



ACCELERATING COAL TRANSITION INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Integrated Results Framework



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1. Introduction and Scope

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

2. Background/Rationale

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

¹ Except on an ad hoc basis as an analytical exercise

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

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

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

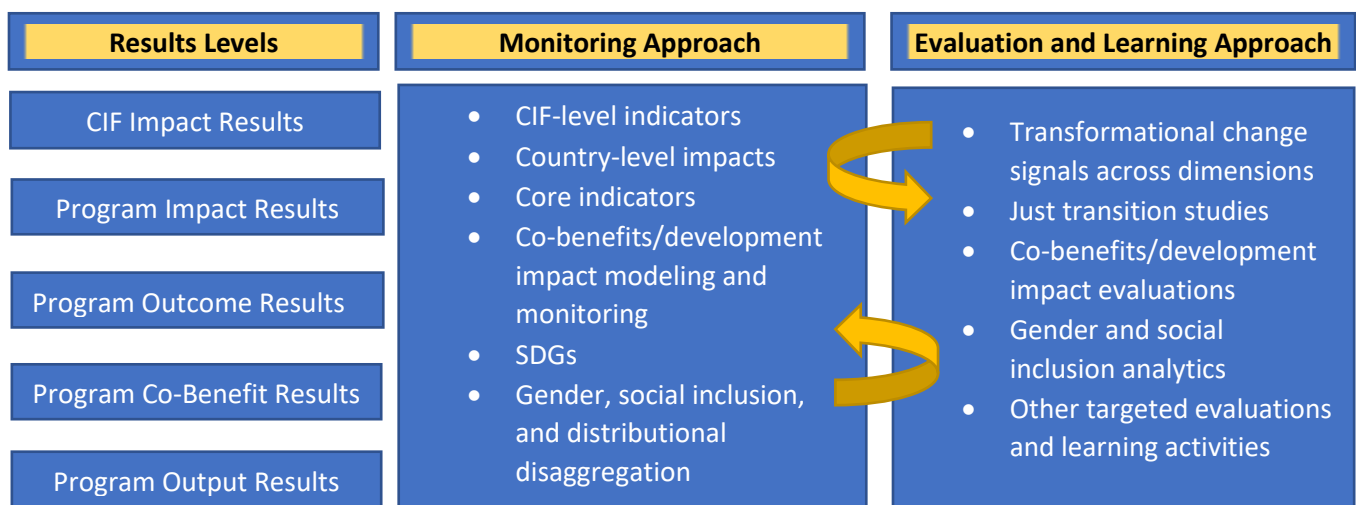
7. With so many areas of CIF’s work critically intersecting in the results arena, the ACT Integrated Results Framework enables ACT to incorporate multiple results dimensions

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

related to monitoring, evaluation, learning, gender and other key areas within a single framework.

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

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



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

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

captures other social and economic development outcome areas beyond CIF's core climate objectives, and the **program output level** helps guide the direct provision of goods and services expected through the program.

4. Monitoring Approach

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

select at least one co-benefit indicator among the options provided and report on its progress as part of the annual CIF monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

5. Evaluation and Learning Approach

19. Embedding an evaluation and learning approach directly into the results framework for ACT highlights the operational relevance and applicability of CIF’s evaluation and learning activities across the program cycle, including during program design and inception. It also seeks to strengthen the robustness of ACT’s multi-level, multi-dimensional results by strategically filling methodological and content gaps not easily captured through monitoring

⁴ The CIF will follow each MDB’s policies, procedures, and confidentiality requirements with regards to all ACT project logframes. Terminology of MDB documents may also vary.

activities alone. Several fundamental features of ACT's evaluation and learning approach are reflected within this document:

- **Transformational change**, as concept and mission, is positioned at the center of CIF's highest level impact objective. The concept was developed iteratively through CIF's multi-stakeholder Transformational Change Learning Partnership and has come to be defined as: "fundamental change in systems relevant to climate action with large-scale positive impacts that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress towards climate neutral, inclusive, resilient and sustainable development pathways."⁵
- Rather than measuring linear results pathways through indicators, the concept of transformational change relies on the identification of **signals** across its various **dimensions**. Transformational change encompasses complex systems (i.e., ecological, social, economic, technical, etc.) as its primary unit of analysis and is therefore reflected in context-specific evaluation and learning approaches at CIF impact and program impact results levels in the integrated results framework.
- A **just transition**⁶ lens underscores how the relative risks and benefits of transformational change processes and effects are optimally and ethically managed in terms of **social inclusion** and **distributional impacts**. Elements of a just transition are incorporated within the transformational change components at CIF impact and program impact results levels in the integrated results framework. Just transition is further included as a specific ACT program co-benefit. Where targeted vulnerable sub-populations or geographies are identified in ACT investments using a just transition lens, the corresponding monitoring data should also be disaggregated accordingly.
- Many **gender**-related results, such as transformative gender impacts and sector outcomes (e.g., the impact of workforce transition programs on gender equality in jobs access and quality; the effects of economic regeneration programs on gender-differentiated access to incomes; degree and quality of women's participation in decision-making forums, etc.) are reflected at CIF impact, program impact, and program outcome levels. These results areas may require a variety of tailor-made evaluation and learning-based approaches to enhance understanding of ACT's gender impact beyond sex-disaggregated monitoring data.

