

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

FIP/SC.X/X
November, 2012

Meeting of the FIP Sub-Committee

PROPOSAL FOR REVISED FIP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

VERSION: SEPTEMBER 10, 2012

Revised FIP Results Framework for REVIEW

The document is the result of a first round of discussions of the MDB FIP Committee.

Please review the document and discuss the revised results frameworks within your respective organizations or countries. Feedback on the proposed logic model and the indicators are particularly welcome. The CIF AU would be very grateful to receive your comments and suggestions **by September 28, 2012.**

REVISED FIP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The revised FIP results framework serves as a basis for moving forward in developing M&E systems for FIP investment plans (IP) and related projects and programs. The application of the FIP results framework (in common with all the results frameworks under the Climate Investment Funds) is based on the following principles:

- a) **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.
- b) **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. However, it is expected that pilot countries include FIP program outcome indicators in their IP results frameworks. The results framework embraces the CIF principle of learning - a trial-and-error learning approach is explicitly encouraged. Existing IP results framework will need to be revised and the FIP Sub-Committee notified of the revisions.
- c) **Data collection and reporting standards** – In order to be able to aggregate country-level results at the programmatic level – IP level, a set of core indicators¹ will be measured using compatible methodologies. This is especially true for indicators for the core objective of the FIP: Reduced/avoided GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhanced forest carbon stock.

¹ The suggested indicators in table 1 are core indicators. Results frameworks of specific projects 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.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The FIP Sub-Committee approved the results framework for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in June 2011 as a living document with the understanding that it would be revised after field testing. The eight FIP countries and the multilateral development banks (MDB) have attempted to apply the approved results framework in developing investment plans (IP) and project/program interventions, but significant difficulties have emerged. FIP pilot countries and MDBs have expressed that the approved FIP results framework is ambitious and complex and would benefit from simplification.

The key constraints are:

- a) The results chain is unclear; in consequence pilot countries have difficulties to develop their own results chains.
- b) There are too many indicators across multiple levels, creating confusion over objectives and raising the transaction cost.
- c) Most of the indicators do not correspond to the data/statistics that countries/MDBs collect through existing processes, making it very difficult and costly to establish baselines.
- d) Many indicators do not allow uniform application and aggregation across all programs, hence making it impossible to report on overall results of FIP.

2. In line with document CTF-SCF/TFC.7/4 *Proposed Measures to Improve the Operations of the Climate Investment Funds* to enhance the performance of the CIF, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs are proposing a revised FIP logic model and results framework to the FIP Sub-Committee and the SCF Trust Fund Committee.² This proposal is based on (a) an interpretation of the key FIP objectives; (b) an improved understanding of what is possible as part of the development and implementation of an IP; and (c) consultations with the MDBs and recipient country counterparts.

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

4. Section 2 introduces the revised FIP logical model. Based on the logic model, section 3 outlines the proposed FIP results frameworks with result statements and indicators. The last section outlines briefly necessary changes in the project/program documentation to reflect the simplified M&E approach.

² See CIF. 2011. *Proposed Measures to Improve the Operations of the Climate Investment Funds*, paragraph 39.

II. THE REVISED FIP LOGIC MODEL

5. The logic model is a diagram intended to demonstrate the cause and effect chain of results from inputs and activities through to project outputs, program outcomes, and national/international impacts. The logic model is not intended to show how these results will be measured through indicators. One of the strengths of the logic model is the flexibility with which it can be applied to a variety of circumstances and contexts. As with all results frameworks these logic models should not be seen as a blueprint for implementation, but rather a framework that can be adjusted as progress is made and lessons are learnt, especially at the project and country levels of the results chain.

