Climate Investment Funds

May 13, 2011

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM
RESULTS FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

1. Results monitoring and periodic evaluation of performance and financial accountability of the MDBs is a core activity of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees as outlined in the governance frameworks of the CTF and SCF[1]. The CIF harmonized results frameworks formalize the commitment of Trust Fund Committees and its partners to accountability for this program and to achieving results. In its meeting in November 2010, the joint CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved the logic models and results frameworks for CTF, PPCR and SREP. The FIP (Forest Investment Program) Sub-Committee approved a FIP logic model in November 2010 as a basis to finalize the development of the results framework.

2. The proposed FIP results framework is submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee for approval.[2] The document is based on (i) approved policy documents; (ii) formal and informal consultations with Trust Fund Committee members, Sub-Committee members and observers, including indigenous peoples and local communities; and (iii) consultations with the MDBs.

3. The main purpose of the suggested results framework is to establish a basis for monitoring and future evaluation of the impact, outcomes and outputs of FIP-funded activities. In addition, the document is designed to guide pilot countries and MDBs in developing their results frameworks to ensure that FIP-relevant results and indicators are integrated in their own M&E systems at the country or the project/program level.

4. Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico and Peru are FIP pilot countries. "The main purpose of the FIP is to support developing countries' REDD-efforts, providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements."[3] The FIP will finance efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts to do so.

5. Section 2 of this report describes briefly the process of establishing the CIF and FIP M&E system. Issues such as harmonization of performance measures, time frame

[1] See CIF. 2008. *Governance Framework for the Clean Technology Fund*, paragraphs 17 and 25 and See CIF. 2008. *Governance Framework for the Strategic Climate Fund*, paragraphs 20 and 55.

[2] The SCF Trust Fund Committee delegated its approval for the FIP results framework to the FIP Sub-Committee. See CIF. 2010. *Summary of the Co-Chairs - Strategic Climate Fund Trust Fund Committee Meeting*. November 11, 2010, paragraph 10.
http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Summary%20of%20SCF%20Co-Chairs%20November%202010.pdf

[3] See CIF. 2009. Forest Investment Program – Design Document, paragraph 10.

and attribution are addressed in this section. Section 3 introduces the FIP logic model and the basic principles for the design and implementation of the results framework. Based on the logic model section 4 outlines the FIP results frameworks with result statements and indicators. Section 5 focuses on the performance measurement strategy. The concluding section outlines the key principles and next steps in establishing a comprehensive M&E system.

6. The application of the results framework is based on the following principles:

- **Living document –** The FIP results framework is a living document to serve as a basis for moving forward in developing FIP investment plans and related projects and programs.

- **Field testing –** The logic model and results framework comprise a set of assumptions which need to be tested in light of on the ground experience in the pilot countries. Considering the timeframe from developing an investment plan to the implementation of a project or program, a 2-3 year field testing phase is considered realistic. MDBs will need to report progress in field testing to the CIF Administrative Unit on an annual basis. A revision of the logic model and the results framework might be needed in light of the experience gained.

- **National monitoring and evaluations (M&E) systems –** The results framework is designed to operate: (i) within existing national monitoring and evaluation systems; and (ii) the MDBs' own managing for development results (MfDR) approach. The development of parallel structures or processes for FIP monitoring and evaluation will be avoided. National systems and capacities will be taken into account when applying the results framework.

- **Flexible and pragmatic approach –** The framework will be applied flexibly and pragmatically taking into account pilot country circumstances. As noted above, the proposed indicators need to be field tested. Country circumstances need to be taken into account in selecting relevant indicators and subsequent reporting. Some indicators might be very costly or time consuming to measure. The results framework embraces the CIF principle of learning - a *trial-and-error learning approach* is explicitly encouraged.

- **Data collection and reporting standards –** In order to be able to aggregate country-level results at the programmatic level (investment plan), a set of core indicators[4] will be measured using compatible methodologies. This is especially true for indicators for the core objective of the FIP: reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

[4] The suggested indicators in table 1 are core indicators. Results frameworks can comprise many other indicators but for the purpose of aggregation and comparison the proposed indicators are recommended for the national M&E systems and the project/program results frameworks.

MEASURING RESULTS – A THREE STEPS APPROACH

7. The process of establishing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the CIF has three steps:

a. **Agreement on the results** – This is a strategic, high level process with some technical discussions to develop the causal results chain and develop results statements.

b. **Agreement on the indicators –** This is a more technical process with definitions of indicators articulated, research on data availability, and specification of measurement methodologies.

c. **Agreement on a performance measurement strategy** – This is a technical process for the collection of baseline data, a strategic process for setting targets of expected performance, and a technical process determining how data will be collated, aggregated, and reported.

8. Following harmonization and integration of the results frameworks there is a need to harmonize performance measurement. Performance measurement includes definitions of indicators and identification of the means by which performance will be measured. Typically this includes the source of the data, the methodology by which the data will be collected, and the responsibility for data collection.

9. Associated with these details about performance measurement is performance reporting information. This includes how information will be collated or "rolled-up" and then reported. Given the structure of the funds and programs performance reporting will take place at a number of different levels – individual project and program, country, CIF program and Fund (CTF, SREP, PPCR, and FIP), and overall CIF level.

THE FIP LOGIC MODEL

10. The logic model is a diagram intended to demonstrate the cause and effect "chain" of results from inputs and activities through to outputs, higher level outcomes, and impacts. The logic model is not intended to show how these results will be measured through indicators. The results framework with specific indicators is presented in the subsequent section.

11. One of the strengths of the logic model is the flexibility with which it can be applied to a variety of circumstances and contexts. For the CIFs it is an ideal tool for demonstrating the results chain since the CIFs have the following characteristics:

a. Multiple programs that converge towards a single high level result.
b. Multiple funds that converge towards a high level result.
c. An overall "mechanism", the CIF, which is greater than the sum of its parts, but that also, encapsulates the funds and programs that constitute it.
d. Programs and funds that are implemented by multilateral development banks (MDBs), each with their own results framework structures.