⁵ (Transformational Change Concepts, May 2021, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_updated_tc_concepts_may2021.pdf).

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

- **Other targeted evaluations or learning activities** will become relevant to ACT over time in order to fill strategic knowledge gaps or respond to Trust Fund Committee members’ changing needs and priority areas. The integrated results framework allows space for new approaches, innovations, and results dimensions to come onboard as the program evolves.

6. Description of Results Levels for ACT

20. The results levels for ACT are designed to closely mirror the ACT Theory of Change⁷, which incorporates both ACT-specific features (e.g., coal-to-clean transition interventions) and aspects of the wider CIF business model (e.g., mobilized public and private capital, fostered innovation, investment planning, multi-MDB delivery of programmatic approach, etc.).

21. The following table presents an overview of the results statements within the ACT Integrated Results Framework and a summary of the corresponding monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) approach:

Results Level	Summary of MEL Approach
CIF Impact: Accelerated transformational change toward net-zero emissions and inclusive, climate-resilient development pathways	Anchored by CIF-level indicators and transformational change concepts that are relevant across CIF programs
ACT Impact: Accelerate transition from coal-powered to clean energy while supporting socio-economic goals and environmental remediation	Country-driven approach based on ACT investment plans, NDCs, national development priorities, and macro-level proxy reporting on the relevant energy, labor and environment sectors
ACT Outcomes: (A) Countries adopt and implement policies and strategies for coal-to-clean transition (B) Increased government and public readiness and appetite to reduce coal dependence Sources of income created for affected employees through job retention or job creation (C) Affected employees/communities equipped with relevant skills for jobs of the future (D) Countries transition to cleaner energy sources GHG emissions reduced (E) Private sector financing mobilized	Core indicators reported by MDBs on all ACT projects with CIF aggregation of results at ACT portfolio level. Targeted evaluation, learning, and gender approaches

⁷ Refer to Annex for ACT Theory of Change

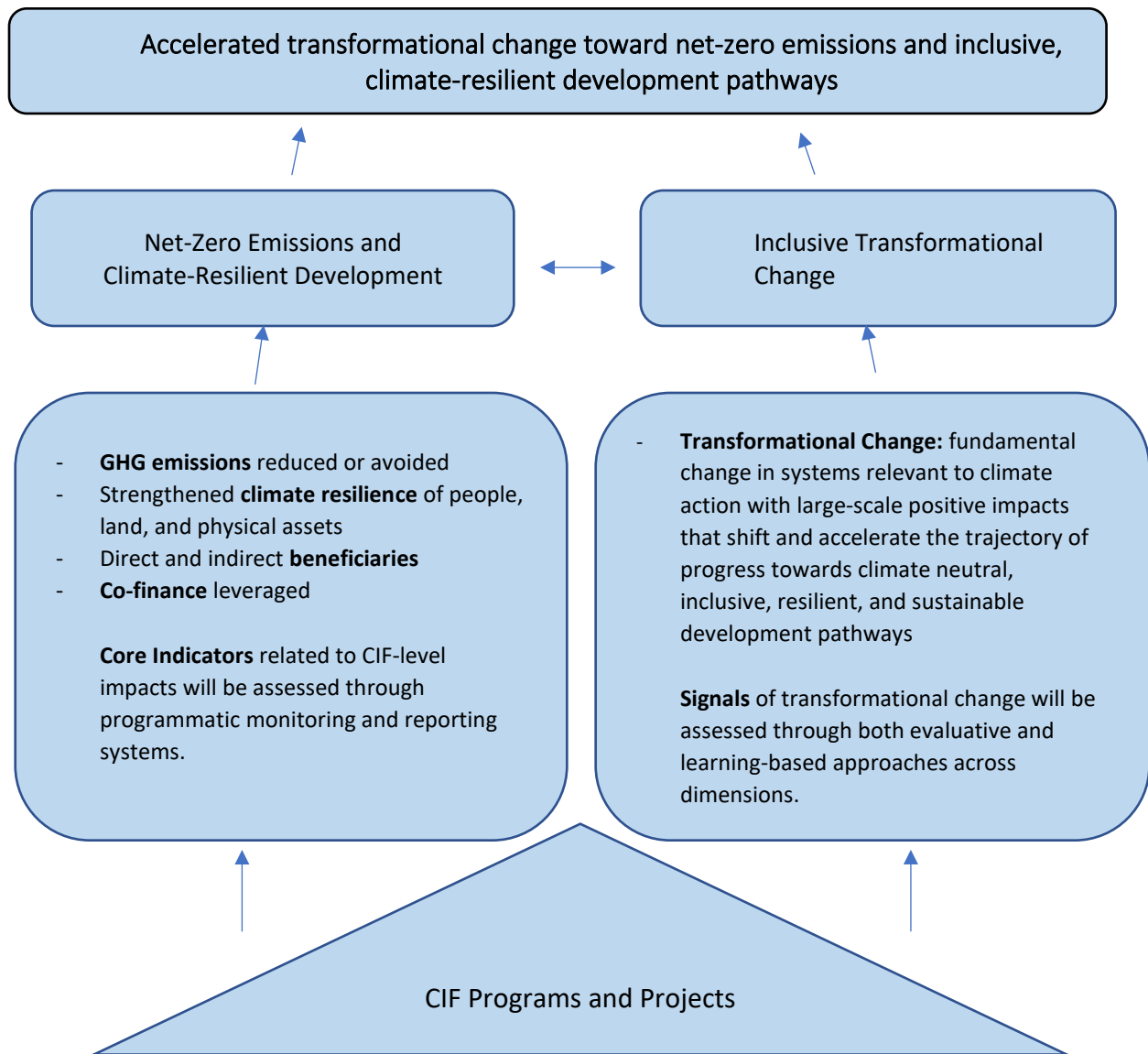
<i>(F) Land and other infrastructure reclaimed</i>	
ACT Co-Benefits: Social and economic development co-benefits	<p><i>At least one co-benefit reported by MDBs per ACT project.</i></p> <p><i>Additional analytics, evaluation, and learning activities led by CIF</i></p>
<p>ACT Outputs:</p> <p><i>(A) High-level policy dialogues</i></p> <p><i>(B) Regional and local capacity building</i></p> <p><i>(C) Transition strategy and development</i></p> <p><i>(D) Economic and social development plans</i></p> <p><i>(E) Communications strategy</i></p> <p><i>(F) Implementation of social plans</i></p> <p><i>(G) Economic regeneration packages</i></p> <p><i>(H) Temporary income support like termination payments, unemployment insurance, early retirement incentives</i></p> <p><i>(I) Mine closure</i></p> <p><i>(J) Plant decommissioning</i></p> <p><i>(K) Mine reclamation and plant repurposing incl. energy efficiency</i></p> <p><i>(L) Repowering with RE + storage + ancillary services</i></p> <p><i>(M) Biodiversity protection/restoration</i></p>	<p><i>Provides a broad framework of results outputs expected under ACT that can be incorporated into project-level M&E frameworks by MDBs as relevant;⁸</i></p> <p><i>More limited evaluation, learning, and gender activities</i></p>

