



**NATURE, PEOPLE, AND CLIMATE INVESTMENTS PROGRAM**

## **Integrated Results Framework**



## Revision History

Revision Number	Revision	Date	Change	Comment	Approved by
00	Initial publication	January 2022			SCF Trust Fund Committee
01	<p>Page 3, paragraph 9</p> <p>Page 7, table</p> <p>Page 9, Figure 2</p> <p>Page 11, table CIF Integrated Results Framework – Nature, People, and Climate Investments Program</p> <p>Page 37, Annex: NPC Program Theory of Change</p>	April 2023	Text revised to reflect the approved new CIF Impact Statement as per CIF Theory of Change	The joint CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved the CIF Theory of Change by mail on June 7, 2022	SCF Trust Fund Committee

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## 1. Introduction and Scope

1. This document presents an **integrated results framework** for CIF's Nature, People, and Climate Investments Program (NPC). Its core function is to outline the program's results chain – from program-level outputs, outcomes, and impacts to CIF-level impacts – based on the anticipated scope of investment activities eligible under the program's funding window, the overall program design, and the theory of change. Unlike previous approaches to results frameworks in climate finance, this integrated results framework presents a comprehensive view of the program's expected results by fully incorporating elements related to: (i) evaluation and learning, (ii) transformational change, (iii) gender and social inclusion, (iv) just transition, (v) SDGs, and (vi) development impacts/co-benefits in addition to the fundamental program results and corresponding indicators. Its objective is to structure and consolidate the main results NPC expects to achieve across CIF's action areas through a holistic, multi-level, multi-dimensional approach.

## 2. Background and Rationale

2. The NPC Integrated Results Framework builds upon CIF's previous experience designing and implementing results frameworks for the CTF, SREP, FIP, and PPCR programs. Importantly, each of CIF's first-generation programs features its own programmatic monitoring and reporting system, encompassing its own set of core indicators and its own reporting protocol. Over time, these programmatic monitoring and reporting systems have been further refined and adjusted for improved relevance, feasibility, and coherence. The monitoring and reporting systems have come to rely increasingly on MDBs' own project-level monitoring and reporting systems, for example, as a means to better harvest data from the M&R systems that MDBs already operate rather than imposing parallel CIF M&R systems on top of them. Yet, there has also been a growing need to capture CIF-level results across programs (e.g., GHG emissions reduced, adaptation impacts, beneficiaries reached), which CIF's first-generation programmatic monitoring and reporting frameworks have not fully enabled.<sup>1</sup>
3. CIF launched the Evaluation and Learning Initiative in 2015, several years after rolling out the programmatic results frameworks and monitoring and reporting systems. The CIF Evaluation and Learning Initiative was established to help fulfill CIF's mandate as a learning laboratory by delivering a range of strategic and demand-driven evaluations and learning activities timed to take stock of CIF's progress to date and to inform decision-making at fund, program, country, and investment levels. The initiative identifies strategic lessons across CIF's portfolio and enables learning that is timely and relevant to current and future climate investments. Chief among CIF's evaluation and learning activities has been the initiative's work to develop, promote, and operationalize the concept of "transformational

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<sup>1</sup> Except on an ad hoc basis as an analytical exercise

change”<sup>2</sup> in climate finance as an anchor to CIF’s main mission objective.

4. Simultaneously, CIF has continued to increase its level of ambition related to gender and social inclusion elements since the funds were first established. CIF approved a [Gender Policy](#) in 2018 to serve as a governance framework for CIF gender integration across programs, and most recently, adopted the [CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3](#) (FY21-24), which strives to further mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio. Alongside other aspects, the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3 establishes CIF’s ultimate gender-transformative impact objective to improve women’s asset, voice, and resilient livelihood status through gender-responsive institutions and markets and sets a list of CIF gender indicators relevant to current and future investments. With these commitments comes the need for more and better-quality social data – including disaggregation of results by gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups – as well as a more gender-responsive approach to framing program results on the whole.
5. CIF’s results-related concepts, methods, and metrics have also evolved substantially over recent years. As the climate crisis deepens and the international community’s time to act shortens, CIF continues to prioritize new and innovative ways to enhance our collective understanding of the catalytic potential of climate finance across multiple dimensions. Whether by ensuring that Post-Paris transitions are procedurally just, socially inclusive, and equitably distributed; by aligning analyses of results achieved with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and other social and economic development co-benefits; or by modeling the potential of future investments before they take place, CIF positions results at the core of its business model and stands committed to innovation, real-time learning, and multi-stakeholder engagement for results management.
6. The evolution of CIF’s approach to results management over recent years is now culminating in the adoption of an integrated **CIF Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Policy**. The CIF MEL Policy, which is being developed in tandem with the integrated results frameworks, is designed to: (a) bridge the results management approach taken for first-generation CIF programs with the needs of CIF’s newest programming areas, and (b) better integrate CIF’s monitoring, evaluation, and learning components across programs via a more strategic, unified, and holistic approach. The NPC Integrated Results Framework strives to operationalize these objectives within NPC’s program design in an innovative manner.

### 3. Key Concepts and Features of CIF’s Integrated Results Frameworks

7. With so many areas of CIF’s work critically intersecting in the results arena, the NPC Integrated Results Framework enables NPC to incorporate multiple results dimensions related to monitoring, evaluation, learning, gender, and other key areas within a single

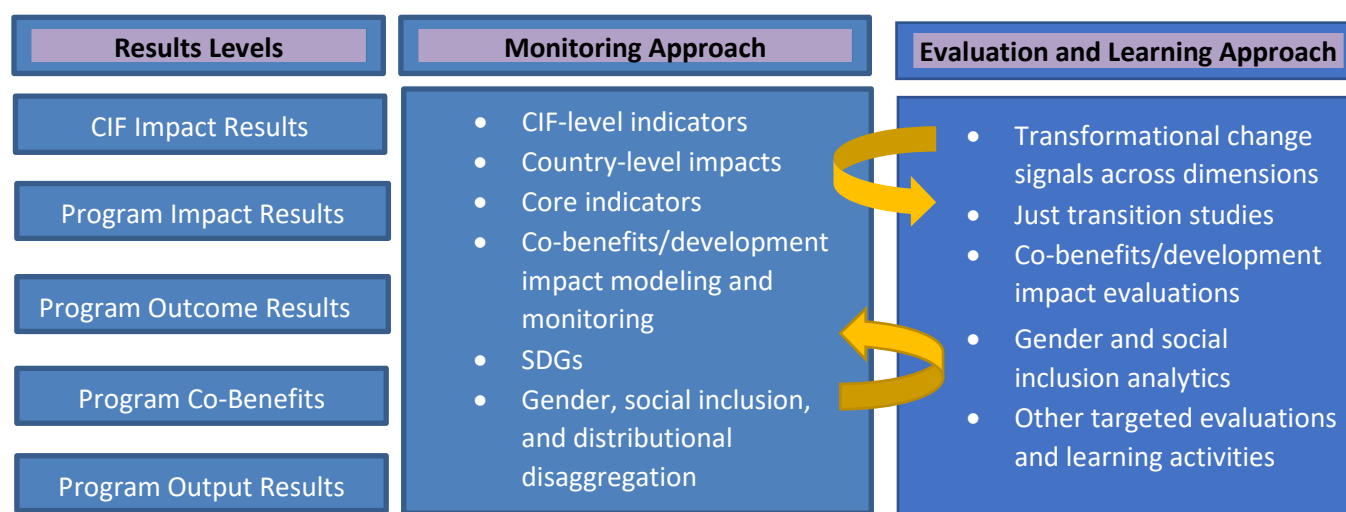
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<sup>2</sup> Beyond CIF, this work further complements and supports the commitments made in IPCC reports, the SDGs, other climate funds, and partner MDBs to achieve transformational change through climate action.

framework.