12. As with all results frameworks these logic models should not be seen as a blueprint for implementation, rather a framework that can be adjusted as progress is made and lessons are learnt, especially at the project/program level of the results chain.

13. The ultimate impact of the FIP is with regard to long term changes to forest landscapes and ecosystems. FIP intends to contribute, in a long-term, transformative manner, to "reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; enhancement of forest carbon stocks". It is also anticipated that there will be socio-economic co-benefits of FIP interventions that seek "reduced poverty through improved quality of life of indigenous people and forest communities" and environmental co-benefits such as "reduced biodiversity loss and increased resilience of forest ecosystems to climate variability and change". These are long-term results and can only be achieved in partnership with all relevant stakeholders working together towards objectives across and beyond the immediate FIP investments and leveraged resources.

14. In order to contribute to these long-term impacts the FIP will need to catalyze and contribute to the replication of certain changes in the societies in which programming and investments take place. These changes are FIP Catalytic Replication Outcomes and aim at "reduced deforestation and forest degradation" as the key outcome. For achieving this outcome the following additional catalytic/replication outcomes at the country level are needed: "increased direct management of forest resources by local communities and indigenous peoples", "improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests" and "access to predictable and adequate financial resources, incl. results-based incentives for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests".[5] For

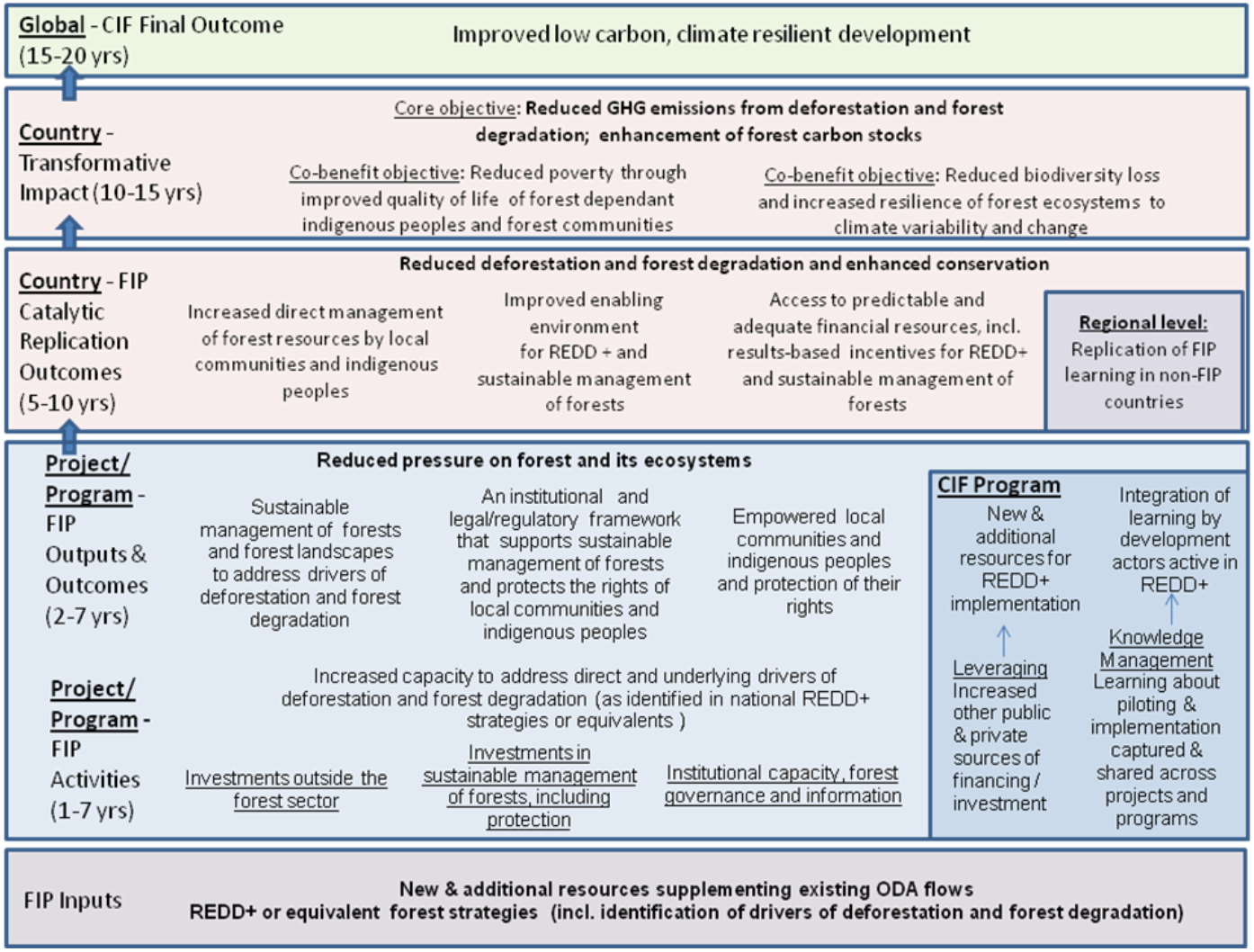
[5] The concept of catalyzing and replication of FIP outcomes implies that these results cannot be attributed to a single project or program but are rather a result of the sum and synergies of the combination of all FIP

reaching beyond the immediate FIP aggregated outcomes, it is important to learn from experiences within the country context and replicate these lessons and best practices in non-FIP countries to the extent possible.

15. To achieve the catalytic and replication outcomes various programs and projects have to be undertaken. The FIP logic model attempts to capture these only in a general sense. The results frameworks of each FIP intervention will contain more precisely specified results statements. These FIP programs and projects will aim at changing the behavior of those forest-dependant stakeholders. The overall objective of all FIP project and program interventions should be ultimately "reduced pressure on forest ecosystems" – addressing direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Projects and programs will aim for the following FIP outputs and outcomes: "sustainable management of land and forests to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation", "an institutional and legal/regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples", and "empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights". For achieving these results it will be necessary to invest in the "capacity to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified in national REDD+ strategies, action plans or equivalents".

assisted projects/programs. Hence, these results are most likely to be achieved with a combination of FIP provided direct funding together with activities/operations financed through FIP leverage.