22. At the CIF impact level, the ACT Integrated Results Framework further reflects the CIF Theory of Change, covering both primary climate objectives (i.e., net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development) and complex systems change (i.e., inclusive transformational change). The former will largely be captured through CIF-level indicators in the monitoring approach, such as GHG emissions reduced or avoided, and the number of people, area of land, and physical assets benefiting from a CIF-supported climate resilience mechanism. The latter will involve a range of tools and methods targeted to specific country, sector, systemic, and thematic contexts, such as the analysis of signals that transformational change is (or is not) occurring and bespoke formative and summative evaluations.

23. The following diagram illustrates how results information from CIF programs and projects flow upward via both “monitoring” and “evaluation and learning” channels toward CIF’s highest-level impact objective.

⁸ One exception relates to the deployment of energy storage systems. ACT projects with energy storage components must report on energy rating and power rating as core indicators, since energy storage is an important result area for CIF already standardized in the Global Energy Storage Program (GESp).

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



7. Roles and Responsibilities

24. Results management is a shared value and responsibility held across the CIF ecosystem from fund to field level.
25. Within the CIF Administrative Unit, the **monitoring and reporting** team is primarily responsible for the design, implementation, and oversight of CIF’s monitoring approach, including the annual reporting process for each CIF program, results data management, and analysis. They also lead strategic enhancements of results analysis among other dimensions

reflected in the integrated results framework, such as CIF contributions to SDGs, social and economic development co-benefits, impact modeling, implementation-focused case studies, project-level impact evaluations, and related knowledge development.

26. The **evaluation and learning** team is primarily responsible for managing and implementing strategic, thematic, and program evaluations; leading a wide range of demand-driven knowledge and research studies; driving strategic learning partnerships and facilitated learning processes, and developing practical, context-specific resources for decision-makers and practitioners to translate existing evidence into applied learning. In the context of the ACT Integrated Results Framework, they also oversee aspects of the integrated results framework related to transformational change, development impacts, and just transition elements.
27. CIF's **gender** team is an available resource for technical support on integrating gender equality and social inclusion issues into future ACT projects. They are responsible for monitoring progress on CIF's Gender Action Plans and providing feedback to stakeholders on sex-disaggregated results data. They also co-manage gender-related evaluation and learning activities in coordination with the evaluation and learning team.
28. **MDBs** are the primary agents of results management at project level. They are responsible for ensuring the incorporation of all core indicators and at least one co-benefit indicator into project-level results frameworks, establishing their targets, and reporting updates of achieved values to CIF during the annual reporting period. MDBs help coordinate evaluation and learning activities relevant to their projects, share relevant MEL information produced for their CIF-funded projects, and support countries and private sector implementers with results management as needed.
29. CIF's **Trust Fund Committees** are the primary audience of annual results reports, which inform them of program progress, gaps, and achievements over time. Contributor and recipient country committee members are also the consumers of high-level strategic and program-level evaluations, as well as other types of evaluations, learning activities, and knowledge products.
30. **Recipient country focal points⁹ and other in-country actors** have a crucial role in adapting the integrated results framework to their own country's context and needs. Program focal points lead program-level impact monitoring at the national level and ensure that a strategic results perspective is integrated in CIF's programmatic activities, such as in diagnostics and investment planning. They are both clients and agents of evaluation and learning activities. Other civil society stakeholders, CIF observers, and beneficiaries are invited to actively review and inform CIF's accountability for results through the TFC membership functions, regular involvement in evaluation and learning activities, and other roles.