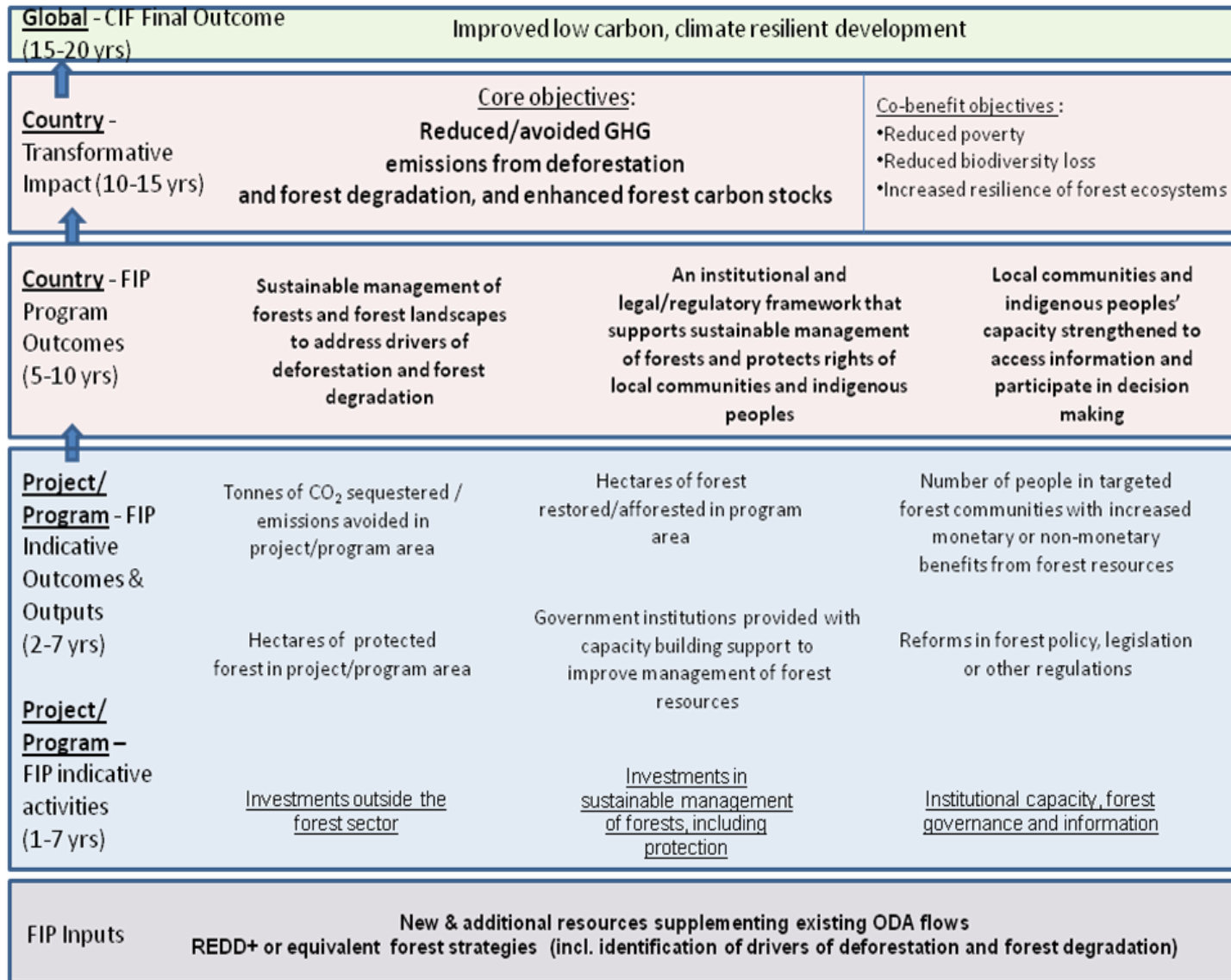
6. The original FIP logic model was approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011. It is suggested to change the current logic model to give greater focus to key operational objectives of FIP.

7. The stated impact objective for FIP is: *Reduced/avoided Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and enhanced forest carbon stocks*. The proposed outcome objectives for FIP are: (i) Sustainable management of forests and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; (ii) An institutional and legal regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples; and (iii) Local communities' and indigenous peoples' capacity strengthened to access information and participate in decision making.

8. FIP will contribute to these results through programs and projects that address drivers of deforestation in and outside of forests, develop capacity, and strengthen institutions and forest governance. "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.