Figure 1: Logic model – Forest Investment Program (FIP)



FIP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

16. The following tables contain the results statements of the logic model and the indicators that are proposed to measure them. It is important to note that the main monitoring and evaluation function in the first couple of years will focus on the project/program indicators at the country level because achieving the results at the FIP program level will require that a substantive part of the overall program is implemented or under implementation as discussed in paragraphs 20 and 21. Nevertheless, efforts will be made to aggregate data across projects, programs and MDBs for Trust Fund Committees reporting.

17. The results framework in table 1 summarizes the major elements of the performance measurement system. It combines the results statements with the indicators. The first column represents the results statements as stated in the logic model. The results framework starts with the FIP Transformative Impact, then the FIP Catalytic Replication Outcomes, and concludes with the FIP Project/Program Outputs and Outcomes. The framework does not include activities, products and services because these are managed within a project management approach. Such an approach emphasizes also the commitment to a managing for development results (MfDR) approach with emphasis on impact and outcomes.

18. The columns three to six represent the indicators for each result. The performance indicators together with the baseline and target column are what the program will use to measure expected results. Agreement in an early stage on the performance indicators, baselines and targets is important for the design of the FIP and particularly the investment strategy because these will also need to develop results frameworks to demonstrate how operations are linked to the overall objectives of the FIP. Efforts have been made to ensure a mix between qualitative and quantitative indicators. The target and baseline column is still blank and can only be filled in close cooperation with the MDBs and particularly the country teams. As mentioned above some of these indicators have very different time frames. Baselines might only be established in the medium-term (1-2 years) and a true impact reporting is probably not possible for a significant time span (10-15 years). The sixth column raises some issues related to the reliability and validity of the indicators and the difficulties operations might face when addressing these. The last column briefly outlines the means of verification or data source.

Table 1: **Results Framework – Forest Investment Program (FIP)**

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
Transformative Impacts[6]						
Core objective: **A.1 Reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; enhancement of forest carbon stocks**	GHG emissions will be reduced by a variety of means contributing to reduced deforestation and degradation.	a) Tons (millions) of CO_2 emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation relative to reference emissions level b) Tons (millions) of CO_2 sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level	National forest inventories or equivalents		It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of these indicators across projects/programs and countries. For those countries that have no national monitoring system or a limited capacity, it is suggested that as part of the investment plan, a TA grant would support the enhancement of the national capacities to monitor REDD+ related results.	National monitoring systems following relevant UNFCCC/ IPCC guidelines

[6] The transformative impact dimension of the FIP is determined by many factors which are outside of the direct influence of FIP operations in a specific country. Systematic and coherent improvements in this dimension cannot be observed in the short-term and not attributed to a single development actor. Transformation will be the result of multiple activities in a specific country over a longer period of time.

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
Co-benefit objective: A.2 **Reduced poverty through improved quality of life of forest dependent indigenous peoples and forest communities**[7]	The FIP design document states in paragraph 13: "The FIP should contribute to the livelihoods and human development of forest dependent communities, indigenous peoples and local communities …" Environmental, economic and social well-being of forest dependent indigenous peoples and local forest-dependent communities must improve. This means that improvement concerning their education, knowledge, health, and benefits arising from forest tenure and forest revenues need to be taken into account.	a) Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods b) Changes in income in forest communities over time c) Percentage of enrollment of boys and girls in primary and secondary education in areas with indigenous community members/ forest communities (MDG 2 a) *Other quality of life indicators may be identified and validated through a consultative process with indigenous peoples and local communities.*			Data for these indicators could be compared across all FIP countries. Income and employment is not sufficient indicator for the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, whose quality of life often depends on non-monetary factors such as access to non wood products and recognized territorial and land tenure rights, incl. to land, environmental and spiritual quality, etc.	National monitoring systems or equivalent

[7] Indicators related to indigenous peoples and forest communities may need to be refined after feedback from indigenous peoples groups and forest communities has been received. Proposed changes, if any, will be presented to the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011.

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
Co-benefit objective: A.3 **Reduced biodiversity loss and increased resilience of forest ecosystems to climate variability and change**	The FIP co-benefits include reducing biodiversity loss in forests and forest landscapes and increasing the extent to which forests and forest landscapes are resilient to climate variability and change. This means that forests will be less fragmented and more contiguous with enhanced conservation by increased species in diversity and numbers.	a) Percentage (%) change in forest fragmentation (rate and area) b) Reduction in the rate of loss of intact forest areas important for maintaining native biodiversity, ecosystem functions, including water, air quality, soil protection and resilience to climate stress c) Species richness index[8] and Shannon-Weiner or Information Index	Historic loss of intact forest and forest landscape and native bio-diversity integrity		Article 26 of the Convention on Biological states that the national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. The species richness index is a count of the number of species found when the observers sample the community. The information index takes into account the evenness of the species distribution as well as the absolute number of species.	National monitoring systems or equivalents Country reporting to UNCBD

[8] For measuring biodiversity with the Species Richness Index or the Shannon-Weiner Index see http://www.denniskalma.com/biodiversitymeasurement.html. The Shannon-Weiner and the Information Index have limitations. In some cases, other indexes, such as the Fischer Diversity Index or the rarefaction method, might be more appropriate. The choice of index to measure biodiversity may depend on the type of the species-abundance distribution curve, which varies according to the phase of succession of the forest to be assessed (inverted-J for mature forests, log-normal in early stages of succession, etc.). A final decision on FIP-wide indicator will be made after investment plans have been developed and countries decided on the adequate national indictor to track changes in biodiversity.