⁹ Per CIF program

CIF INTEGRATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK – ACCELERATED COAL TRANSITION INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ACT)




CIF IMPACT

Accelerated transformational change toward net-zero emissions and inclusive, climate-resilient development pathways

MONITORING APPROACH						EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES	KEY AREAS
CIF-LEVEL IMPACTS						
Accelerated transformational change toward net-zero emissions and inclusive, climate-resilient development pathways	CIF 1. Mitigation: GHG emissions reduced or avoided (t CO ₂ eq)	0 (with reference scenario established)	Aggregates from project level reporting by MDBs and/or countries	TBD (Annual) (Lifetime)	<p>This is a CIF impact-level indicator that must be reported as an annual and lifetime estimate of each investment. Core indicator 1 below will feed this indicator from ACT.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> - Direct vs. indirect reduction of GHG emissions, based on an approved methodology per MDB</p> <p>Projects are encouraged to estimate GHG emissions reductions using a “whole of energy system” baseline</p>	<p>Transformational Change: CIF aims to drive transformational change¹⁰ across all funded programs and activities. Broadly defined, transformational change is deep and fundamental change in a system’s form, function, or processes. In the context of the climate crisis, this refers to the many profound, rapid changes in social, economic, and technical systems needed to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions, increase social inclusion, manage distributional impacts, enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change, and reduce stress on finite natural systems.</p> <p>Signals of transformational change will be assessed through both evaluative and learning-based approaches across dimensions.¹¹ Unlike indicators, signals mark multiple levels of complex systems dynamics based on mixed-methods data collection and analysis of CIF contributions toward transformational change in-situ. As these signals are highly context-specific, they will be proposed, defined, tracked, and reported on according to each IP’s unique context analysis and theory of change, and using a range of</p>

¹⁰ Transformational change is defined as “fundamental change in systems relevant to climate action with large-scale positive impacts that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress towards climate neutral, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development pathways (Transformational Change Concepts, May 2021, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_updated_tc_concepts_may2021.pdf).

¹¹ The five dimensions of transformational change include relevance, systemic change, scale, speed, and adaptive sustainability. Signals – which can be advanced or emerging – offer an alternative conceptual framework for recognizing and capturing transformational change through the programmatic lifecycle (https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tclp_workshop_signalsenergy_framework_may2021.pdf)

				<p>analysis, which would differentiate between reductions due directly to deliverables supported by ACT investments (avoided emissions due to new installed RE capacity, carbon sequestration due to afforestation of reclaimed mines) and the catalytic effects of investments (e.g., onward effects of installed energy storage systems, negated transport or other auxiliary components of the coal-power generation that is repurposed, etc.) on annual production cycles, as compared to the approved reference scenario, i.e. counterfactual.</p> 	<p>methodological approaches. Disaggregated data collection to capture impacts on women, youth, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, as well as persons with disabilities is encouraged. Ongoing learning and adaptive approaches, including the identification and tracking of new and emerging signals as programs and contexts evolve, is also encouraged.</p> <p>This impact area will be measured through CIF-driven evaluation and learning activities, which will not be the direct responsibility of MDBs for annual reporting.</p>
	<p>CIF 2. Adaptation: Strengthened climate resilience of land (ha), people (#), and physical assets (\$) through a CIF-supported adaptation mechanism</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Aggregates from project level reporting by MDBs and/or countries.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>ACT is not expected to have significant adaptation benefits but will report on this CIF-level impact area when relevant. Additional guidance will be developed separately from this IRF.</p>  	

	<p>CIF 3. Beneficiaries: Number of women and men benefiting from CIF investments</p>	0	<p>Aggregates from project level reporting by MDBs and/or countries.</p>	TBD	<p>This is a CIF impact-level indicator that must be reported on at mid-term and completion of each investment. Total beneficiaries should accumulate from more specific indicators lower in the results framework, which measure specific types of benefits (e.g., climate-related vs. socio-economic).</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct vs. indirect beneficiaries (to be defined by CIF and MDBs). - By gender (mandatory) - Whenever possible, by age demographic and vulnerability (i.e., excluded or disadvantaged groups; ethnic, religious, and racial minorities; female-headed households; Indigenous People and local communities; migrants, youth; and persons with disabilities). Qualifying groups as identified within each IP/project. - Proportion of which receiving direct climate vs. socio-economic benefits 	<p>Gender-Transformative Impacts: The CIF Gender Program outlines (i) improved asset position, (ii) voice, and (iii) resilient livelihoods of women through gender-responsive institutions and markets as its key impact objective. These aspects are to be assessed through evaluative and learning-based approaches, as relevant to the ACT program, and in combination with other monitoring data.</p> <p>Areas for further analysis include: mechanisms through which women and their organizations are represented in decision-making in coal phase-out processes and/or repurposing and reclamation planning; share of women working in transitioned plants; share of women accessing skills transition and/or economic regeneration programs and/or income support programs and/or social action plans; and the impact of coal to RE transition on women’s labor/time use.</p>
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	<p>CIF 4. Co-Finance: Volume of co-finance leveraged (USD)</p>	0	Aggregates from project level reporting by MDBs.	TBD	<p>Total non-CIF resources leveraged in ACT projects. Core indicator 6, below, will feed this indicator for ACT.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> -Source of co-financing (MDB, Government, Private Sector, Bilateral, and Other)</p>	<p>New and additional climate finance mobilized: Beyond the immediate co-financing CIF leverages, CIF aims to play a role as a market catalyst by contributing to the creation of markets and driving non-concessional financing through replication of CIF investments, technologies and innovations, regulatory improvements, and other areas. Evaluation and/or learning approaches may be employed to better understand CIF's contributing role in market systems transformation and volumes of follow-on green financing in CIF-supported markets. Data might also be sourced through national/local market reports and other third-party data aggregators.</p>
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ACT IMPACT