8. At each result level in the framework, one or more result statements are presented in the far left-hand column.<sup>3</sup> A **monitoring approach** for the result statement is presented in the next column, while a corresponding **evaluation and learning approach** is presented in the right-hand column. These dual approaches are designed to complement each other, leveraging different tools, methods, and forms of evidence, but strategically combining them when applicable. Other key features, such as gender, social inclusion, and just transition components, are integrated throughout the framework in both the “monitoring” and “evaluation and learning” columns. Together, the integrated results framework comprehensively structures both the multi-dimensional results expected to be achieved through the program and how CIF’s overall approach to monitoring, evaluation, learning, gender, and other key issue areas (e.g., SDGs and development co-benefits) attempts to capture these results at multiple levels.

**Figure 1: Structural Overview of CIF’s Integrated Results Frameworks and Key Features**



9. Like the results frameworks from CIF’s first generation, the NPC Integrated Results Framework is primarily oriented to the program level. However, it also includes an umbrella CIF impact level that applies uniformly to all CIF programs. At its core, the NPC program contributes to the highest-level CIF impact statement: “Accelerated transformational change and climate financing that enable progress toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient development pathways, in a just and socially inclusive manner.” The program impact level is designed to focus primarily on how NPC contributes to country-level and investment plan-specific results, such as progress on NDCs and national/territorial/sectoral development objectives, whereas the program outcome level captures the core outcome areas that NPC projects intend to achieve, the program co-benefits level captures other social and economic development outcome areas beyond CIF’s

<sup>3</sup> Each result statement directly mirrors the program’s theory of change (see annex) and is intended to correspond to both the “Monitoring Approach” and the “Evaluation and Learning Approach” columns, which are adjacent to it.



core climate objectives, and the program **output level** helps guide the direct provision of goods and services expected through the program.

## 4. Monitoring Approach

10. The NPC Integrated Results Framework creates a shared vision and blueprint for the program's approach to monitoring and reporting results, which, as for previous CIF programs, will be based on a program-specific monitoring and reporting system. The NPC M&R System will help track progress and assess the results of investments over the program's lifespan; it will be fully developed in a toolkit following adoption of the integrated results framework. Nonetheless, several fundamental features of NPC's monitoring approach are established within this document:
- a. **CIF-level indicators** are presented for the first time to provide a framework for aggregable, high-level results applicable not only within specific CIF programs but also across CIF programs. These indicators are required by all new CIF investments, as relevant, and may flow upwards from core indicators reported at the program level (e.g., Enhanced carbon sequestration through forestry interventions (NPC program outcome) will feed directly into the total GHG emissions reduced or avoided (CIF-level impact)).
  - b. **Program-level impacts** focus on alignment with pre-existing NDCs; national, territorial, and sectoral development priorities; and other available statistics at the Investment Plan and/or country level. This aspect of monitoring and reporting is country-driven and may be adapted significantly to meet the needs, demands, and interests of each CIF recipient country. It will be the responsibility of CIF recipient country focal point teams together with CIF and in some cases may be combined strategically with relevant evaluation and learning approaches.
  - c. **Core indicators** are identified within the program outcome level of the document. These indicators form the crux of the monitoring approach for each CIF program. They reflect the main outcome areas of interest to the program that are broadly applicable across projects. MDBs will be responsible for incorporating *all relevant core indicators* into the M&R systems of individual NPC projects and must report progress on their results to CIF on an annual basis. Specific definitions, reporting procedures, and technical guidance not covered in the integrated results framework will be further elaborated within the forthcoming NPC M&R Toolkit.
  - d. **Co-benefits and development impacts** beyond climate mitigation and adaptation are fully incorporated within the program's monitoring framework. This is in line with the principle that each dollar of climate finance invested through MDBs is intended to serve as a catalyst for a range of sector-specific development co-benefits and social and economic development impacts alongside its role in achieving climate objectives. NPC projects must select at least one co-benefit indicator among the options provided and report on its progress as part of the annual CIF monitoring and reporting requirements.

- e. **Optional indicators** are incorporated at both program outcome and output levels in the document. They reflect important potential outcome and output areas of the program, but they are less likely to be either directly relevant or systematically measurable across a broad range of NPC projects. MDBs are encouraged to consider their inclusion within project-level M&R systems if relevant and to report any available results to CIF over time. NPC outputs are represented in the NPC Integrated Results Framework to present a comprehensive view of the program's results chain and to promote measurement harmonization amongst projects whenever possible. However, the optional output indicators are not a key aspect of CIF's overall monitoring approach.
- f. **MDBs' project logframes** are required to be shared with CIF for each NPC project following MDB approval.<sup>4</sup> This will allow CIF to fill critical data gaps related to overall results, evaluations, and/or studies by using data from MDBs' pre-existing M&E systems rather than imposing additional indicators. After MDB project approval, CIF will simply collect the relevant results updates to indicators in MDBs' logframes as made available through MDBs' own implementation supervision reports, mid-term reviews, project completion reports, or related documents.
- g. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are aligned to each result statement, where appropriate. While NPC projects will not specifically report on SDG outcomes, the alignment of NPC results areas with SDGs will allow for further monitoring and analysis of NPC's overall contributions toward the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its global goals.
- h. **Gender equality and social inclusion**, while also relevant across multiple levels and dimensions of the integrated results framework, are specifically integrated within NPC's monitoring approach. NPC investments are required to report disaggregated data – by gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups – whenever possible.

## 5. Evaluation and Learning Approach

- 11. Embedding an evaluation and learning approach directly into the results framework for NPC highlights the operational relevance and applicability of CIF's evaluation and learning activities across the program cycle, including during program design and inception. It also seeks to strengthen the robustness of NPC's multi-level, multi-dimensional results by strategically filling methodological and content gaps not easily captured through monitoring activities alone. Several fundamental features of NPC's evaluation and learning approach are reflected within this document:

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<sup>4</sup> The CIF will follow each MDB's policies, procedures, and confidentiality requirements with regards to all NPC project logframes. Terminology of MDB documents may also vary.



- a. **Transformational change**, as concept and mission, is positioned at the center of CIF's highest level impact objective. The concept was developed iteratively through CIF's multi-stakeholder Transformational Change Learning Partnership and has come to be defined as: "fundamental change in systems relevant to climate action with large-scale positive impacts that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress towards climate neutral, inclusive, resilient and sustainable development pathways."<sup>5</sup>
- b. Rather than measuring linear results pathways through indicators, the concept of transformational change relies on the identification of **signals** across its various **dimensions**. Transformational change encompasses complex systems (i.e., ecological, social, economic, technical, etc.) as its primary unit of analysis and is therefore reflected in context-specific evaluation and learning approaches at CIF impact and program impact results levels in the integrated results framework.
- c. A **just transition**<sup>6</sup> lens underscores how the relative risks and benefits of transformational change processes and effects are optimally and ethically managed in terms of **social inclusion** and **distributional impacts**. Elements of a just transition are incorporated within the transformational change components at CIF impact and program impact results levels in the integrated results framework. Just transition is further included as a specific NPC program co-benefit. Where targeted vulnerable sub-populations or geographies are identified in NPC investments using a just transition lens, the corresponding monitoring data should also be disaggregated accordingly.
- d. Many **gender**-related results, such as transformative gender impacts and sector outcomes (e.g., women's land tenure security, impact of nature solutions on women's livelihoods and asset positions, quality of women's participation in decision-making forums, etc.) are reflected at CIF impact, program impact, and program outcome levels. These results areas may require a variety of tailor-made evaluation and learning-based approaches to enhance understanding of NPC's gender impact beyond sex-disaggregated monitoring data.
- e. **Other targeted evaluations or learning activities** will become relevant to NPC over time in order to fill strategic knowledge gaps or respond to Trust Fund Committee members' changing needs and priority areas. The integrated results framework allows space for new approaches, innovations, and results dimensions to come onboard as the program evolves.

