scoping: projects that have received a scoping grant according to an award letter and were still prioritized as part of the pipeline AND projects that were carrying out scoping activities even if they had not received a scoping grant. Other pipeline: other projects that are considered to be in the pipeline but have not yet begun scoping activities. Deprioritized: Projects that were previously approved for scoping but have been deprioritized for various reasons and will remain unawarded; these projects could be brought back into the pipeline should there be changes in the government dialogue and should any of the projects in the overall pipeline slip. Completed: projects that have been concluded. The portfolio does not include dropped projects that were planned or started but removed from the portfolio for various reasons.</p> <p>Projects are disaggregated by region, FCV (fragility, conflict, and violence) status, instrument type, type of GRiF grant, peril, sector, and COVID-19 status</p>
2	Total value (US\$) of GRiF portfolio (by project status as of the close of the fiscal year)	Updated portfolio tracker	Calculates the total dollar value of both scoping grants and full project grants for projects with grant status of <i>awarded</i> , <i>scoping under way</i> , <i>other pipeline</i> , <i>deprioritized</i> , or <i>completed</i> . The amount does not include the value of potential full project grants whose size has yet to be determined
3	Number of portfolio projects (both scoping and project) awarded in the current fiscal year	Updated portfolio tracker	Calculates the total number of projects that moved from a grant status of <i>pipeline</i> to <i>awarded</i> or <i>scoping under way</i> in the current fiscal year.

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
4	Number and percentage of all scoping grants awarded over the life of GRiF that have since been awarded, remain in scoping, were deprioritized, were completed, and were dropped	Updated portfolio tracker	Calculates the total number of projects where there is a value in <i>scoping grant requested</i> and where the grant status is <i>awarded</i> , <i>scoping under way</i> , <i>deprioritized</i> , or <i>dropped</i> . Percent is calculated by dividing this number by the number of projects where there is a value in <i>scoping grant requested</i> .
Activity_2: Provide financing to public good investments related to the larger ecosystem surrounding risk finance			
5	Number and percentage of projects in the portfolio that fall under the public goods window (by project status, as of the close of the fiscal year)	Portfolio tracker	This indicator is a subset of indicator #1.
6	Total value (US\$) of public goods portfolio and as a percentage of total portfolio (by project status, as of the close of the fiscal year)	Portfolio tracker	This indicator is a subset of indicator #2.
7	Evaluation: Study that explores how these investments facilitate or strengthen existing or future country investments	Evaluation	
Activity_3: Bring together a wide range of stakeholders (NGOs, donors, and private sector) via project work			
8	Annual GRiF internal learning event held (Y/N)	Internal knowledge	This information will be collected through an interview with the GRiF Secretariat.
9	Number of conferences/events where GRiF participates in a discussion/presentation	Internal knowledge	This information will be collected through an interview with the GRiF Secretariat.
10	Number of GRiF research studies/evaluations produced (disaggregated by ongoing and completed)	Internal knowledge	This information will be collected through an interview with the GRiF Secretariat.
Output_1: Pre-arranged financing instruments funded & designed			
11	Number of investments financed and under implementation (by scoping and project grant) as of the close of the fiscal year	Updated portfolio tracker	Calculates the total number of projects with a grant status of <i>awarded</i> , <i>scoping under way</i> , or <i>closed</i> .
12	Total value (US\$) of investments financed and under implementation as of the close of the fiscal year	Updated portfolio tracker	For projects where grant status is <i>awarded</i> or <i>closed</i> , calculates the total value of <i>grant size</i> + <i>scoping grant requested</i> . For projects with a grant status of <i>scoping under way</i> , calculates the total value of <i>scoping grant requested</i> .
Output_2: Improvements to DRF strategies & systems developed			

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
13	Number and percentage of GRiF country and regional projects that report forward progress on project delivery, disaggregated by areas related to risk finance strengthening: (i) policy dialogue around risk finance, (ii) public financial management, (iii) support to risk finance legislation; (iv) strengthened delivery systems; and (v) improved access to data and information needed for instrument design ^h	Reporting template Q2	For projects where grant status is <i>awarded</i> or <i>in scoping</i> for each area under consideration, calculates the total number of projects where the task team leader (TTL) reports either <i>substantial progress</i> or <i>some progress</i> . Percentage calculation excludes <i>not applicable</i> responses. Excludes public goods projects.
14	Number and percentage of GRiF-funded country and regional projects under implementation reporting forward progress on the design of the risk finance instrument	Reporting template Q5	Calculates the total number of projects currently under implementation (where current status is <i>approved</i> and where the TTL reports that design of the instrument is either <i>completed</i> , <i>under review</i> , or <i>< 1 year away</i>). Percentage calculation excludes <i>not applicable</i> responses. Excludes public goods projects.
Output_3: Innovative tools to support risk finance ecosystem funded			
15	Evaluation: Study looking at the impact of GRiF-funded projects on private sector development	Evaluation	
16	Number of countries (or World Bank projects) that are using the outputs from the public goods grants	Global goods reporting template Q5	For projects where <i>has project been piloted is completed</i> or <i>under way</i> , number of countries where project has been piloted is calculated in 5b.
17	Evaluation: Study looking at whether investments are meeting the quality principles outlined in their proposals (e.g., around sustainability, exit strategy, etc.).	Evaluation	
Output_4: Contributions made to global evidence/knowledge in DRF for vulnerable countries			
18	Number of downloads, views, and access for GRiF-related publications from World Bank, Financial Protection Forum, and InsuResilience websites	Website data	This information will be extracted from the GRiF website, World Bank intranet, and Financial Protection Forum and requested from InsuResilience.
19	Number of GRiF publications disseminated (by publication type)	Website data	This information will be extracted from the GRiF website and World Bank intranet (where number of uploads to World Bank website each fiscal year and over the life of the project is tracked).
20	Number of stakeholders reached through GRiF Secretariat knowledge and communication activities	Communications monitoring	Number of newsletter recipients.