Accelerated transition from coal-powered to clean energy while supporting socio-economic goals and environmental remediation

Program Theory of Change: If CIF addresses funding gaps related to the successful implementation of country-level strategies and associated kick-start projects; builds support at the local and regional levels to reconsider the development of new coal plants; and supports policy and investment activity in economic regeneration, social plans and income support for affected employees and communities, then national governments, public sector utilities and private sector operators will act to accelerate the retirement of existing coal assets and their replacement with new sources of renewable energy while ensuring a holistic, integrated, socially inclusive and gender equal just transition away from coal.


MONITORING APPROACH						EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES	KEY AREAS
ACT PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPACTS						
Accelerated transition away from coal-powered to clean energy while ensuring a holistic, integrated, socially inclusive and gender equal just transition	ACT Impact Proxies:				Program-level impacts focus on alignment with pre-existing NDCs, national development priorities, and available statistics at the Investment Plan and/or country level.	<p>Signals of transformational change: Signals of transformational change at the program level might focus on more narrowly bounded aspects of energy systems transformation than in the section above (i.e., CIF-level impact). They might cover lower levels of systems transformation and be more closely tied to individual ACT Investments Plans and/or project-level impacts. Specific definitions and methodologies are TBD.</p> <p>Gender and just transition elements: The program impact-level allows space for further evaluations, assessments, and other approaches to take place as the program evolves in these areas. These activities may be tailored to specific recipient countries or applied more broadly across the program.</p>
	<p>Share of renewable energy generation in supported countries' energy systems (%)</p> <p>National RISE Scores (ESMAP)</p> <p>Job volume, job quality, job accessibility and job security indicators (e.g. The Good Jobs (TGE) KPIs, etc.)</p>	Country-level analyses from IPs and project appraisals (non-zero)	National statistics, macro-level indicators, World Bank and MDB country data	Varies per country	<p>Share of RE may consider both the share of VRE in total national installed capacity (%) and the share of VRE in total national consumption over a 12-month reporting period (%).</p> <p>MDBs will not be responsible for program-level impact reporting. All core indicators are situated at the CIF program outcome levels.</p>	






MONITORING APPROACH					EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH	
RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES	KEY AREAS
ACT PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES						
PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE						
A. Countries adopt and implement policies and strategies for coal-to-clean transition	ACT CORE 1. Policies: Number of policies, regulations, codes, or standards that have been amended or adopted (#)	0	MDB project data/country data	TBD	<p>Projects with no policy component should report a target of 0.</p> <p>Given the role of national and sub-national entities in coal transition, policies could be at the national, sub-national or local level depending on the nature of the activities.</p> <p>Policies, regulations, codes, or standards might include policy objectives covering, but not limited to: energy and mining sectors, the financial sector; Just transition, social protection, and jobs; vulnerable groups- and gender- responsive protections and support as relate to transition; and the</p>	<p>Changes in policies, plans, and institutional capabilities may also be incorporated in analyses of signals of transformational change, which contribute toward the fundamental systems change described above. For example, specific policy analysis might help support the overall understanding of coherence across international and national policies (i.e., relevance) and linkages between national policy and institutional capacity (i.e., scale).</p> <p>CIF's targeted evaluations and/or sector studies to fill strategic knowledge gaps: Moving down the results chain, the monitoring function becomes increasingly important to capture program outcomes and outputs. Evaluation and learning function will complement core indicators by filling strategic evidence and knowledge gaps. Evaluation and learning activities will be selected based on overall stakeholder demand, evidence gaps, and cross-learning opportunities.</p>


					environment (reclamation) ¹² . 
B. Increased government and public readiness and appetite to reduce coal dependence	ACT CORE 2. Readiness. Coal transition strategies adopted (#)	0	MDB project data/ country data	TBD	The indicator would track strategies, action plans, road maps, etc. committed to by stakeholders and covering, but not limited to, strategies as relate to: energy and mining; gender-responsive and socially inclusive strategies to mitigate negative transition impacts and ensure that women and men, and vulnerable groups equally benefit from opportunities (e.g., jobs); and Just transition, social protection, and jobs; environment (reclamation) 
PILLAR 2: PEOPLE					




¹² Energy sector policies may relate to the development/deployment of VRE and related markets and coal capacity abatement; financial sector policies, to financing of EE, VRE and related markets, and products that support transition; Just Transition, social protection, and jobs, to labor market policies, economic regeneration policies, labor/livelihood protection policies such as those relating to vocational support and mobility assistance education, training and small business support services; vulnerable groups-responsive policies may relate to younger and older workers, persons with disabilities, labor migrants, racial and ethnic minorities etc.