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
FIP Catalytic Replication Outcomes						
B.1 **Reduced deforestation and forest degradation**	In initiating transformational impacts, the FIP will contribute to a series of significant outcomes in the pilot countries, especially slowing the rate of deforestation and the degradation of forests.	a) Change in hectares of natural forest cover (percentage change against baseline) b) Change in hectares of natural forest that are degraded (percentage change against baseline) c) tCO_2 sequestered/$ by investment plan d) Areas (ha) of deforestation/degradation avoided/$ of investments	National M&E system		It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of these indicators across countries. The indicator "c) tCO_2 sequestered/$" is intended to demonstrate how important the enhancement of carbon sequestration is at the investment plan level in terms of cost effectiveness.	National or sub-national monitoring systems
B.2 **Increased direct management of forest resources by local communities and indigenous peoples**	An important FIP impact is that indigenous peoples and local communities are supported as stewards of the forest, become more resilient to climate variability and benefit from improved economic well-being has improved. This means they retain benefits from the forest and hold clear territorial rights appropriately.	Increase in land and resources under legal control and management of indigenous peoples and local communities including through traditional forest management systems			National statistics will need to disaggregate data for forest areas and forest dwellers.	National M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
B.3 **Improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests**	In order to achieve low carbon, climate resilient development, forest-related institutions with a full range of capacity and capabilities must be enhanced functionally.	a) Change in the extent to which environmental/GHG/ deforestation considerations/ solutions are integrated into the process of creating economic incentives/new policies and programs b) Area of forests under clear, non-discriminative tenure and territorial rights , including the recognition of traditional rights c) Evidence that infractions in the forest sector are detected, reported and penalized d) Extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) have access to relevant information in a timely and culturally appropriate manner *Other "Nationally owned-governance" indicators, developed through a country-led process.*			"Country-specific" indicators will be identified through the investment strategy process.	National M&E systems

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
B.4 **Access to predictable and adequate financial resources, incl. results-based incentives for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests**	As provided in FIP design document, "FIP is to be established […] to catalyze policies and measures and mobilize significantly increased funds to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and of forest degradation and promote improved sustainable management of forests, leading to emissions reduction and the protection of forest carbon stocks. The FIP would not itself provide the incentives presently necessary to significantly reduce forest related GHG emissions, but would enable countries to leverage such incentives if established under a UNFCCC forest mechanism."	Leverage funds through results-based schemes offered by bilateral partnerships, the FCPF Carbon Fund or other mechanisms			These indicators are intended to demonstrate the leveraging of funds in the forest sector in a pilot country through the FCPF, bilateral arrangements etc.	National M&E systems

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
<u>Regional level:</u> B.5 **Replication of FIP learning in non-FIP countries**	The learning from the FIP of what works and what does not should catalyze change in non-FIP countries. Such lessons will be disseminated through CIF programmatic knowledge management and outreach	Number of non-FIP countries which replicate FIP project and program approaches (e.g., investment documents citing FIP pilot country projects) *Indicators related to the KM component of the dedicated Grant Mechanism for indigenous peoples and local communities*			The MDBs will compile evidence across their respective countries on the learning program and bring to the attention of the CIF KM function when evidence is available that replication of FIP learning is suspected.	MDB cross-country review Review of national UNFCCC reporting relevant to REDD+
FIP Project/Program Outcomes and Outputs						
C.1 **Reduced pressure on forest ecosystems**	Pressure on forests comes from many sources – both inside and outside of the forests, and from a wide range of actors. This pressure leads to deforestation and forest degradation.	a) Change in hectares (ha) deforested in project/program area b) Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in project/program area c) tCO_2 sequestered/$ by project/program d) Non-forest sector investments identified to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	National Forest Plans or REDD+ Readiness Plan		These indicators will require a mixture of quantitative and qualitative measurement by FIP projects.	National monitoring systems Project M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
C.2 **Sustainable management of forests and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**	The purpose of sustainable management of forests and forest landscapes is to ensure that (i) ecological processes are not disturbed and biodiversity respected; and (ii) multiple benefits are considered and balanced when land use decision are made.	a) Preservation of natural forests integrated in land use planning process b) Evidence that laws and regulations in project/program are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted	REDD+ Readiness Plan			National monitoring systems Project M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
C.3 **An institutional and legal/ regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples**	FIP projects will contribute to forest governance through legal frameworks concerning forests, enforcement of forest related laws and regulations, and cross-sectoral mechanisms related to land planning that address the effects of non-forest sectors (such as mining, gas exploration or roads) on the forest sector. FIP projects will also contribute to the strengthening of institutional and regulatory systems that deal with the land rights of forest communities.	a) Evidence that the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) and implementation practices provide for non-discriminative land tenure rights and land use systems and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) b) Evidence that a national land use plan exists and progress is made to secure the tenure and territorial rights to land and resources of forest-dependant stakeholders , including indigenous peoples and forest communities *Detailed indicators will be developed in the specific country and project/program context.*			This indicator will require qualitative measurement through an analysis of the policy and regulatory environment and functions as well as their implementation and enforcement. Governance indicators will vary between countries and need to be nationally adapted and specified. Specific country contexts may prevent comparability of the policy and regulatory environment and functions across countries.	Project M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
C.4 **Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights**	Women and men in indigenous peoples and local communities have a crucial role to play in the management of forests and in the decision-making, management, and monitoring concerning all forest areas.	a) Increase in area with clear, recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) b) Level and quality of community and indigenous peoples participation (women and men) in decision making and monitoring concerning land use planning, forest management, and projects and policies impacting community areas c) Improved access to effective justice/ recourse mechanisms			These indicators will require a mixture of quantitative and qualitative measurement by FIP projects. Use of a common definition for "sustainable management" and "indigenous peoples and local community" and to ensure its full participation" will aid comparison of data across projects and aggregation across projects and countries.	Project M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
C.5 **Increased capacity to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (as identified in national REDD+ strategies or equivalents)**	Capacity at the national, regional and local level is needed to ensure that forest areas are managed sustainably and the main direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are addressed. Increased capacity to plan and manage solutions comprises evidence that decision makers have better access to scientific, economic and social data with regards to drivers of deforestation and degradation.	*Detailed indicators will be developed in the specific country and project/program context*			The Cancun Agreement identifies the following "readiness" requirements[9] which could guide national capacity development efforts: *A national strategy or action plan* *A national reference emission level and/or forest reference level* *A robust and transparent national/ subnational forest monitoring system* *An information system on how safeguards are being addressed* Most of these indicators will be of qualitative nature.	Project M&E

[9] See Conference of the Parties. 2010. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December. Addendum - Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session*, paragraph 71. Note that this document does not represent a final agreement on REDD+. It is considered part of an ongoing international negotiation process.