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<sup>5</sup> Transformational Change Concepts, May 2021, [https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp\\_workshop\\_updated\\_tc\\_concepts\\_may2021.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_updated_tc_concepts_may2021.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> <https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/just-transition>

## 6. Description of Results Levels for NPC

12. The results levels for NPC are designed to closely mirror the NPC Theory of Change<sup>7</sup>, which incorporates both NPC-specific features (e.g., land and natural resource management interventions) and aspects of the wider CIF business model (e.g., mobilized public and private capital, fostered innovation, investment planning, multi-MDB delivery of programmatic approach, etc.).
13. The following table presents an overview of the results statements within the NPC Integrated Results Framework and a summary of the corresponding monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) approach:

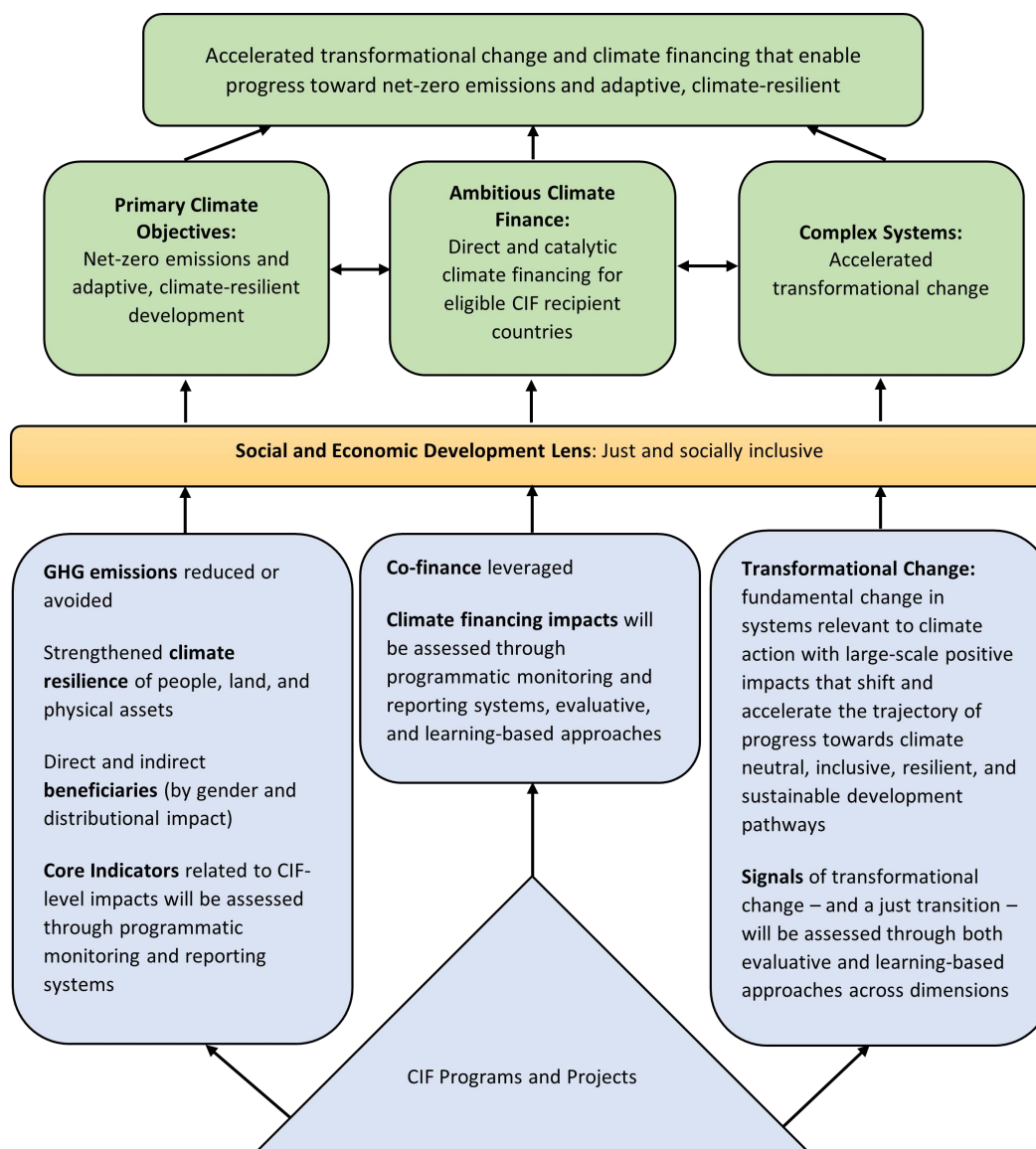
<b>Results Level</b>	<b>Summary of MEL Approach</b>
<b>CIF Impact:</b> Accelerated transformational change and climate financing that enable progress toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient development pathways, in a just and socially inclusive manner	Anchored by CIF-level indicators and transformational change concepts that are relevant across CIF programs
<b>NPC Impact:</b> Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses	Country-driven approach based on NPC investment plans, NDCs, national development priorities, and macro-level proxy reporting on land and natural resource management at national and/or territorial scale
<b>NPC Outcomes:</b> (A) Improved management of natural resources (B) Increased adoption of sustainable supply chains (C) Strengthened enabling environment for sustainable uses of land and other natural resources (D) Increased access to capital and budgeting for sustainable uses of land and other natural resources (E) Mobilized public and private capital (F) Rural communities and Indigenous Peoples' sources of livelihoods improved (G) Business case for private sector investments demonstrated (H) Fostered land and natural resource innovation	Core indicators reported by MDBs on all NPC projects with CIF aggregation of results at NPC portfolio level;  Targeted evaluation, learning, and gender approaches
<b>NPC Co-Benefits:</b> Social, economic, and environmental development co-benefits	At least one co-benefit reported by MDBs per NPC project;

<sup>7</sup> Refer to Annex for NPC Theory of Change

	<i>Additional analytics, evaluation, and learning activities led by CIF</i>
<p><b>NPC Outputs:</b></p> <p><b>Phase 3 – Investment Implementation and Monitoring</b></p> <p>(A) Integrated sustainable landscape investments implemented</p> <p>(B) Enhanced access/availability of climate solutions</p> <p>(C) New climate finance instrumented piloted</p> <p>(D) Indigenous People, women, and local communities provided direct access to finance to develop their own projects</p> <p><b>Phase 2 – Investment Plan</b></p> <p>(A) Investment action plans developed or enhanced</p> <p>(B) Public and private priority investments identified and prepared</p> <p><b>Phase 1 – Diagnostics</b></p> <p>(A) Climate-related challenges in relevant land-use systems and other ecosystems identified</p> <p>(B) Priority areas for climate action identified</p> <p>(C) Partnerships between stakeholder groups established</p>	<p><i>Provides a broad framework of results outputs expected under NPC, which can be incorporated into project-level M&amp;E frameworks by MDBs as relevant (i.e., Phase 3 outputs)</i></p> <p><i>Phase 1 and 2 outputs reflect NPC’s operational business model and will not be part of the NPC M&amp;R System per se. They are included here to present a comprehensive view of how the program’s design maps to the results chain.</i></p> <p><i>More limited evaluation, learning, and gender activities expected at the output level</i></p>

14. At the CIF impact level, the NPC Integrated Results Framework further reflects the CIF Theory of Change, covering both primary climate objectives (i.e., net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development) and complex systems change (i.e., inclusive transformational change). The former will largely be captured through CIF-level indicators in the monitoring approach, such as GHG emissions reduced or avoided or enhancement of carbon stocks, and the number of people, area of land, and physical assets whose climate resilience is strengthened through a CIF-supported adaptation mechanism. The latter will involve a range of tools and methods targeted to specific country, sector, systemic, and thematic contexts, such as the analysis of signals that transformational change is (or is not) occurring and bespoke formative and summative evaluations.
15. The following diagram illustrates how results information from CIF programs and projects flow upward via both “monitoring” and “evaluation and learning” channels toward CIF’s highest level impact objective.