<p>C. Sources of income created for affected employees through job retention or job creation</p>	<p>ACT CORE 3 (= CIF 3) Income security for employees of subset industries Number and percentage of employees of retired coal plants/mines that have access to sustained income (#,%)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>MDB project data</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>This indicator feeds into CIF Impact 3 (Beneficiaries).</p> <p><u>Sub-indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coal-sector employees retained or redeployed to new jobs (#, %) - Non-retained and non-redeployed coal sector employees that receive income support (#, %) <p>For non-retained employees receiving income support, the following instruments may be considered: severance or other forms of termination payments; unemployment insurance; social assistance payments; early retirement incentives; other.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by gender (%) - vulnerable groups (%) - permanent vs. temporary/construction jobs (#) - types of jobs 	<p>Quality and distribution of jobs: Through both just transition and gender-responsive approaches, further evaluative and learning-oriented analyses may center on the types of jobs created (and lost), and which sub-populations are gaining (and losing) employment opportunities. For example, this might include generating evidence on decent jobs created and plans for addressing jobs lost through skills development and economic diversification activities. Alternatively, it might include analyses of women’s access to medium- and high-skilled green jobs, STEM-education and vocational training, and school-to-work transitions.</p> <p>Modeling: Indirect job creation, such as induced employment along the supply chain, may be estimated using modeling techniques alongside projects’ reporting of direct job creation.</p> <p>Gender-responsive aspects can be studied in more detail through targeted research, evaluations, and/or case studies. These will seek to understand the program’s impacts in reducing gender imbalances and expanding inclusion, including interventions’ relevance and access to the female labor force and the inclusion and viability of female owned enterprises in economic regeneration programs, driven by potential activities such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Coal plant or coal mine retirement/re-purposing phase:</u> Gender and social policy and strategy preparedness assessment; including mapping of: i) institutional linkages to Ministry of Women’s Affairs or equivalent, gender focal points in line ministries (including in Social Protection and Labor, and Education ministries, as well as Environment, and Energy); ii) expected poverty impacts of the transition, including social and gender-based care burdens for workers affected directly and indirectly by the energy transition; and iii) policy mandates
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D. Affected employees/communities equipped with relevant skills for jobs of the future	<p>ACT Core 4. Social Plans and Economic Regeneration Packages: Number of direct beneficiaries of implemented social plans and economic regeneration activities (#)</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>For Social Plans, this will measure beneficiaries of implemented plans, including labor retrenchment packages, re-skilling/re-training packages, and gender and local communities action plans.</p> <p>For Economic Regeneration, this will measure beneficiaries of programs/packages operationalized that create new sources of income for participants of sunset industries/entities, including regeneration stimulus packages.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> - by gender (%) - vulnerable groups (%) - types of jobs</p> 	<p>and measures to ensure gender equality outcomes in skill development and workforce transition.</p> <p>b. <u>Post-coal regional transformation phase:</u> Social protection assessment of readiness and completeness of short and long-term social assistance programs, active labor market programs, and education and reskilling programs targeting jobs of the future including gender assessments of gaps between women and men in education, skills, employment, and participation rates in new or similar jobs-related programs; and measures to reduce gender imbalances in impact of proposed interventions.</p> <p>Just transition-framed analyses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural Justice: may examine the enhancement of social inclusion processes and procedures, such as stakeholder engagement at local and national levels, the extent to which vulnerable groups in impacted areas have been represented, gender inclusion, and the scope of social partners involved, i.e., government, labor, business, civil society, race, etc. • Distributional impacts: may also be further examined along other evaluative lines or with additional focus on specific sub-populations, such as ethnic, religious, and racial minorities, female-headed households, Indigenous People and local communities, migrants, youth, and persons with disabilities.
	<p>OPTIONAL Volume of incomes generated from new economic activity</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>This would track impacts from local economic activities that are directly supported by the project, either as new entrants or as expanding activity.</p>	

	(US\$)				<p>Disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by women-owned businesses (%) - by vulnerable group owned businesses (%) 	
PILLAR 3: INFRASTRUCTURE						
E. GHG emissions reduced	<p>ACT CORE 5 (= CIF 1). Mitigation: GHG emissions reduced or avoided (t CO₂ eq) – direct/indirect</p>	0 (with reference scenario established)	Annual and lifetime reporting by projects	TBD (Annual) (Lifetime)	<p>This indicator feeds into CIF Impact 1 (Mitigation) and should be reported as direct vs. indirect reductions (per MDB-approved methodologies) with evidence provided.</p> <p>Emission reductions will be calculated by subtracting projected lifetime emissions of a CIF-financed intervention from the projected lifetime emissions of the business-as-usual program/project that would have otherwise been pursued.</p> 	<p>MDBs are encouraged to undertake “whole of energy systems” analyses as baselines during the Investment Plans and project appraisal process and to fully incorporate MEL aspects into such analyses. Integrated, systems-levels analyses can be used to build a theoretical model and reference scenario for how interventions will affect multiple results areas: renewable energy installation, coal retirement/abatement, asset reclamation and reuse, landscapes restoration, etc. Both estimated and real operational data can also then be consolidated effectively to report across these multiple indicators.</p>

F. Private sector financing mobilized	ACT CORE 6 (= CIF 4). Co-Finance: Volume of co-finance leveraged (USD)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Total of non-CIF resources leveraged in ACT projects. Reporting on this indicator feeds directly into CIF Impact 4 (Co-Finance).</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Source of co-financing (MDB, Government, Private Sector, Bilateral, and Other)</p>  	
G. Countries transition to cleaner energy sources	ACT CORE 7 Plant decommissioning: Capacity of existing coal power/heat generation assets accelerated for retirement (MWGJ)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Existing capacity of coal-based power/heat generation that was retired ahead of life of asset due to replacement using renewable energy sources.</p> 	
	ACT CORE 8 Repowering: Installed capacity of renewable energy (MW)	0	MDB project data		<p>VRE capacity (i.e., solar and wind energy) operationalized as a result of ACT interventions</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy type (solar, wind, etc.) - Grid-connected vs. off-grid/distributed energy supply 	