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Data source
C.6 **New and additional resources for forest and forest-related projects**	The FIP investments should leverage new and additional resources for developing countries' REDD+-efforts. This will occur in the context of projects where multiple sources of funding will be mobilized.	Leverage factor of FIP funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by governments, MDBs, other multilateral and bilateral partners, CSOs, private sector)			Measurement of leveraged resources will be routinely undertaken and aggregated across projects and countries.	Project M&E
C.7 **Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+**	Through programmatic CIF knowledge management processes, non-FIP countries may learn from FIP projects, providing them with an opportunity to integrate and replicate the learning and knowledge into their own REDD+ related processes and projects.	Number (#) and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created and shared			The MDBs will monitor the extent to which non-FIP countries integrate FIP learning. It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation across countries.	Qualitative assessment by the MDBs and CIF AU

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT STRATEGY

19. The performance measurement strategy outlines how the data for all the indicators should be collected, collated, analyzed and reported. There is a need to be consistent across the results frameworks in terms of the timeframes in which different levels of results can be expected, the levels of contribution and attribution, how measureable change will be, and potential measurement strategies for data collection.

20. Table 2 takes each level of results from the logic models for the funds and programs and indicates the timeframe for result achievement. In addition the table provides a sense of the attribution and contribution to results. In terms of measurement that table also shows the likely performance measurement strategy and the purpose / use of the performance information that is gathered about each level. It is worth noting that the majority of data collection conducted regarding results attributable to the CIF will be done in the context of MDBs programs and projects. Most strategic planning information will be collected after the CIF has ended.

21. It is important to recognize the limitations of the proposed results framework. The main objective is to provide the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees with a strategic monitoring and evaluation tool. The results frameworks provide reassurance to the Committees that countries are progressing as expected or that there are challenges in achieving planned results (early warning system). The results framework will allow the Committees to take corrective action (provide additional resources to address bottlenecks, or instigate an evaluation to determine why a program is not moving as expected).

22. The results framework communicates in a transparent and coherent approach the expectations of the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees for projects-funded under the CIF. The results framework does not replace managing for development results (MfDR) at the program, project or country level. Projects and programs still need to develop comprehensive results frameworks to manage projects towards the CIF or national development objectives. However, projects and programs need to demonstrate clearly how operations are linked to the project/program output/outcome and catalytic replication level.

23. Projects and programs will have other project specific impact, outcome and output indicators but depending on the objective of the project, there is a requirement to report selectively against the proposed indicators to ensure that there is a strong link between operations at the country level and the higher order CIF objectives. The results frameworks also do not include operational data such as resource inputs, activities, disbursements, contract awards, etc. Such operational data is collated through the portfolio or pipeline management system and reported on a regular basis to the CIF Administrative Unit through the MDBs.

Table 2: Timeframe and attribution

Result Levels	Time Dimension	Contribution of CIF to Results	Measurement and Attribution	Measurement Strategy	Purpose / Use of Performance Information
CIF Final Outcome	+ 15 – 20 years	CIF makes a small contribution along with many other factors.	Indicators are measureable but not able to attribute change to CIF	• National statistics • Global data collection	• Long-term strategic planning
Transformative Impacts	+ 10-15 years	CIF makes a small contribution along with many other factors.	Indicators are measureable, it may be possible to attribute some change to CIF	• National statistics • Global data collection • Post-CIF evaluation	• Medium-term strategic planning
Catalytic Replication Outcomes	+ 5-10 years	CIF has some influence along with many other factors	Indicators are measureable, it should be possible to link some change to CIF	• National statistics • Global data collection • Post-CIF evaluation • MDB evaluation	• Learning • Future program design • Medium-term strategic planning
MDB Project Outcomes and Outputs	+ 2-7* years	CIF interventions directly influence outcomes through the delivery of outputs	Indicators are measureable and change is attributable to CIF	• MDB project monitoring • MDB evaluation • Special CIF evaluation	• Project Management • Fund / Program Management • Learning • Future program design
Activities	+ 1-7* years	Undertaken by CIF projects	Measurement and attribution are routine	• MDB Project monitoring • National monitoring system	• Project Management • Fund / Program Management • Learning • Future program design
Inputs	Start of intervention	Provided to CIF	Measurement and attribution are routine	• CIF Admin. Data	• Fund / Program Management

*MDB project lengths are typically 5-8 years

24. A performance measurement strategy is a plan for the collection of the necessary data. For each indicator it is necessary to indicate through what method the information will be collected, by whom and how often.

25. Table 3 summarizes the performance measurement strategy for the FIP. As indicated, results at the transformative and catalytic replication level occur at the country level. Data for the proposed indicators can only be collected when a significant part of the country's Investment Strategy has been implemented. Mid-term and final evaluations provide the opportunities to assess the impact of the FIP program with in-depth data analysis. However, it is necessary for countries to establish baselines and targets to the extent possible in order to allow for progress reporting. Such a process will also help the countries to identify data gaps or capacity deficits which they might like to address before a full mid-term evaluation of the FIP program is envisaged. Investing in developing capacity and refining national M&E systems is justified considering that moving towards a low carbon; climate resilient development growth path is a long-term process which requires long-term commitment, engagement and country ownership.