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
21	Number of stakeholders participating in GRiF Secretariat knowledge and learning events	Communications monitoring	Sum of the number of stakeholders participating in each webinar and face-to-face event.
22	Percentage of GRiF Secretariat knowledge and learning event participants who are satisfied and likely to refer a colleague	Communications monitoring	Calculated based on responses to post-event questionnaires.
Intermediate outcome_1: Governments operationalize risk financing solutions that are linked to preparedness plans and systems			
23	Number and percentage of countries with pre-arranged financing instruments in place linked to GRiF funding	Reporting template Q6	Calculates the total number of projects that are completed and under implementation where the task team reports that the risk financing instrument is <i>placed</i> . Percentage calculation excludes <i>not applicable</i> responses.
24	Total value (US\$) of pre-arranged financing in place as part of GRiF	Reporting template Q6 and Q7	Calculates the total value of pre-arranged financing (Q7) that is currently in place (Q6) linked to the GRiF project. Note: indicator applies only to projects, not scoping grants.
Intermediate outcome_2: Governments build technical capacity in integrated risk financing policy, planning, and delivery systems across sectors			
25	Evaluation: Countries that report improvements in DRF policy as a result of the support provided by GRiF ^k	Evaluation	
26	Evaluation: Study that captures examples of how capacity has been improved and how systems have been strengthened	Evaluation	
Intermediate outcome_3: Greater variety of quality risk financing solutions available to fit local needs and conditions			
27	Percentage of countries with GRiF projects that have other risk finance solutions in place or planned	Reporting template Q9	Calculates the percentage of all country and regional projects that answer <i>yes</i> . Excludes <i>don't know</i> responses. Excludes completed projects.
28	Evaluation: Study that explores the strengths and weaknesses around current risk financing solutions focusing on whether GRiF engagement leads to greater variety of innovative and quality-focused solutions	Evaluation	
Intermediate outcome_4: More strategic and collaborative thinking around risk finance by donors, World Bank, and other stakeholders			

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
29	Evaluation: Research study looking at cross-collaboration success stories across partners and stakeholders (e.g., via tools such as most Significant Change stories for African Risk Capacity [ARC], Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative [PCRAFI], development partners, microinsurance schemes, etc.) ^l	Evaluation	
Long-term change_1: Vulnerable countries are better able to quickly and reliably respond to and recover from climate and disaster shocks and other crises			
30	Number of GRiF-supported risk finance instruments/mechanisms mobilized/triggered.	Evaluation	
31	Total value (US\$) of pre-arranged financing triggered as arranged through GRiF financing instruments	Evaluation	
32	Number of people protected and expected to be protected by GRiF investments (placed vs. other statuses) (by gender, poverty level) ^m	Reporting template Q6, Q10	Looks at question 10 of the World Bank task team reporting data and calculates the total number of people currently protected and expected to be protected by all GRiF-funded instruments.
33	Evaluation: Study to explore which of the countries that took GRiF grants continue with pre-arranged financing mechanisms after grant support ends	Evaluation	
34	Evaluation: Process evaluation assessing whether the disbursement, procurement, and delivery systems associated with the risk finance instrument worked as planned	Evaluation	
Long-term change_2: Increased use of and demand for better-designed and demand-driven concessional support for risk financing			
35	Total value of GRiF grants that are matched with counterpart financing	Updated portfolio tracker	Calculates the total value of counterpart matching for grants that are <i>approved</i> and <i>completed</i>
36	Evaluation: Evaluation that examines whether there is an increased demand for and supply of concessional support for risk financing instruments, looking at GRiF's contribution to this change	Evaluation	
Impact_1: Reduced human and economic impacts of climate and disaster shocks and crises, improving the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable			

#	Indicator	Data source	Definition/Calculation
37	Evaluation: Impact studies that assess how and in what ways the GRiF solutions helped poor and vulnerable communities to recover more quickly ^o	Evaluation	
Impact_2: Multilateral and bilateral support systems have the tools needed to shift toward ex ante support for disaster shocks and other crises, improving value for money			
38	Evaluation: Study exploring how donors are collectively supporting larger and broader risk finance initiatives that are demand driven and effectively delivered ^p	Evaluation	