				 	
	ACT CORE 9 Coal Abatement: Amount of coal diverted (MT)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>The measure can span the entire architecture of the coal industry, including but not limited to power plants, industrial companies, district heating systems, transport companies and residential users.</p> 
	OPTIONAL New coal capacity addition abated/negated (MW)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Expected/future capacity additions replaced with VRE capacity</p>
	OPTIONAL: (=GESP 2) Energy rating (MWh) OPTIONAL: (=GESP 3) Power rating (MW)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Energy storage indicators relevant for projects that include components for storage installation.</p> <p>This indicator corresponds to GESP-Specific Indicator 1 in the GESP M&R System and should only be reported by ACT projects with energy storage components.</p>

					<p>Disaggregation: By type of technology (i.e., thermal, mechanical, electrochemical)</p> <p>By location on the energy value chain (generation, transmission, distribution, stationary end use, mobile end use)</p> <p>Distributed storage vs. utility-scale applications</p> 	
H. Land and other infrastructure reclaimed	<p>ACT CORE 10 Mine closure, reclamation: Mine area reclaimed and reforested/restored (Ha)</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reforestation/afforestation - restoring the quality of soils / ecosystems to pre-mining level 	
	<p>OPTIONAL: Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened</p> <p>Value of ecosystems protected</p>	0	MDB project data		<p>Relevant only to projects that include land reclamation that results in reforestation or environmental restoration. Both indicators are informed by GCF indicator 4.1 and Adaptation Fund (core-4); LDCF/SCCF 2.</p>	

	services generated or protected (US\$)					
	ACT CORE 11 Plant closure, repurposing: Annual energy savings (GWh/yr)	0	MDB project data	TBD	A measure of increased energy efficiency as a result of ACT interventions that include energy savings objectives. 	
	OPTIONAL: Value of coal assets reclaimed or repurposed (USD)	0	MDB project data	TBD	Economic value of assets reclaimed or repurposed for brownfield (e.g., repowering, industry) or greenfield (e.g., commercial, residential) usage, reducing economic and financial costs of decommissioning	

MONITORING APPROACH						EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES	KEY AREAS
ACT PROGRAM-LEVEL CO-BENEFITS						
I. Social, Economic, and Environmental Development Co-Benefits	CO-BENEFIT 1. Pollutants				MDBs will only need to report on one co-benefit indicator per ACT project and can select among a range of options or propose another co-benefit.	
	Atmospheric Pollution: Decrease in PM _{2.5} concentration	TBD	Global satellite data or related	TBD	This measures reductions in emissions of air pollutants from energy and related activities, including electricity production and transportation, as well as reducing contaminant discharges in liquid effluents from energy systems.	
	Terrestrial Pollution: Reduction in volume of contaminants discharged	TBD	Project appraisal data	TBD		
	Health Benefits Value of avoided health costs due to reductions in pollutants (USD)	TBD	National health data	TBD		
CO-BENEFIT 2. Just Transition: Social Inclusion and Distributional Impacts	0	MDB project data	TBD	<i>[Cascade upward from the indicator below]</i>	Just transition-framed analyses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural Justice: may examine the enhancement of social inclusion processes and procedures, such as stakeholder engagement at local and national levels, the extent to which vulnerable groups in impacted areas have been represented, gender inclusion, and the scope of social partners involved, i.e., government, labor, business, civil society, race, etc. 	

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributional impacts: with focus on specific sub-populations, such as ethnic, religious, and racial minorities, female-headed households, Indigenous People and local communities, migrants, youth, and persons with disabilities.
	<p>CO-BENEFIT 3. Enhanced Energy Access</p> <p>National RISE Scores (ESMAP)</p> <p>National MTF rates (ESMAP) / SE4All Global Tracking Framework (GTF)</p>	TBD	<p>National statistics, macro-level indicators, World Bank and MDB country data</p>	TBD	<p>Indicators may measure increased, more affordable and/or more reliable access to clean energy</p>	
	<p>CO-BENEFIT 4. Gender- and vulnerable groups-specific co-benefits</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries (#)</p>	0	<p>MDB project data</p>	TBD	<p>This would include beneficiaries of, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved renewable energy employment -Science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) skill development - Livelihood and skills development/entrepreneurship training and credit access - Gender-specific financial products, especially for productive-use applications; gender-specific design measures in 	

				<p>energy-related services or outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional measures, such as policy, planning, and budgeting support, inclusive human resources policies, or other policies targeted at reducing inequality, including in procurement practices, actions against gender-based violence, and measures, such as subsidies, to reduce burden of connection fees for vulnerable groups like female-headed households - Other measures designed to reduce gender and inequality gaps in the sector/sub-sector in which the program/project proposed for CIF funding is taking place 	
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MONITORING APPROACH						EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH
RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES	KEY AREAS
ACT PROJECT-LEVEL OUTPUTS						
<i>[Sample, as relate outcome indicator, ACT CORE 3, Jobs: Coal-sector jobs retained or redeployed (#). Non-exhaustive.]</i>						
C. Sources of income created for affected employees through job retention or job creation	OPTIONAL: Number of persons re-skilled/retrained (#)	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>This indicator will cascade up to the outcome indicator ACT Core 3: Coal-sector jobs retained or redeployed.</p> <p>Disaggregation: - By gender (%) - By Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including ethnic and racial minorities, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, etc. (%)</p>	<p>Specific evaluation and learning activities may support output-level learning and assessment. Monitoring data from the output level may also feed into the evidence base for transformational change signals and other higher-level analyses related to ACT.</p>