26. The implementation of the FIP focuses on two levels – the country/investment plan and the project/program level. The results framework mirrors this structure in proposing indicators at the country/investment plan and the project/program level.

27. **At the country level,** the government, supported by the MDBs, takes the lead in developing the FIP investment plan (IP). The IP is a strategic framework document which identifies prioritized FIP investment opportunities for addressing REDD+ in a national context. The development of the IP follows a country-driven and participatory process. The government decides on the institutional setting for ensuring a comprehensive preparation process of the IP and subsequent coordination and monitoring of the IP implementation at the national level.

28. The proposed results framework is designed to assist a pilot country government in setting up or strengthening its national M&E system. Individual project/program activities are designed in a way to contribute to expected outcomes at the *Catalytic Replication Level*. Hence, the IP need to explicitly establish the results chain starting from the expected transformative impact down to the individual project/program. In addition, it is expected that alternative cost-effective forest intervention scenarios are presented in the IP and assessed against the potential expected impact and outcomes. Consistent with the *FIP Operational Guidelines*, each IP will include a section on the prioritization of interventions.

29. The following indicators are proposed to inform or be integrated into a national M&E system and, hence be monitored at the level of the Investment Plan:

Indicators related to FIP core objective A1

- Tons (millions) of CO_2 emissions from forests reduced relative to reference emissions
- Tons (millions) of CO_2 sequestered in the forest sector relative to forest reference level

Indicators related to FIP co-benefit objectives A2-A3

- Percentage of indigenous and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods.
- Changes in income in forest communities over time
- Percentage of enrollment of boys and girls in primary education in forest areas with indigenous community members/ forest communities (MDG 2 a)
- Percentage (%) change in forest fragmentation (rate and area)
- Reduction in the rate of loss of intact forest areas important for maintaining native biodiversity, ecosystem functions and resilience to climate stress
- Species richness index[10] and Shannon-Weiner or Information Index

Indicators related to FIP Catalytic and Replication Outcomes B1-B4 (aggregates from project/program level)

- Change in hectares of natural forest cover (including percentage change against baseline)
- Change in hectares of natural forest that are degraded (including percentage change against baseline)
- tCO_2 sequestered/$ by investment plan
- Area (ha) of deforestation/degradation avoided/$ of investments
- Increase in land and resources under legal control and management of indigenous peoples and local communities including through traditional forest management systems
- Change in the extent to which environmental/GHG/ deforestation/forest degradation considerations/ solutions are integrated into the process of creating economic incentives/new policies and programs
- Area of forests under clear, non-discriminative tenure and territorial rights, including the recognition of traditional rights
- Evidence that infractions in the forest sector are detected, reported and penalized
- Extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) have access to relevant information in a timely and culturally appropriate manner
- Leverage funds through results-based schemes offered by bilateral partnerships, the FCPF Carbon Fund or from other mechanisms

30. **At the program/project level,** the lead in the development of individual programs/projects is with the relevant government agency in close cooperation with the respective MDBs - following the investment criteria proposed in the *FIP Design Document* and further elaborated in the *FIP Investment Criteria and Financing Modalities.*

31. The project/program document has to establish a results chain from the Catalytic Replication Outcome to the output and activities of the proposed program/project[11]. The results

[10] For measuring biodiversity with the Species Richness Index or the Shannon-Weiner Index see http://www.denniskalma.com/biodiversitymeasurement.html.

[11] Projects/programs will have to demonstrate how the project/program activities will contribute to at least one of the four objectives at the Catalytic Replication level. Hence, the relevant outcome statement in the FIP results framework at the Catalytic Replication level becomes the impact statement in the results framework at the

framework for programs/projects has to include all relevant indicators of the FIP results framework to provide a basis for aggregation and comparison across FIP projects/programs supported under an IP in a pilot country but also across the FIP pilot countries. Such an approach will ensure that FIP funded activities are anchored within the overall strategic framework.

32. However, at this stage it is difficult to predict individual project/program interventions at the country level. The logic model and the results framework are designed to keep flexibility and to avoid predetermining project/program interventions.

33. The proposed indicators in section C are kept rather general because pilot countries are still in the programming process stage and no investment plan has been submitted yet for consideration. The proposed list of indicators is a first attempt to establish a common results reporting platform and will be refined once investment plans for all pilot countries have been developed and endorsed.

34. The FIP supports a programmatic approach. The MDBs will include these indicators within the FIP funded project/program design and provide updated project implementation and results reports to the respective country program coordinating function on an annual basis. The pilot country will take the lead in consolidating the reports across countries and submit a consolidated report to the CIF Administrative Unit. The CIF Administrative Unit will report on the implementation status in the pilot countries on a regular basis through e.g. the FIP Semi-Annual Report and monitoring-related reports, including thematic results reports. Such an approach will ensure that Trust Fund Committees receive an annual update on the status of implementation and achievement of results by pilot country at the CIF programmatic level.

35. Figure 2 outlines the process of data aggregation and analysis. The main data collection units are the program/project and the FIP aggregated level (by country). Data will be aggregated across projects, when feasible, and presented at the country level. In a subsequent step, data at the country level can be either aggregated at the FIP level or compared across countries, depending on the overall FIP objective. Figure 2 shows examples of the process for consolidating data of reduction of CO_2 emission reduction in the forest sector, protected forest areas and efforts across countries in improving the forest governance structure.

36. Data management requires that baselines and targets are established for each results statement and indicator, where appropriate. This can either be done during the development of Investment Strategies or as a separate exercise in a stakeholder consultation process. It is suggested that the MDBs work closely within the next 12-24 months (field testing phase) with governments to assess carefully the capacity and capability of the countries' own reporting system and to assess how the CIF and MDBs reporting system can be integrated into the country system as agreed in the Paris Declaration.[12]

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project/program level. The fifth objective is of a rather global nature and will be monitored by the CIF Administrative Unit.