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

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



III. THE REVISED FIP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

9. The results framework in table 1 summarizes the core elements of the performance measurement system. It combines the results statements with the indicators. The first two columns represent the results statements as stated in the logic model. The results framework outlines the FIP Transformative Impact and the FIP Program Outcomes. The transformative impact cannot be achieved only by FIP interventions. It requires a truly national effort to reduce/avoid GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to enhance the forest carbon stock. FIP is an important part and catalyzer for this bigger change agenda in the FIP pilot countries.⁴ However, it is expected that FIP projects/programs contribute directly to the FIP outcomes: (a) Sustainable management of forests and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; (b) An institutional and legal regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples; and (c) Local communities' and indigenous peoples' capacity strengthened to access information and participate in decision making.

10. The framework does not include project/program outputs, activities, products and services because these are specific to each project/program. The MDBs will develop detailed results frameworks with indicators for each individual project/program financed by the MDBs. In most cases, these frameworks will utilize indicators that are more sector-specific than the indicators in this FIP framework. Such an approach emphasizes also the commitments to (i) a managing for development results (MfDR) approach with emphasis on impact and outcomes; and (ii) the requirement to work within the MDBs' own project/program management approach.

11. 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. The targets and baseline are currently available only for a limited number of indicators. The pilot countries and the MDBs have to cooperate closely to fill the gaps. 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 summarizes some assumptions related to the reliability or 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.

12. The responsibility for reporting on progress in achieving transformation rests with the FIP pilot countries. The FIP focal point will report progress in implementing the IP to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee on an annual basis. The IP implementation progress report will comprise the following sections: (i) overall implementation status of the IP; (ii) key accomplishments; (iii) key issues and challenges; (iv) lessons learned; and (v) detailed data reports.

⁴ FIP will also face the attribution gap challenge. The further up in the results chain, factors come into play that are not directly or indirectly under the influence of projects or programs. Changes towards low carbon development pathways will be influenced by many variables and therefore will be difficult to attribute "exclusively" to FIP interventions. However, projects and programs should make efforts to articulate a results chain from project and program interventions up to FIP outcomes and impact to allow future evaluations to assess the underlying assumptions at project and program design stage.

13. The reporting responsibility for reporting on progress in implementing individual projects/programs under the IP rests with the respective MDB. The MDBs will report progress in implementing their portfolio within their own institutional and organizational reporting requirements. However, for assisting the countries in developing comprehensive IP implementation progress reports, the MDBs will share for reporting purposes, to the extent possible, their project/program reporting with the pilot country and the CIF Administrative Unit. Annex I outlines the proposed reporting approach in more detail. An M&E reporting template for FIP is attached in annex II.

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

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT						
A. Reduced/ avoided GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and enhanced forest carbon stocks	<p>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.”</p> <p>GHG emissions will be reduced by a variety of means contributing to reduced deforestation and degradation.</p>	INDICATOR 1: Changes of natural forest cover (ha) and resulting GHG emission reduction (GtCO _{2e})			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.	Forest/climate change focal point
		INDICATOR 2: Change in forests by forest type (ha) that are degraded and resulting GHG emissions reductions (GtCO _{2e})				Forest/climate change focal point
		INDICATOR 3: Tons (millions) of CO ₂ sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level				Forest/climate change focal point

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
FIP PROGRAM OUTCOMES						
B1. Sustainable management of forests and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. Intact forests are important for maintaining native biodiversity, ecosystem functions, including water, air quality, soil protection and resilience to climate stress.</p>	INDICATOR 1: Change in hectares (ha) deforested in FIP project/program areas			<p>It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of these indicators across projects/programs and countries.</p> <p>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.</p>	FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB
		INDICATOR 2: Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in FIP project/program areas				FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB
		INDICATOR 4: Change in forest carbon stock as a result of FIP program interventions in program/project areas or Reduced/avoided GHG reductions in FIP project/program areas				FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
B2. An institutional and legal/regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects rights of local communities and indigenous peoples	In order to achieve low carbon, climate resilient development, forest-related institutions with a full range of capacity and capabilities must be enhanced functionally.	INDICATOR 1: Evidence that forest-related laws and regulations are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted			These indicators 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.	FIP coordination unit/agency in cooperation with Ministry of Planning
	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	INDICATOR 2: Area of forests under clear, non-discriminative tenure and territorial rights, including the recognition of traditional rights in FIP project/program areas				FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
	<p>deal with the land rights of forest communities.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>Creating an enabling institutional environment is key to mobilize additional public and private funding for the protection of forests. The focus should be on finance that would not have been brought into the climate change project, if the FIP had not contributed or participated.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 3: Volume of public and private finance mobilized as a direct result of program interventions.</p>			<p>This indicator is intended to demonstrate the leveraging of funds in the forest sector in a pilot country through the FCPF, bilateral arrangements etc.</p>	<p>FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB</p>