	<p>OPTIONAL: Number of programs deployed/implemented to minimize environmental and social losses from coal transitions (#)</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<i>[Cascade upward from the indicator below]</i>	
	<p>OPTIONAL: Number of programs designed to minimize environmental and social losses from coal transitions (#)</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This could include: - Economic regeneration stimulus packages - Community development/cohesion interventions - Active labor market programs (with gender-disaggregated reporting on beneficiaries) - Employment services such as labor exchanges, vocational counseling, and mobility assistance - Activities focusing on improving women’s STEM-education, vocational training and women’s school-to-work transitions, including through on-the-job trainings and specific outreach campaigns and 	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gender-responsive HR recruitment policies - Education and training like institutional training or on- the job training - Small business support services (disaggregate for women-owned small businesses) - Income support programs 	
	<p>OPTIONAL: Number of roadmaps, actions plans, assessments, and/or related due diligence completed on minimizing environmental and social losses from coal transitions (#)</p>	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>This would include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender-responsive labor force assessments (with gender disaggregated analyses) -Poverty and social impact assessments, including assessing impact on local communities, particularly on women and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (i.e., ethnic and racial minorities, indigenous peoples, etc.) -Economic transformation and/or economic development plans -Assessments of impacts of the broader/entire coal-dependent ecosystem, including effects on supply chains, and on indirect employment/livelihoods losses 	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Economic regeneration stimulus package plans -Income support plans -Plans on social risk management addressing Gender-Based Violence, resettlement, and social cohesion risks -Citizen engagement plans and grievance redress mechanisms and related communications plans
OPTIONAL: Number of communications plans designed and rolled out (#)	0	MDB project data, communications materials issued	TBD	<p>This indicator relates to that of stakeholder consultations, immediately below. Communications are expected to be issued periodically by the project over the project lifecycle (pre-appraisal, appraisal, approval, Implementation, etc.), and will delineate intended interventions, timelines and targets as relate to project impacts and related economic and social regeneration strategies.</p>	
OPTIONAL: Number of persons consulted via local/multi-	0	MDB project data	TBD	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By gender (%) - By Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including ethnic and racial minorities, persons with 	

	stakeholder consultations regarding project impacts and related economic and social regeneration strategies (#)				disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, etc. (%) <i>[Cascade upward from the indicator below]</i>	
	OPTIONAL: Number of local/multi-stakeholder consultations regarding project impacts and related economic and social regeneration strategies (#)	0	MDB project data	TBD		

Annex: ACT Program Theory of Change

If CIF addresses funding gaps related to the successful implementation of country-level strategies and associated kick-start projects; builds support at the local and regional levels to reconsider the development of new coal plants; and supports policy and investment activity in economic regeneration, social plans and income support for affected employees and communities, then national governments, public sector utilities and private sector operators will act to accelerate the retirement of existing coal assets and their replacement with new sources of renewable energy while ensuring a holistic, integrated, socially inclusive and gender equal just transition away from coal.



Accelerated transformational change toward net-zero emissions and inclusive, climate-resilient development pathways

Accelerated transition from coal-powered to clean energy while supporting socio-economic goals and environmental remediation

GOVERNANCE <i>Creating institutional and policy environments that are catalytic for, and responsive to, coal-to-clean transitions</i>	PEOPLE <i>Ensuring equitable social and economic dividends from transition</i>	INFRASTRUCTURE <i>Incentivizing coal-to-clean transitions incl. via the minimizing of economic and environmental losses from transition</i>
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Countries adopt and implement policies and strategies for coal-to-clean transition	Increased government and public readiness and appetite to reduce coal dependence	Sources of income created for affected employees through job retention or job	Affected employees/communities equipped with relevant skills for jobs of the future	Countries transition to cleaner energy sources	GHG emissions reduced	Private sector financing mobilized	Land and other infrastructure reclaimed
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High-level policy dialogues Regional and local capacity building Transition strategy and development Economic and social development plans Communications strategy	Implementation of social plans Economic regeneration packages Temporary income support like termination payments, unemployment insurance, early retirement incentives	Mine closure Plant decommissioning Mine reclamation and plant repurposing incl. energy efficiency Repowering with RE + storage + ancillary services Biodiversity protection/restoration
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Policy analyses and design; national and sectoral due diligence and road map design	Inclusive consultative processes and community/ stakeholder analyses	Economic, financial and labor market analyses and design of response packages	Technical due diligence and enabling technological solutions	New business models and financing modalities
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Scaled-up, flexible and predictable concessional finance for public and private interventions	Dedicated climate finance for driving innovation	Country-led, programmatic, participatory approach	Consideration of systems transformation and social inclusion at the onset	Multi-MDB technical expertise and coordinated climate action	Large-scale, coherent intervention packages
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The Climate Investment Funds

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

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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