[12] See Paris Declaration at http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3343,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Figure 2: Data management

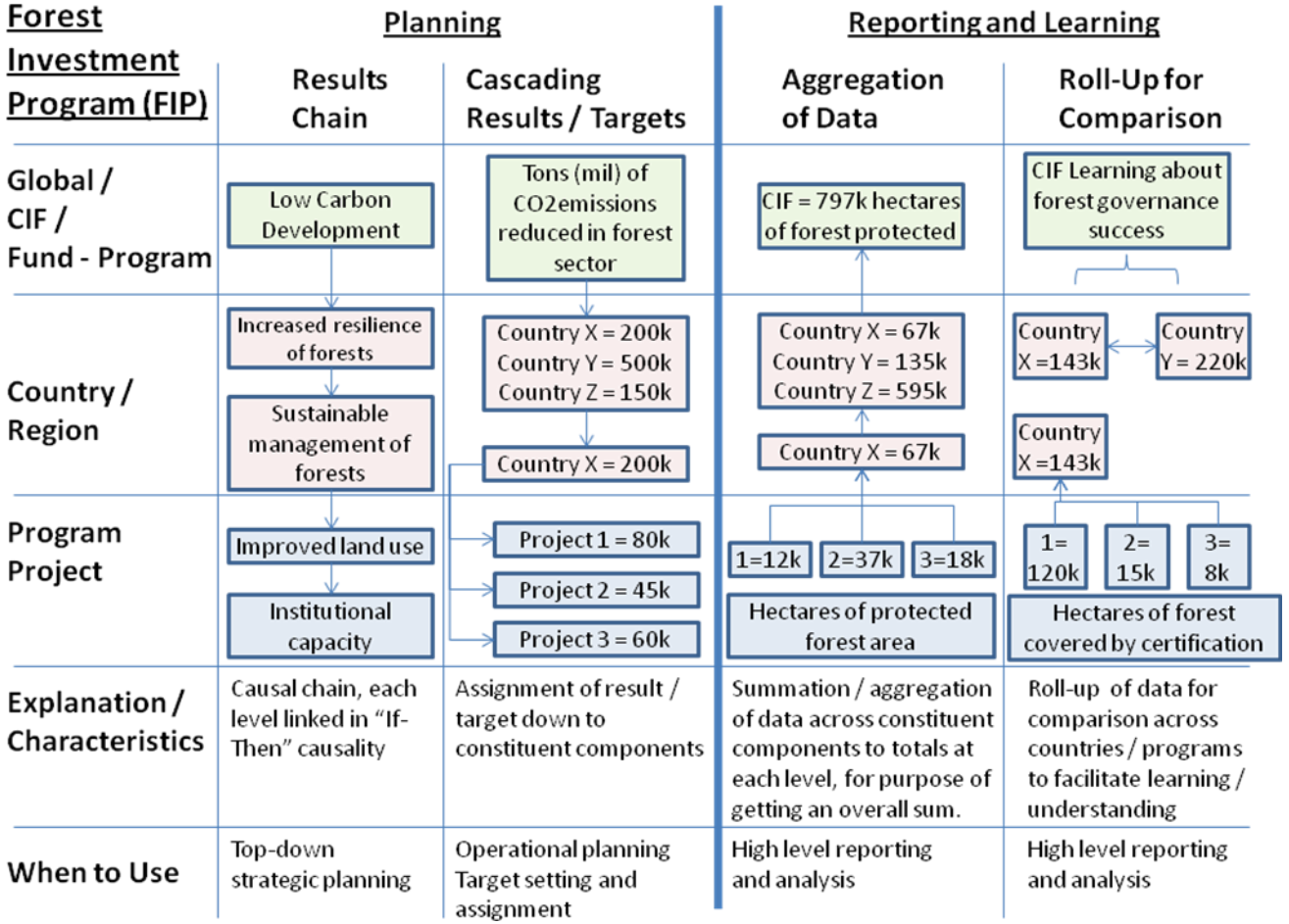

Table 3: **FIP Performance Measurement Strategy**

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
FIP Transformative Impacts						
Core objective: **A1. Reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; enhancement of forest carbon stocks**	a) Tons (millions) of CO_2 emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation relative to reference emissions level	National M&E following relevant UNFCCC/IPCC guidelines	Government		X	X
	b) Tons (millions) of CO_2 sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level	National M&E following relevant UNFCCC/IPCC guidelines	Government		X	X
Co-benefit objective: **A2. Reduced poverty through improved quality of life of forest dependent indigenous**	a) Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods	National M&E	Government		X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
peoples and forest communities	b) Changes in income in forest communities over time	National M&E	Government		X	X
	c) Percentage of enrollment of boys and girls in primary and secondary education in areas with indigenous community members/ forest communities (MDG 2 a)	National M&E	Government		X	X
Co-benefit objective: **A3. Reduced biodiversity loss and increased resilience of forest ecosystems to climate variability and change**	a) Percentage (%) change in forest fragmentation (rate and area)	National M&E	Government		X	X
	b) Reduction in the rate of loss of intact forest areas important for maintaining native biodiversity, ecosystem functions, including water, air quality, soil protection and resilience to climate change	Country reporting to UNCBD	Government		X	X
	c) Species richness index and Shannon-Weiner or Information Index	National M&E	Government		X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
FIP Catalytic Replication Outcome						
B1. Reduced deforestation and forest degradation	a) Change in hectares of natural forest cover (percentage change against baseline)	National M&E	Government	X	X	X
	b) Change in hectares of natural forest that are degraded (percentage change against baseline)	National M&E	Government	X	X	X
	c) tCO_2 sequestered/$ by investment plan	National M&E system	Government		X	X
	d) Area (ha) of deforestation/degradation avoided/$ of investments	National M&E	Government	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
B2. Increased direct management of forest resources by local communities and indigenous peoples	Increase in land and resources under legal control and management of indigenous peoples and local communities including through traditional forest management systems	National M&E	Government		X	X
B3. Improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests	a) Change in the extent to which environmental/GHG/ deforestation considerations/ solutions are integrated into the process of creating economic incentives/new policies and programs	Analytical studies	Government		X	X
	b) Area of forests under clear, non-discriminative tenure and territorial rights , including the recognition of traditional rights	National M&E	Government	X	X	X
	c) Evidence that infractions in the forest sector are detected, reported and penalized	National M&E	Government	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
	d) Extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men) have access to relevant information in a timely and culturally appropriate manner	Analytical studies	Government		X	X
B4. Access to predictable and adequate financial resources, incl. results-based incentives for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests	Leverage funds through results-based schemes offered by bilateral partnerships, the FCPF Carbon Fund or from other mechanisms	National M&E	Government	X	X	X
Regional level: **B5. Replication of FIP learning in non-FIP countries**	Number of non-FIP countries replicate FIP project and program approaches (e.g., investment documents citing FIP pilot country projects/ programs)	MDB cross-country review	CIF AU/ MDB Committee	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
FIP Program/Project Outputs & Outcomes						
C1. Reduced pressure on forests	a) Change in hectares (ha) deforested in project/program area	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
	b) Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in project/program area	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
	c) Percentage (%) of poor people in FIP project area with access to modern sources of energy	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
	Non-forest sector investments identified and addresses as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Project M&E	MDBs			
C2. Sustainable management of forest and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	a) Preservation of natural forests integrated in land use planning process	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
	b) Evidence that laws and regulations in project/program areas are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted	Project M&E: Thematic studies	MDBs	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
C3. A institutional and legal/ regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples	a) Evidence that the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) and implementation practices provide for non-discriminative land tenure rights and land use systems and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)	Project M&E	MDBs		X	X
	b) Evidence that a national land use plan exists and progress is made to secure the tenure and territorial rights to land and resources of forest-dependant stakeholders , including indigenous peoples and forest communities	Project M&E	MDBs		X	X