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
B3. Local communities' and indigenous peoples' capacity strengthened to access information and participate in decision making	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 ..."	INDICATOR 1: People in targeted forest communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forest resources (number) in FIP project/program areas			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.	FIP coordination unit/agency and MDB
	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. 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	<i>Detailed indicators to complement the indicator will be developed in the specific country and project/ program context.</i>	INDICATOR 2: 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 in FIP project/program areas			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.

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions	Reporting responsibility
	<p>and hold clear territorial rights appropriately.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples and local communities need information to be empowered for full and effective participation in decision-making and oversight, and access to justice/recourse.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 3:</p> <p>Increased access to relevant information (in a timely and culturally appropriate manner) in FIP project/program areas</p>				

IV. CONCLUSION

14. The revised results framework is based on the first-hand experiences of the pilot countries and the MDBs in implementing the original FIP results framework. A preliminary analysis across the IPs revealed that most pilot countries have difficulties in establishing a complex M&E system, which would have been required under the original results framework. Hence, this proposal was developed with MDB and pilot country input to simplify the FIP results framework before countries get too advanced in project/program preparation.

15. The revised FIP results framework reduces the number of indicators from 32 to 12. These 12 indicators cover two M&E levels – transformative impact (three indicators) and FIP program outcomes (nine indicators). The indicators cover GHG emission reduction/avoidance through reduced deforestation, forest degradation, enhanced carbon stocks to reflect the transformation process in FIP pilot countries. Although there would be fewer indicators, it will still be necessary to test the practicality of the results framework, particularly linking projects/programs with higher level country objectives.

16. As project level output/intermediate indicators are specific to each project/program, and the priorities of each country that this represents, it is proposed that they are not specified by the FIP results framework. However, project/program documentation will demonstrate how the output indicators that are selected will help achieve outcomes at the FIP program (country) level.

17. It is recommended that project/program documentation explains how the project/program will contribute to achieve co-benefits at the transformative impact level: For example:

- a) **Poverty reduction** co-benefits: 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.
- b) **Biodiversity** co-benefits: 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.
- c) **Resilience of forest ecosystems** co-benefits: Intact forest ecosystems increase the resilience of forests to respond and deal with the effects of climate change and climate variability.

18. It is suggested that project/program outline in the project/program documentation how the project/program might trigger positive development benefits beyond the immediate project outputs. It is expected that key or underlying assumptions about co-benefits are clearly articulated in the project documents so that ex-post evaluations can assess the effectiveness of supported interventions. It is also expected that a gender impact indicator will be developed for each project/program financed under the FIP.

19. For any IP that has been endorsed prior to approval of the revised results framework, the country and the MDBs are requested to review the results framework initially submitted with the IP and to make any revisions that are necessary to align the plan's results framework with the revised FIP results framework. The country should inform the FIP Sub-Committee and the SCF Trust Fund Committee of any revisions that are made.⁵

20. Progress reports, including reporting against the proposed indicators, will be provided to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee annually.

⁵ This step might have resource implications for the MDBs. There might be a need to assess country-by-country the need and the availability of resources for revising the results frameworks of the IPs.