**Figure 2: Overview of Integrated Results at the CIF Impact Level**



## 7. Roles and Responsibilities

16. Results management is a shared value and responsibility held across the CIF ecosystem from fund to field level.
17. Within the CIF Administrative Unit, the **monitoring and reporting** team is primarily responsible for the design, implementation, and oversight of CIF’s monitoring approach, including the annual reporting process for each CIF program, results data management, and analysis. They also lead strategic enhancements of results analysis among other dimensions reflected in the integrated results framework, such as CIF contributions to SDGs, social and economic development co-benefits, impact modeling, implementation-focused case studies, project-level impact evaluations, and related knowledge development.

18. The **evaluation and learning** team is primarily responsible for managing and implementing strategic, thematic, and program evaluations; leading a wide range of demand-driven knowledge and research studies; driving strategic learning partnerships and facilitated learning processes, and developing practical, context-specific resources for decision-makers and practitioners to translate existing evidence into applied learning. In the context of the NPC Integrated Results Framework, they also oversee aspects of the integrated results framework related to transformational change, development impacts, and just transition elements.
19. CIF's **gender** team is an available resource for technical support on integrating gender equality and social inclusion issues into future NPC projects. They are responsible for monitoring progress on CIF's Gender Action Plans and providing feedback to stakeholders on sex-disaggregated results data. They also co-manage gender-related evaluation and learning activities in coordination with the evaluation and learning team.
20. **MDBs** are the primary agents of results management at project level. They are responsible for ensuring the incorporation of all core indicators and at least one co-benefit indicator into project-level results frameworks, establishing their targets, and reporting updates of achieved values to CIF during the annual reporting period. MDBs help coordinate evaluation and learning activities relevant to their projects, share relevant MEL information produced for their CIF-funded projects, and support countries and private sector implementers with results management as needed.
21. CIF's **Trust Fund Committees** are the primary audience of annual results reports, which inform them of program progress, gaps, and achievements over time. Contributor and recipient country committee members are also the consumers of high-level strategic and program-level evaluations, as well as other types of evaluations, learning activities, and knowledge products.
22. **Recipient country focal points<sup>8</sup> and other in-country actors** have a crucial role in adapting the integrated results framework to their own country's context and needs. Program focal points lead program-level impact monitoring at the national level and ensure that a strategic results perspective is integrated in CIF's programmatic activities, such as in diagnostics and investment planning. They are both clients and agents of evaluation and learning activities. Other civil society stakeholders, CIF observers, and beneficiaries are invited to actively review and inform CIF's accountability for results through the TFC membership functions, regular involvement in evaluation and learning activities, and other roles.



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<sup>8</sup> Per CIF program

## 8. Integrated Results Framework






CIF INTEGRATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK – NATURE, PEOPLE, AND CLIMATE INVESTMENTS PROGRAM						
CIF IMPACT						
Accelerated transformational change and climate financing that enable progress toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient development pathways, in a just and socially inclusive manner						
RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SDG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS
CIF-LEVEL IMPACTS						
Accelerated transformational change and climate financing that enable progress toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient development pathways, in a just and socially inclusive manner	<b>CIF 1. Mitigation:</b> GHG emissions reduced or avoided (mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	TBD  (with reference scenario established)	Annual and lifetime reporting by projects and/or countries		This is a CIF impact-level indicator that must be reported as an annual and lifetime estimate of each investment. Individual NPC projects might report at mid-term and completion.  <u>Disaggregation:</u> Direct vs. indirect reduction of GHG emissions, based on an	<b>Transformational Change:</b> CIF aims to drive transformational change <sup>9</sup> across all funded programs and activities. Broadly defined, transformational change is a deep and fundamental change in a system's form, function, or processes. In the context of the climate crisis, this refers to the many profound, rapid changes in social, economic, and technical systems needed to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions, increase social inclusion, manage distributional impacts, enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change, and reduce stress on finite natural systems.

<sup>9</sup> Transformational change is defined as “fundamental change in systems relevant to climate action with large-scale positive impacts that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress towards climate neutral, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development pathways (Transformational Change Concepts, May 2021, [https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp\\_workshop\\_updated\\_tc\\_concepts\\_may2021.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_updated_tc_concepts_may2021.pdf)).

				<p>approved methodology per MDB</p> <p>This indicator covers diverse potential investment areas, such as GHG emissions reductions from reduced or avoided deforestation, carbon sequestration from afforestation or reforestation, increased use of biofuels, sustainable livestock management, decarbonization of agricultural supply chains and related processes, or mitigation of “blue carbon” loss in coastal ecosystems.</p> <div>   </div>	<p><b>Signals</b> of transformational change will be assessed through both evaluative and learning-based approaches across <b>dimensions</b>.<sup>10</sup> Unlike indicators, signals recognize multiple levels of complex systems dynamics to identify and support progress from emerging to advanced transformational change. As these signals are highly context-specific, they will be proposed, defined, tracked, and reported on according to each IP’s unique context analysis and theory of change, and using a range of methodological approaches. Disaggregated data collection to capture impacts on women, youth, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, as well as persons with disabilities is encouraged. Ongoing learning and adaptive approaches, including the identification and tracking of new and emerging signals as programs and contexts evolve, is also encouraged.</p> <p><b>This impact area will be measured through CIF-driven evaluation and learning activities, which will not be the direct responsibility of MDBs for annual reporting.</b></p>
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<sup>10</sup> The five dimensions of transformational change include relevance, systemic change, scale, speed, and adaptive sustainability. Signals – which can be advanced or emerging – offer an alternative conceptual framework for recognizing and capturing transformational change through the programmatic lifecycle ([https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp\\_workshop\\_signalsenergy\\_framework\\_may2021.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_signalsenergy_framework_may2021.pdf))



						
	<b>CIF 2. Adaptation:</b> Strengthened climate resilience of land (ha), people (#), and physical assets (\$) through a CIF-supported adaptation mechanism	TBD	Annual and lifetime reporting by projects and/or countries		<p>All CIF programs contributing toward resilience/adaptation will measure this indicator, to be sub-divided by land area, people, and physical assets. Not all investments would cover all these areas.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Direct vs. indirect, based on CIF guidelines and MDB methodologies</p> <p>By land type/ecosystem</p> <p>By gender (mandatory)</p> <p>By type of physical asset</p>    	
	<b>CIF 3. Beneficiaries:</b> Number of women and men	TBD	Annual and lifetime reporting		<p>This is a CIF impact-level indicator that must be reported on at mid-term and completion of each</p>	