C4. Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights	a) Increase in area with clear recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
	b) Level and quality of community and indigenous peoples participation (women and men) in decision making and monitoring concerning land use planning, forest management, and projects and policies impacting community areas	Project M&E – analytical studies	MDBs		X	X
	c) Improved access to effective justice/ recourse mechanisms	Project M&E – analytical studies	MDBs		X	X
C5. Increased capacity to plan, manage and finance solutions to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	*Detailed indicators will be developed in the specific country and project/program context.*	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
C6. New and additional resources for forest projects	Leverage factor of FIP funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by governments, MDBs, other multilateral and bilateral partners, CSOs, private sector)	Project budgets, M&E	MDBs	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
C7. Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+	Number (#) and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created and shared	Project documents, M&E CIF – AU qualitative assessment	MDBs/ CIF-AU	X	X	X

CONCLUSION

37. The proposed results framework is submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee for approval with the understanding that results frameworks need to be flexible to allow for adjustments based on actual FIP implementation experience. The current CIF frameworks are models and based on broad assumptions. These assumptions need to be tested, verified and reviewed. As a result of this process some indicators might change over time. An important first step in this process is for the pilot countries and the MDBs to start to work with these frameworks, because only on this basis and the experience gathered will it be possible to refine the indicators.

38. This will call for an iterative process. Selecting new indicators may lead to some re-articulation of the results statements. Indicators may then need to be revised as the process of developing the performance measurement strategy may lead to alternative indicators being proposed or some indicators being de-selected. The following key principles will drive the FIP results framework implementation:

Working within national systems

- **Existing monitoring and evaluation systems** - Indicators for results at the transformative and catalytic replication level (A.1-B.4) ideally form part of national REDD+ strategies (or equivalents), national development plans or other forest-relevant strategies and the national monitoring and evaluation systems associated with these frameworks or will be integrated in an existing national monitoring and evaluation system. Such an approach will reduce transaction costs and increase cost-effectiveness by ensuring that FIP results will be measured as part of the national system. It will also ensure that there is an institutional structure in place in the pilot country to follow a programmatic approach beyond individual projects/programs.
- **Preliminary set of indicators** - The proposed list of indicators under the transformative and catalytic replication level (A.1-B.4) will need to be reviewed after the field testing phase to take into account capacities and lessons at the pilot country level.
- **Capacity development** - For those countries that have no national monitoring system or limited capacity, it is suggested that under the investment plan, a grant be provided to support the enhancement of the national capacities to monitor FIP and REDD+ related results.

Working at the project/program level

- **Preliminary list of indicators.** The proposed indicators are not intended to predetermine any FIP investment in the pilot countries. The investment plan discussion needs to ensure that FIP projects/programs are firmly anchored within a coherent strategy to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. There is a clear understanding that the proposed project/ program indicators included in the results project/programs are preliminary and consequently might be revised as the projects and programs are developed.
- **Anchoring the project/program results framework within the FIP results framework.** The indicators for the program/project level (C.1-C.7) are proposed to

ensure a close linkage between the project/program results and the FIP investment plan results framework. Projects/programs are not expected to report against all indicators. For instance, a project building capacity for enhancing capacity would not be expected to report against deforestation or forest degradation indicators if these are not relevant in the project context. A detailed guidance note for the MDBs and countries is under preparation to facilitate results framework application.

- **Field testing.** The proposed indicators need to be field-tested in the project/program context. In some areas, country-and project-specific indicators need to be developed. Projects/programs can include additional indicators as many as be needed for project management, but reporting in the FIP context is expected against the proposed core indicators presented in table 1.

39. **Setting up a results monitoring system takes time and requires resources**. It will take at least 2-3 years for the CIFs to establish a system which can provide reliable data for comprehensive monitoring at the Trust Fund level. This is not unusual, and probably quite an ambitious target, considering the early stages of some of the programs. However, the earlier the process is started, the more time is available for testing and improving the proposed framework.

40. The MDB Committee agreed to seek the FIP Sub-Committee's approval at this stage with a view to moving forward, recognizing that the results framework will continue to evolve and will need to be kept under review by the FIP Sub-Committee.