FIP

Results Reporting Framework

I. OBJECTIVE OF FIP RESULTS REPORTING

1. **Results reporting as a communication tool** - The objective a country-owned, programmatic results reporting system is to ensure that results of FIP operations are generated, reported and shared timely with the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee and other stakeholders.⁶ A results monitoring report is an opportunity for the pilot countries and regions to inform themselves and others (stakeholders, partners, donors, etc.) on the progress, challenges, encountered difficulties, successes and lessons learned during the implementation of programs and activities. The results monitoring reports need to be seen primarily as a communication tool, transforming raw data into knowledge and learning. FIP reporting will need to evolve over time from a focus on design and processes towards implementation progress and eventually results reporting.

2. **Evolving FIP reporting** - The reporting will need to mirror the basic milestones in the development of the FIP programs with reporting requirements at (i) the project/program level; (ii) the respective IP level; and (iii) the FIP program level. The reporting structure will follow the flow of information from the individual project/program up to the FIP program at the CIF level across countries. Information in project/program implementation progress reports will be consolidated in IP implementation progress reports and summarized and presented annually in the CIF operational reports and the CIF annual report.

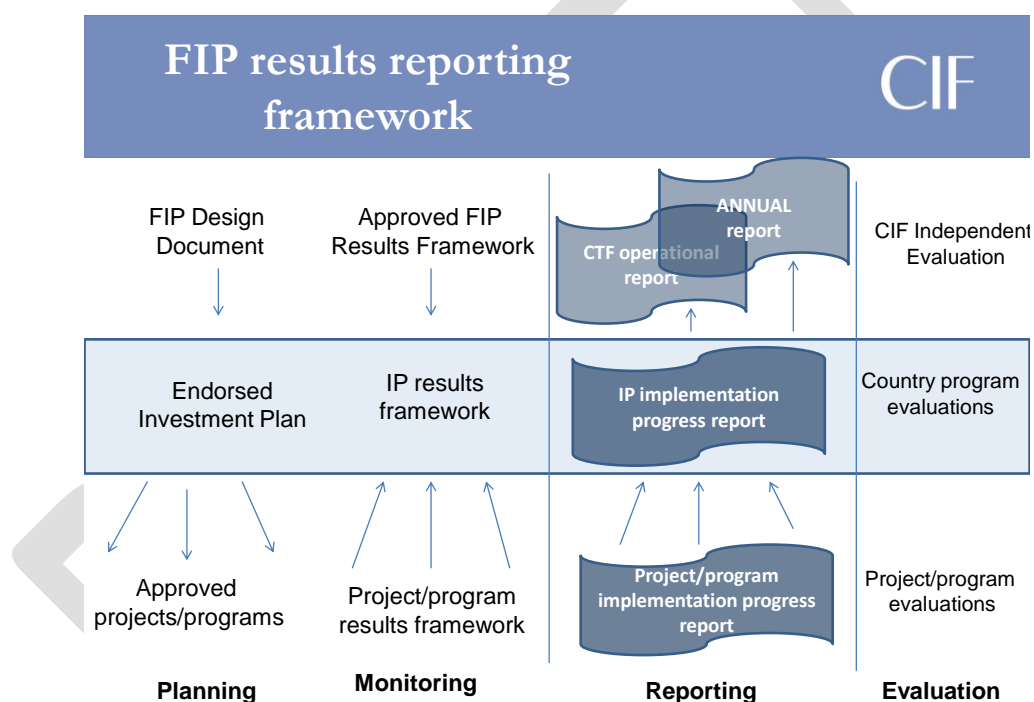
II. PHASED REPORTING

3. FIP pilot countries governments and regional organizations will need to play a key role as central reporting units, ensuring that information and data is consolidated at the country and regional level and communicated to the CIF AU for reporting to the FIP Sub-Committee and the SCF Trust Fund Committee. This role will allow countries to (i) take the lead in ensuring a dialogue among development partners about progress in implementing a country program; and (ii) consolidate and coordinate project/program output information across FIP activities in a country. Results reporting provides the countries and regional pilots with the opportunity to tell their story to the FIP Sub-Committee and the SCF Trust Fund Committee and the broader development community. Over time the reports will evolve from a process and portfolio focus towards a results and impact focus. It is expected that, with the maturity of the portfolio, reports will move from anecdotal story telling towards robust evidence based impact reporting.