**Gender-Transformative Impacts:** The CIF Gender Program outlines: (i) improved asset position, (ii) voice, and (iii) resilient livelihoods of women through gender-

	benefiting from CIF investments		by projects and/or countries	<p>investment. Total beneficiaries should accumulate from more granular indicators lower in the results framework, which measure specific types of benefits (e.g., climate-related vs. socio-economic, etc.)</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Direct vs. indirect beneficiaries (to be defined by CIF and MDBs)</p> <p>By gender (mandatory)</p> <p>Whenever possible, by age demographic and vulnerability (i.e., historically excluded or disadvantaged groups, ethnic, religious, and racial minorities, female-headed households, Indigenous People and local communities, migrants, youth, and persons with disabilities). Qualifying groups as identified within each IP/project.</p> <p>Proportion of which receiving direct climate vs. socio-economic benefits</p>	responsive institutions and markets as its key impact objective. These aspects are to be assessed through evaluative and learning-based approaches, as relevant to the NPC program, and in combination with other monitoring data.
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	<b>CIF 4. Co-Finance:</b> Volume of co-finance leveraged (USD)	TBD	Financial reporting by projects and/or countries	<p>Total non-CIF resources leveraged in NPC projects. <b>NPC CORE 5</b> below will feed into this indicator for NPC.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Source of co-financing (MDB, Government, Private Sector, Bilateral, and Other)</p> <p>Mitigation vs. adaptation</p> <div><div><div>8</div><div>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</div><div></div></div><div><div>9</div><div>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div><div></div></div></div>	<p><b>New and additional climate finance mobilized:</b> Beyond the immediate co-financing CIF leverages, CIF aims to play a role as a market catalyst by contributing to the creation of markets and driving non-concessional financing through replication of CIF investments, technologies and innovations, regulatory improvements, and other areas. Evaluation and/or learning approaches may be employed to better understand CIF's contributing role in market systems transformation and volumes of follow-on green financing in CIF-supported markets. Data might also be sourced through national/local market reports and other third-party data aggregators in AFOLU and related sectors.</p>	

**New and additional climate finance mobilized:** Beyond the immediate co-financing CIF leverages, CIF aims to play a role as a market catalyst by contributing to the creation of markets and driving non-concessional financing through replication of CIF investments, technologies and innovations, regulatory improvements, and other areas. Evaluation and/or learning approaches may be employed to better understand CIF's contributing role in market systems transformation and volumes of follow-on green financing in CIF-supported markets. Data might also be sourced through national/local market reports and other third-party data aggregators in AFOLU and related sectors.

## NPC IMPACT






### Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses

**Program Theory of Change:** Investments based on an integrated system-wide approach can reconcile competing uses of land and other natural resources to unlock the potential of nature for climate action. This would lead to improved health of land and other ecosystems, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and enhanced sustainability and climate resilience of livelihoods and businesses, thereby mobilizing additional public and private funding.




RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SDG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS





## NPC PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPACTS

Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses	<b>NPC Impact Proxies:</b> National / territorial poverty rates (%)				Program-level impacts focus on alignment with NDCs and related climate policy mechanisms; national, territorial, and sectoral development priorities; and available statistics at the land diagnostic, Investment Plan, and/or country level.	<b>Signals of transformational change:</b> Signals of transformational change at the program level might focus on more narrowly bounded aspects of land, food, and socio-ecological systems transformation than in the section above (i.e., CIF-level impact). They might cover lower levels of systems transformation – such as the establishment of new agricultural economies, emergence of sustainable revenue sources like timber and tourism, or the prevention of floods – and be more closely tied to individual NPC Investments Plans, land diagnostics, and/or project-level impacts. Specific definitions and methodologies are to be determined.
	National / territorial prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity (%)	Country- and territorial-level analyses from land diagnostics, IPs, and project appraisals (non-zero)	National statistics and MRV systems; macro-level indicators; World Bank (or other MDB) country data	Varies per country	This aspect of monitoring and reporting is country-driven and will be tailored to the needs, demands, and interests of each CIF recipient country.	
	National / territorial agricultural land (%)					
	National / territorial rates of deforestation (ha per year)					
						Some evaluation and learning activities might seek to

	<p>National/territorial rates of land degradation (ha per year)</p> <p>National / territorial rates of coastal erosion</p> <p>Soil carbon balance (GtC)</p> <p>Other land health and environmental degradation metrics as applicable to IPs</p> <p>Other social and economic metrics as applicable to IPs</p> <p>Other private sector development metrics as applicable to IPs</p>			<p><b>indicators are situated at the CIF program outcome levels.</b></p> <p>To the extent feasible, <b>socio-economic metrics</b>, such as poverty rates and food security, should be further delineated by female-headed households and by other vulnerable/disadvantaged groups.</p> <div>      </div>	<p>measure how well the program has addressed key institutional barriers to effective climate-responsive land use planning and management within and across stakeholder groups (i.e., national government, sub-national government, corporates, rural producers, financial institutions, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, technical backstopping organizations). This would involve assessing both degrees of participation/involvement in decision-making processes (i.e., <i>procedural justice</i>) and changes in relative benefits/vulnerabilities among groups (i.e., <i>distributional impacts</i>).</p> <p>Further <b>gender-responsive analyses of land/ecological systems transformation</b><sup>11</sup> might have a specific focus on the improvement of women's land tenure security, for example, or on addressing gender discrimination and inequality in land use/natural resource planning and management, such as in national policies and legal frameworks. These analyses should take stock of advances made toward recognizing and securing the collective land rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendent Peoples (where applicable).</p>
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<sup>11</sup> In addition to land systems, the program may include investments related to coastal and marine systems and other ecological contexts.

RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SDG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS
<b>NPC PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES</b>						
A. Improved management of natural resources	<b>NPC CORE 1 (= CIF 1).</b> <b>Mitigation:</b> GHG emissions reduced or avoided or enhancement of carbon stocks (mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq) – direct/indirect	0  (with reference scenario established)	Mid-term and lifetime estimates by projects		This indicator feeds into <b>CIF Impact 1 (Mitigation)</b> and should be reported as direct vs. indirect reductions (per MDB-approved methodologies) with evidence provided at mid-term and completion.    	<b>CIF's targeted evaluations and/or sector studies to fill strategic knowledge gaps:</b> Moving down the results chain, the monitoring function becomes increasingly important to capture program outcomes and outputs, whereas the evaluation and learning function will complement core indicators by filling strategic knowledge gaps. Evaluation and learning activities will be selected based on overall stakeholder demand, evidence gaps, and cross-learning opportunities.
	<b>NPC CORE 2.</b> <b>Land Area:</b> Area of land or other physical environments covered by climate-responsive natural resource management practices (ha) – <b>mitigation/adaptation</b>	0	MDB project results data		Annual monitoring. This indicator measures the total land area covered by a qualifying adaptation or mitigation intervention at the landscape level, such as reforestation and ecosystem restoration (mitigation), or climate-smart agriculture (adaptation). Land area reported under adaptation should feed directly into <b>CIF Impact 2</b>	

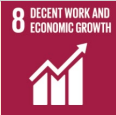

					<p><b>(Adaptation).</b></p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Mitigation vs. adaptation</p> <p>Direct vs. indirect<sup>12</sup></p>  	
	<p>OPTIONAL: Value of ecosystems services generated or protected in response to climate change (USD)</p>	0	MDB project estimates		<p>To be defined and estimated by MDBs in the context of each NPC project</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By land or ecosystem type</p>  	
B. Increased adoption of sustainable supply chains	<p><b>NPC CORE 3. Sustainable Supply Chains:</b> Number of firms, enterprises, associations, or community groups that have adopted a sustainable supply or value</p>	0	MDB project results data		<p>Sustainable supply and value chain approaches consider the climate responsiveness of both forward and backward linkages in addition to own business practices. Possible examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sustainability</li> </ul>	<p>Reporting and analysis should also examine the extent to which <b>supply chains are gender responsive</b>. Such approaches might include receipt of a gender equality seal (or equivalent) and the adoption of policies to ensure gender equity in value chains.</p> <p>Signals of transformational change and related learning activities might focus on <b>the interlinkages of individual supply chains</b>, such as those featuring commodity certification standards, with the broader landscape or ecosystem in which they operate. Special attention may</p>