⁶ Results reporting provides the government (owner of IP) with an opportunity for the country to share lessons, experiences, successes and challenges with other stakeholders. Programmatic means that MDBs need to work together with the country to achieve results. Results reporting provides the MDBs with an opportunity to share lessons, experience, successes and challenges in implementing projects with other stakeholders. Results comprise both the process in designing or setting up a system for results reporting and the actual achieved results on the ground.

4. The following five phases in M&E reporting are envisaged:
- Phase I: Establish baselines and targets for FIP specific indicators – setting the foundation for future progress reporting
 - Phase II: Report on the development of the country portfolio – informing about the progress in implementing the projects/programs
 - Phase III: Results Reporting – focusing on outcomes and outputs
 - Phase IV: Impact assessments and reporting – assessing and evaluating the success or the failures of FIP investments

Figure 1: The relationship between Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation in FIP operations



III. PORTFOLIO DELIVERY AND RESULTS REPORTING

5. The results reporting system will build on two main reporting streams: (i) project/program portfolio development data; and (ii) project/program results. Project/program portfolio development data will be generated by the MDBs based on their own portfolio monitoring systems. The MDBs agreed to report regularly on the following milestones for program and project delivery:

- a) a milestone on funding approval by the Trust Fund Committee/Sub-Committee from the date of endorsement of an investment plan;
- b) a milestone on MDB approval from the date of CIF funding approval;

- c) a milestone on project effectiveness from the date of MDB approval; and
- d) a milestone on project disbursement.⁷

6. Data on portfolio development will be summarized in the semi-annual operations reports. All CIF programs will use the same milestones for their reporting because the project cycle is similar in CTF/FIP/PPCR and SREP. This will allow for some cross program comparison concerning portfolio development milestones.

7. Results reporting will need to be program-specific. The simplified results framework will provide the basis for core indicator reporting. Until all revised results frameworks are in place, it is suggested to start reporting against a framework of expected results at the project/program level and gradually move into actual results reporting when a significant part of a country portfolio is implemented. This also entails that the reporting responsibility will gradually move from MDB-driven reporting towards FIP pilot country-driven IP reporting. Although keeping in mind that the need for assistance and support from the MDBs to the CIF country will vary according to the existing results monitoring capacity in a respective FIP pilot country. For program-specific reporting see proposed core indicator reporting templates in Annex II.

8. FIP pilot countries and the MDBs are encouraged to start reporting systematically on progress as soon as possible to develop a reporting culture which considers results reporting as part of sound program management and not as a burden. It is expected that first country-driven results reports are submitted to the CIF AU by the fourth quarter of 2012 so information can be added to the semi-annual reports on operations for the four CIF programs. An annotated outline for a FIP results report is presented in Annex III.

IV. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9. M&E of the IP implementation is a shared task between the FIP pilot country and the MDBs. The reporting responsibility for reporting on progress in achieving transformation rests with the FIP pilot countries. The FIP focal point will report progress in implementing the FIP to the FIP Sub-Committee and the FIP Trust Fund Committee on an annual basis. The IP implementation progress report will comprise the following sections: (i) overall implementation status of the IP; (ii) key accomplishments; (iii) key issues and challenges; (iv) lessons learned; and (v) detailed data reports.

⁷ See SREP/SC.7/6 *Proposal for SREP Pipeline Management System*.

10. The reporting responsibility for reporting on progress in implementing individual projects/programs under the IP rests with the respective MDB. The MDBs will report progress in implementing their portfolio within their own institutional and organizational reporting requirements. However, for assisting the countries in developing comprehensive IP implementation progress reports, the MDBs will share, to the extent possible, their project/program reporting with the pilot country and the CIF Administrative Unit for reporting purposes. Table 1 outlines the responsibilities and respective functions.

Table 1: Responsibilities and functions

Responsibility	Function
<i>Unit or agency within the pilot country with enhanced M&E capacity (lead for development and implementation of the strategic country or regional program)⁸</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate the integration of the FIP results framework into the national M&E system and ensure that M&E arrangements are reflected in the IP document submitted for SC review and approval. - Monitor or assess the impact and outcome indicators. - Monitor project/program implementation and request regular project performance updates in line with agreed procedures from the relevant government agencies and MDBs. - Manage the assessment of current M&E capacity and gap analysis in terms of baselines, targets, technology (IT support) and HR capacity. - Manage the progress reporting in implementing the IP. - Prepare progress reports on IP implementation to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Sub-Committee bi-annually and update reports every other year . - Present and discuss progress reports with other stakeholders before submission to FIP Sub-Committee during stakeholder fora.
<i>Sector ministries/private sector arms of the MDBs on behalf of private sector entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the M&E systems at the project/program level and ensure regular progress reporting to (i) the coordinating unit; and (ii) communicate with all relevant stakeholders. - Private sector entities report through the respective MDBs managing the relationship as the legal and implementation agreement is between the private client and the MDB only. The private sector MDB will include the FIP M&E indicators as well as relevant project-specific indicators to it standard institutional reporting requirements and communicate these to the unit or agency leading the IP M&E approach in the pilot country
<i>Implementation units (public/private sector) for individual CIF funded projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the establishment of M&E systems for each individual project/program. - As agreed with the central program coordination unit report on progress on outputs and outcomes indicators on a regular basis.

⁸ In the case of a regional project, it would be appropriate for the entity selected for managing the regional component of the project to assume the coordinating function for ISL activities.

V. TIME LINE

11. The results reporting process is key in developing a ‘managing for results’ culture. It is expected that each FIP pilot country and regional pilot submits an annual results report to the CIF AU. Ideally the report is prepared by the FIP country/regional focal point and presented and discussed with other stakeholders prior to finalization and submission to the CIF AU. In accordance with the decision of the CTF-SCF Joint Trust Fund Committee during its meeting on May 2, 2012, the CIF country/regional focal point might want to present the DRAFT report in a stakeholder forum as to jointly review progress against the CIF results framework.⁹

12. In year 1, the FIP pilot country would prepare a DRAFT IP Implementation Progress Report and share this DRAFT with stakeholders and seek their feedback in a stakeholder forum. After the stakeholder forum, the FIP pilot country revises the FIP Implementation Progress Report, if necessary, and submits the report to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee for consideration. In year 2, the FIP pilot country updates the IP Implementation Progress Report and submits the report to the FIP Sub-Committee for consideration. In year 3, the FIP pilot country prepares a new IP Implementation Progress Report and organizes a stakeholder forum for discussing the report. The subsequent years would follow the same cycle – year 1 “progress report”, year 2 “update”, year 3 “progress report”, year 4 “update”, etc.

13. It is expected that the FINAL IP Implementation Progress Report is submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee through the CIF AU **not later than September 15** of each year.

⁹ See CTF/SCF. 2012. *Summary of the Co-Chairs. Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees, May 1-2, 2012.*

FIP – Core Indicator reporting template

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Reporting period			Comments
			Target	Actual	% of target	
IP IMPACT LEVEL						
INDICATOR A.1: Changes of natural forest cover (ha) and resulting GHG emission reduction (GtCO _{2e})						
INDICATOR A.2: Change in forests by forest type (ha) that are degraded and resulting GHG emissions reductions (GtCO _{2e})						
INDICATOR A.3: Tons (millions) of CO ₂ sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level						
IP OUTCOME LEVEL						
INDICATOR B1.1: Change in hectares (ha) deforested in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B1.2: Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B1.3: Change in forest carbon stock as a result of FIP program interventions in FIP project/program areas or Reduced/avoided GHG reductions in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B 2.1:						

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Reporting period			Comments
			Target	Actual	% of target	
Evidence that forest-related laws and regulations are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted						
INDICATOR B 2.2: Area of forests under clear, non-discriminative tenure and territorial rights, including the recognition of traditional rights in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B 2.3: Volume of public and private finance mobilized as a direct result of program interventions						
INDICATOR B 3.1: People in targeted forest communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forest resources (number) in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B 3.2: 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 in FIP project/program areas						
INDICATOR B 3.3: Increased access to relevant information (in a timely and culturally appropriate manner) in FIP project/program areas						

Annotated Outline

Annual

IP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT¹⁰

(not more than 5 pages of core text [sections A-F])

INVESTMENT PLAN KEY INFORMATION

Country: XXXXXXXX

Reporting period: XX/month/XXXX to XX/month/XXXX

IP endorsement date: XX/month/XXXX

Expected IP completion date: XX/month/XXXX

Country focal point:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Overall implementation status of the Investment Plan

Summarize the overall IP implementation status and whether the implementation is on track/target for the reporting period – explain why in the following sections below.