<sup>12</sup> Direct coverage refers to physical activities, such as afforestation, reforestation, climate-smart agricultural areas, or areas protected from floods, sea-level rise, and storm surges. Indirect coverage refers to land supported through largely non-physical interventions with a well-articulated climate link, e.g., tenure reform, registration of protected land, cadastre systems, etc.















	chain approach (#)			<p>certifications -Zero deforestation pledges -Corporate roadmaps -Strategies/investments in nature-based solutions -Integration of climate risks in governance/disclosures</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By type of actor (private sector vs. community)</p> <p>Value vs. supply chain</p> <p>By sector</p> <p>By women-owned enterprises and women's community groups</p> 	also be given to how various forest, farm and coastal communities and households with limited access to productive assets stand to gain or lose in the process.
	OPTIONAL: Number of climate-responsive market linkages improved or	0	MDB project results data; client data	This optional indicator is adapted from the joint-IFI Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Operations. <sup>13</sup>	

<sup>13</sup> <https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/psd-firm-level/>

	expanded				  <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Improvements vs. expansions</p>	
C. Strengthened enabling environment for sustainable uses of land and other natural resources	<b>NPC CORE 4. Policies:</b> Number of policies, regulations, codes, or standards related to climate-responsive land or natural resource management that have been amended or adopted (#)	0	MDB project results/ country data		Policies, regulations, codes, and standards might be related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Environment and ecosystems</li> <li>-Private enterprise</li> <li>-Financial markets, institutions, and products</li> <li>-Livelihoods</li> <li>-Land tenure (gender-responsive)</li> <li>-Coastal zone management</li> <li>-Gender equality</li> <li>-Empowerment of Indigenous People, local communities, and religious/ethnic minority groups</li> <li>-Just rural transitions<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	Changes in policies, plans, and institutional capabilities may also be incorporated in <b>analyses of signals of transformational change</b> , which contribute toward the fundamental systems change described above. For example, specific policy analysis might help support the overall understanding of coherence across international and national policies (i.e., relevance) and linkages between national policy and institutional capacity (i.e., scale).



<sup>14</sup> Aligning with the vision of the Partnership for [Just Rural Transition](#) in which governments, companies, and local communities collaboratively seek to mobilize solutions and investments for sustainable food production, stewardship of land, natural resources, and ecosystems, and enhancing livelihoods

					    	
	OPTIONAL: Number of people from targeted institutions and communities trained in climate-responsive measures (women and men)	0	MDB project results data		<p>If reported, this indicator should feed directly into <b>CIF Impact 3 (Beneficiaries)</b>.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By gender (mandatory)</p> <p>By state vs. non-state actors</p>  	
D. Increased access to capital and budgeting for sustainable uses of land and other natural resources	OPTIONAL: Number of sub-national budgeting processes supported that	0	MDB project results/ country data		<p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Financial vs. technical support</p> <p>Could consider: - link to Natural Capital</p>	

	have integrated climate / land-use <sup>15</sup> considerations (#)				Accounts <sup>16</sup> -Payment for Ecosystem services (PES) <div>    </div>	
	OPTIONAL: Value of climate-responsive subsidy reforms implemented (USD)	0	MDB project/ country estimates		 	
E. Mobilized public and private capital	<b>NPC CORE 5 (= CIF 4).</b> <b>Co-Finance:</b> Volume of co-finance leveraged (USD) – <i>mitigation/ adaptation</i>	0	MDB project financial data		Total of non-CIF resources leveraged in NPC projects. Reporting on this indicator feeds directly into <b>CIF Impact 4 (Co-Finance)</b> .  <u>Disaggregation:</u> Source of co-financing (MDB, Government, Private Sector, Bilateral, and	

<sup>15</sup> Or other relevant ecosystems

<sup>16</sup> Alignment with the United Nations Statistics Division measurement framework and global standard for Natural Capital Accounting – System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)





					Other]	
					Mitigation vs. adaptation	
					 	
F. Rural communities and Indigenous Peoples' sources of livelihoods improved	<b>NPC CORE 6. Livelihoods:</b> Number of people receiving livelihood benefits	0	MDB project results data/surveys		<p>This indicator<sup>17</sup> measures the number of direct project beneficiaries supported with monetary and/or non-monetary benefits from NPC projects, which straddle the social dimensions of climate change and economic gains. Reporting should feed into <b>CIF Impact 3 (Beneficiaries)</b>, and where relevant, <b>CIF Impact 2 (Adaptation)</b>.</p> <p>While there might be some overlap with <b>NPC CORE 7</b>, this indicator measures the number of <i>beneficiaries</i> rather than the number of <i>jobs</i>.</p> <p>Livelihood benefits might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-New or improved sources of income</li> </ul>	Further <b>just transition</b> aspects of livelihoods related to distributional impacts or social inclusion may be incorporated in studies, evaluations, and analyses.






<sup>17</sup> Informed by FIP Theme 1.2

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improved food access, availability, utility, stability, or security</li> <li>-Improved water access, availability, or security</li> <li>-Strengthened climate resilience of current livelihoods</li> <li>-Entrepreneurship</li> <li>-Access to finance</li> <li>-Education</li> <li>-Health</li> <li>-Other relevant benefits</li> </ul> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By type of benefit (mandatory)</p> <p>By gender (mandatory)</p> <p>By Indigenous People and Local Communities</p> <p>By vulnerable groups (defined per IP/project)</p> <div> <div> 1 NO POVERTY   </div> <div> 2 ZERO HUNGER   </div> </div> <div> <div> 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH   </div> <div> 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE   </div> </div> <div> <div> 15 LIFE ON LAND   </div> <div> 14 LIFE BELOW WATER   </div> </div>	
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	<p><b>NPC CORE 7.</b> <b>Jobs:</b> Number of jobs created – direct and indirect</p>	0	MDB project results data/ modeling	<p>Direct jobs created should be reported by projects. While there might be some overlap with <b>NPC CORE 6</b>, this indicator measures the number of <i>jobs</i> rather than the number of <i>beneficiaries</i>.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Direct vs. indirect</p> <p>By gender (mandatory) and vulnerable groups</p> <p>By type of job</p> <div>   </div>	<p><b>Quality and distribution of jobs:</b> Through both just transition and gender-responsive approaches, further evaluative and learning-oriented analyses may center on the types of jobs created (and lost), and which sub-populations are gaining (and losing) employment opportunities. For example, this might include generating evidence on decent jobs created and plans for addressing jobs lost through skills development and economic diversification activities. Alternatively, it might include analyses of women’s access to medium- and high-skilled green jobs, STEM-education and vocational training, and school-to-work transitions.</p> <p><b>Modeling:</b> Indirect job creation, such as induced employment along the supply chain, may be estimated using modeling techniques alongside projects’ reporting of direct job creation.</p>
	<p>OPTIONAL: Increase in annual mean household income/ consumption</p>	TBD (nonzero)	Surveys, sub-national govt data	<p>This indicator seeks to measure improved livelihoods across households in a targeted landscape or environment and can be aligned with MDBs’ own poverty measurement indicators.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By stakeholder groups (defined per IP and project)</p> <p>By female-headed households</p>	<p>Projects are encouraged to further integrate <b>income inequality</b> issues into this measurement, such as by including analysis of the bottom 40% of the target population and specific stakeholder groups (as defined per local context).</p>