I. Key accomplishments

Highlight notable accomplishments for the respective reporting period.

II. Key issues/challenges

Summarize any key issues or challenges (problems or barriers) that affect whether the IP is being implemented according to targets – identify whether the issues is pending or new and the activities to address the issues.

III. Plans for next reporting period

Highlight any notable initiatives planned for the subsequent reporting period.

¹⁰ This annotated outline is based on an excellent Project/program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) guide developed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). See IFRC. 2011. *Project/programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) guide*, Annex 19. www.ifrc.org

A. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – Projects/programs under the Investment Plan

This section provides an opportunity to report on the status of the major deliverables under the IP. The report should summarize for projects/programs under implementation the following milestones:

- a) a milestone on funding approval by the Trust Fund Committee/Sub-Committee from the date of endorsement of an investment plan;
- b) a milestone on MDB approval from the date of CIF funding approval;
- c) a milestone on project effectiveness from the date of MDB approval; and
- d) a milestone on project disbursement.¹¹

In case projects/ programs are in a very early stage of implementation, this section should summarize “expected” results for each project/program.

In case projects/programs are already in an advanced implementation status, this section provides an opportunity to report first results.

Specific reporting parameters are summarized in Annex I for each program.

B. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – Investment Plan

This section should be based on the CIF impact and outcomes as stated in the IP results framework and baselines and targets identified. This section provides an opportunity to outline how the country is progressing concerning the transformation process. It is very important to remember not only to report the data but also to explain why certain developments are happening or NOT happening, who are the contributors and who is involved in the transformation process.

Keep it simple and short (KISS) – focus on the essential key messages – what is necessary for the reader to know concerning objectives and indicator performance.

C. PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS AND OTHER KEY ACTORS

This section provides an opportunity to reflect on the catalytic and replication role of CIF programs. It is expected that this section provides an overview of activities of other key actors in relevant sectors/themes relevant to the IP and/or projects and programs. This section could also provide in-depth information on the leveraging factor of IP investments with key other partners such as private sector, other development partners, etc.

D. CROSS-CUTTING/CO-BENEFIT ISSUES

The FIP program strive for co-benefits or address cross cutting issues such as reduced poverty, reduced biodiversity loss, increased resilience of forest ecosystems. This section provides an opportunity to reflect on results related to these issues. Please provide information only on new developments. Also, if

¹¹ See SREP/SC.7/6 Proposal for SREP Pipeline Management System.

already discussed elsewhere in this report, please refer to the relevant section rather than rewriting here. It might be helpful to consider whether there have been, any findings (e.g. through monitoring and evaluations) that show how the IP or projects/programs are working in addressing cross-cutting or co-benefit issues.

E. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder participation – Describe how stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the IP and projects/programs (including project/program design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting).

Stakeholder feedback – Provide a brief summary of stakeholder feedback, including challenging comments through the stakeholder consultation process.

Stakeholder feedback summary			
Feedback	Date	Recommended follow-up	Date closed
(Clearly indicate whether it is a critique or positive feedback)		(Write N/A, if not applicable. If applicable, explain what, who and when follow up will occur)	
1.			
2.			
Add rows as needed.			

F. KEY LESSONS

Use this section to highlight key lessons and how they can be applied to this or similar project/programs in the future. It should highlight lessons that inform organizational learning for the FIP and similar programs in the future.

It is recommended to concisely number each lesson for ease of reference:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

REPORT ANNEX

- Attach the IP indicator reporting templates. (See Annex II)

- Attach any useful supplementary information for the IP monitoring reporting.
- Relevant pictures, letters, commissioned studies, reports, etc.