					 	Where feasible, projects are encouraged to analyze changes in food security in and across specific stakeholder groups (as defined per local context).
	OPTIONAL: Reduction in moderate or severe food insecurity		Surveys, sub-national govt data		<p>This indicator seeks to measure reduced food insecurity across households in a targeted landscape or environment and can be aligned with MDBs' own food security indicators.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> By stakeholder groups (defined per IP and project)</p> <p>By female-headed households</p>  	
G. Business case for private sector investments demonstrated	<b>NPC CORE 8. Private Sector Investments:</b> Number (#) and value (\$) of CIF-supported private sector investments in sustainable land or natural resource management – <i>mitigation/adaptation</i>	0	MDB project results/financial data		<p>This indicator is closely related to <b>NPC CORE 5 (Co-Finance)</b> but focuses on private sector solutions and may not correspond directly to total project financing.</p> <p>Examples might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nature-based solutions</li> <li>-Climate-smart agricultural value chain development</li> </ul>	<p>Evaluation and learning activities may build on the tracking of private sector investments for mitigation vs. adaptation to generate lessons on increasing the deployment of private sector adaptation financing toward the Paris Goal of 50/50 parity in total climate financing.</p> <p>Further analysis of financial intermediation/on-lending of local climate finance may be undertaken in tandem with market assessments for <b>CIF Impact 4 (Co-Finance)</b>.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Commercial forestry</li> <li>-Sustainable fisheries</li> <li>-Other non-timber use of sustainable forestry (i.e., tourism, conservation)</li> <li>-Other opportunities in the blue economy</li> </ul> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Mitigation vs. adaptation focus</p> <p>By sector</p> <div>   </div> <div>   </div> <div>  </div>	
H. Fostered innovation	<b>NPC CORE 9 (= CCV 1). Innovation:</b> Number of innovative <sup>18</sup>	TBD	MDB project results data	This indicator measures the extent to which businesses, entrepreneurs, technologies, and other ventures with a climate-	Further evaluative and learning-based activities intended to improve understanding of the innovation, technology, and entrepreneurship aspects of NPC may be applied in coordination with the MEL approach for the <b>CIF Climate Ventures (CCV) window</b> .

<sup>18</sup> Refer to the CIF Climate Ventures Proposal for a more precise definition of innovation in the context of the CIF: [climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/meeting-documents/scf\\_tfc.15\\_inf.4\\_cif\\_climate\\_ventures\\_proposal.pdf](https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/scf_tfc.15_inf.4_cif_climate_ventures_proposal.pdf); MDBs will also have some flexibility to define

	businesses, entrepreneurs, technologies, and other ventures demonstrating a strengthened climate-responsive business model				<p>responsive business model have strengthened their overall business development. This may refer to evidence of advances from ideation to prototyping, R&amp;D, pilot testing, and entry to market, or scaling-up, depending on a business, entrepreneur, technology, or venture's maturity at baseline.</p> <p>It is expected that some investment solutions may overlap with <b>NPC CORE 8</b>.</p> <p>Indicators under this outcome will seek to align with the CIF Climate Ventures (CCV) window<sup>19</sup>, where relevant.</p> <div>   </div>	
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innovation as appropriate to their own country and market contexts when reporting on this indicator. For example, an established business model moving into a new market context might be considered as innovative, if relevant.

<sup>19</sup> The CCVs will not be standalone CIF programs; rather, they will follow a model similar to the Clean Technology Fund's Dedicated Private Sector Programs (DPSP), in that they are proposed to exist as dedicated funding windows under each respective program under the CIF Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – Global Climate Action Programs. As such, the CCVs will be fully aligned with the CIF's new strategic programming on renewable energy integration, climate-smart cities, low-carbon industry, nature, people, and climate and are designed to systematically address the key barriers to climate innovation in developing countries.

	<p>OPTIONAL (=CCV 2): Number of innovative products, services, technologies, and processes that have entered a new market context</p>	TBD	MDB project results data	<p>This indicator is intended to measure the commercialization of innovative products, services, technologies, and processes. These should be defined similarly as for <b>NPC CORE 9</b>.</p> <p><b>It is required for projects receiving CCV support and optional for all other NPC projects.</b></p> <div>   </div>	
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RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SDG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS
<b>NPC PROGRAM-LEVEL CO-BENEFITS</b>						
G. Social, Economic, and Environmental Development Co-Benefits	<b>CO-BENEFIT 1. Green Growth:</b> Economic growth of targeted sectors or industries within the landscape or ecosystem	TBD (nonzero)	Sub-national statistics, IPs, MDB project estimates		<b>MDBs will need to report on at least one co-benefit indicator per NPC project and can select among a range of options or propose another co-benefit.</b>  This co-benefit would be reported with consideration of the IP/landscape or ecosystem level and a well-articulated link between project-level investments and their contribution toward the area of economic growth. MDBs may propose their own indicators according to local and project context.	<b>Green growth<sup>20</sup></b> is a multi-faceted results area dependent on a variety of local and country-specific characteristics. However, some NPC projects might make a tangible contribution to this area, such as projects that directly support value chain development, climate technology and innovation, or climate-responsive industry. Specific co-benefit indicators in this area should feed into evaluative and learning-based analyses of transformational change at the landscape level.
	<b>CO-BENEFIT 2. Just Transition:</b> Social Inclusion and	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>Just transition-framed analyses</b> may examine the enhancement of social inclusion processes and procedures, such as:

<sup>20</sup> Where relevant for aspects of NPC focused on coastal and marine ecosystems, co-benefits might relate to “blue growth” rather than “green growth”

	Distributional Impacts					<p><b>-Procedural Justice:</b> may examine the enhancement of social inclusion processes and procedures, such as stakeholder engagement at local and national levels, the extent to which vulnerable groups in impacted areas have been represented, gender inclusion, and the scope of social partners involved, i.e., government, labor, business, civil society, race, etc.</p> <p><b>-Distributional impacts</b> may also be further examined along other evaluative lines or with additional focus on specific sub-populations, such as ethnic, religious, and racial minorities, female-headed households, Indigenous People and local communities, migrants, youth, and persons with disabilities.</p>
	<b>CO-BENEFIT 3. Governance, Policy, and Planning:</b> Effective governance mechanisms with coherence across sectors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p><b>Governance, policy, and planning</b> co-benefits may cover diverse areas, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improved development, enhancement, or enforcement of and compliance with policies, laws, and other regulatory mechanisms and incentive programs that encourage sustainable natural resource management and conservation in forests or other ecosystems</li> <li>-Degree of alignment between NDCs, national policy, and NPC Investment Plans.</li> <li>-Extent to which other sectors have been consulted during the development of the NPC Investment Plans.</li> </ul> <p>Just transition and gender-related aspects are to be determined.</p>
	<b>CO-BENEFIT 4. Land Tenure, Rights, and Access</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	<p>The approach to just transition and gender-related aspects of Co-Benefits 4, 5, and other co-benefits is to be determined.</p>
	<b>CO-BENEFIT 5. Biodiversity</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	<b>OTHER CO-BENEFITS</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	

RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SDG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS
<b>NPC PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTPUTS</b>						
<b>Phase 3 Outputs. Investment Implementation and Monitoring:</b>  (A) Integrated sustainable land and natural resource investments implemented  (B) Enhanced access/availability of climate solutions  (C) New climate finance instruments piloted  (D) Indigenous People, women, and local communities provided direct access to finance to develop their own projects	OPTIONAL: Number and type of solutions deployed in agriculture and food systems	0	MDB project results data		Examples include:  -Climate-smart agricultural techniques (agroforestry, intercropping, etc.) -Climate-smart agricultural technologies (remote sensing, drought resilient seeds, etc.) -Post-harvest storage systems -Prevention and management systems for extreme weather events -Innovative food products with nutritional value and decreased carbon footprint	<b>Specific evaluation and learning</b> activities may support output-level learning and assessment. Monitoring data from the output level may also feed into the evidence base for transformational change signals and other higher-level analyses related to NPC.  <b>Gender trainings:</b> While CIF will not track all types of trainings directly, projects are encouraged to also measure trainings designed to address particular gender considerations, such as trainings focused on providing women the green skills that enable them to access medium and high-skilled green jobs.
	OPTIONAL: Number and type of solutions deployed in forests and other ecosystems	0	MDB project results data		Examples include:  -Reforestation/forest restoration -Sustainable timber value chain development -Support to forestry companies -Restoration of high-carbon ecosystems -Community-based natural resource	



					management systems -Nature-based solutions -Creation of enterprises employing nature-based products and services	
	OPTIONAL: Number and type of solutions deployed in coastal systems	0	MDB project results data		Examples include:  -Restoration, afforestation of coastal wetlands/mangroves -Watershed and reservoir management systems -Nature-based and ecosystem-based solutions for restoration / protection / livelihoods -Early warning systems for coastal communities	
	OPTIONAL: Number of policies, regulations, codes, standards, or community-led plans related to climate-responsive land and ecosystem management that have been <i>supported</i> (#)	0	MDB project results data		This is an output corollary of <b>NPC CORE 5</b> , which refers to policies that have been adopted. This indicator includes any policies et al that have been supported by NPC.  These might be related to:  -Policy and regulatory enhancements to align with pre-existing mechanisms at community, local, district, sub-national, national, regional, or transboundary levels -Land and natural resources management	

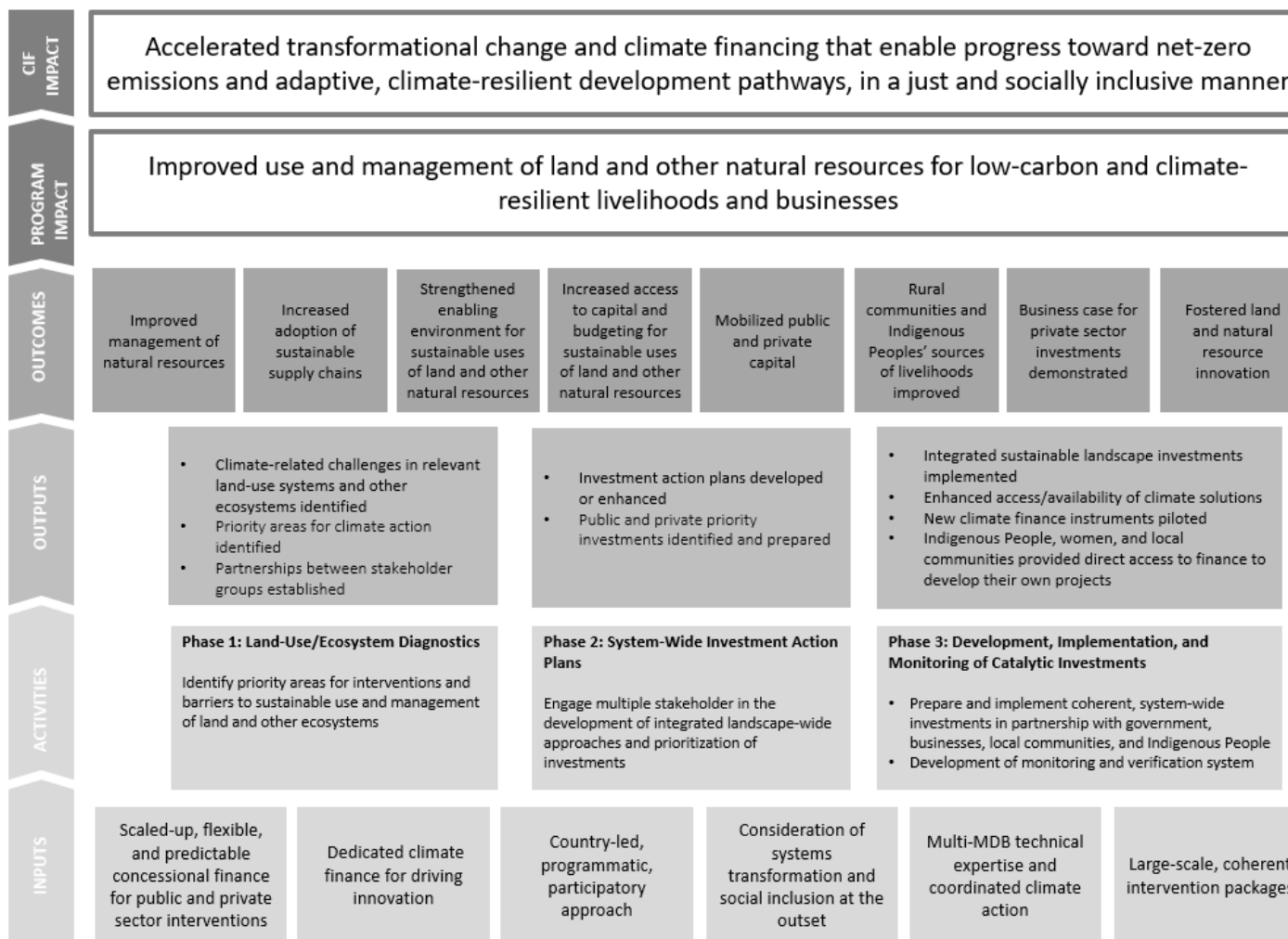
					frameworks -Land-use institutional and governance systems -Land-use policy and regulation (direct) -Public budgeting	
	OPTIONAL: Number of private-sector and/or community-based business models or financing modalities piloted (#)	0	MDB project results data		<u>Disaggregation:</u> By type	
	OPTIONAL: Number of people provided with direct access to finance for project development	0	MDB project results data		<u>Disaggregation:</u> By gender, where feasible  By stakeholder group	
<b>Phase 2 Outputs. Investment Plan:</b>  (A) Investment action plan developed or enhanced  (B) Public and private priority investments identified and prepared	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NPC's Phase 2 Outputs relate to CIF's investment planning process. These are operational aspects of the program tracked through CIF's operational and portfolio management functions.	Investment action plans may be further assessed in terms of their <b>multi-stakeholder outreach process and participatory approach</b> . For example, to what extent have Investment action plans incorporated and implemented communications plans to facilitate outreach and buy-in?

<p><b>Phase 1 Outputs. Diagnostics:</b></p> <p>(A) Climate-related challenges in relevant land-use systems identified</p> <p>(B) Priority areas for climate action identified</p> <p>(C) Partnerships between stakeholder groups established</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>NPC's Phase 1 Outputs relate to CIF's diagnostic process. These are operational aspects of the program tracked through CIF's operational functions.</p> <p>In some cases, diagnostics may be leveraged to help set baselines or source data for various aspects of the IRF.</p>	<p>While diagnostics are mainly focused on land-use, they may also cover related <b>institutional, regulatory, policy, and socio-economic structures, challenges, and barriers</b> to implementing climate and development solutions. These issues will be investigated by NPC countries with support from MDBs during implementation of the diagnostics.</p> <p>CIF guidance on how to incorporate transformational change, just transition, and gender responsiveness throughout the diagnostic process is beyond the scope of this document.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders</b> considered in diagnostics could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National government</li> <li>-Sub-national government</li> <li>-Corporates</li> <li>-Rural producers</li> <li>-Financial institutions</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-Technical organizations</li> </ul> <p>Among these groups, there may be further assessments of the mechanisms available for local communities, Indigenous People, women, and vulnerable groups (as defined per country context) to influence decision-making in multi-stakeholder partnerships.</p>
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## 8. Annex: NPC Program Theory of Change

### CIF Nature Solutions Program Theory of Change

*Investments based on an integrated system-wide approach can reconcile competing uses of land and other natural resources to unlock the potential of nature for climate action. This will lead to improved health of land and other ecosystems, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and enhanced sustainability and climate resilience of livelihoods and businesses, thereby mobilizing additional public and private funding.*





## THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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Internet: [www.climateinvestmentfunds.org](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org)

## The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.



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