

Summary of Key Activities

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee

January 31, 2019





OUR WORK

COUNTRIES

RESULTS

KNOWLEDGE CENTER

NEWS & VIEWS

ABOUT

CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF CLIMATE ACTION

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01



WHITE RIVER

JAMAICA



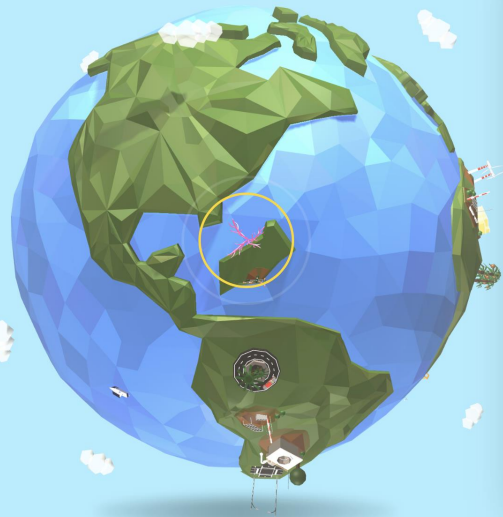
The White River Sanctuary is mobilizing a grassroots movement to restore coral life, providing habitats that allow fish to grow more sustainably and enlisting coral wardens to watch the 372-acre sanctuary.



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CELEBRATING
**10 YEARS OF
CLIMATE ACTION**

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



WHITE RIVER

JAMAICA



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CERRO PABELLÓN

CHILE



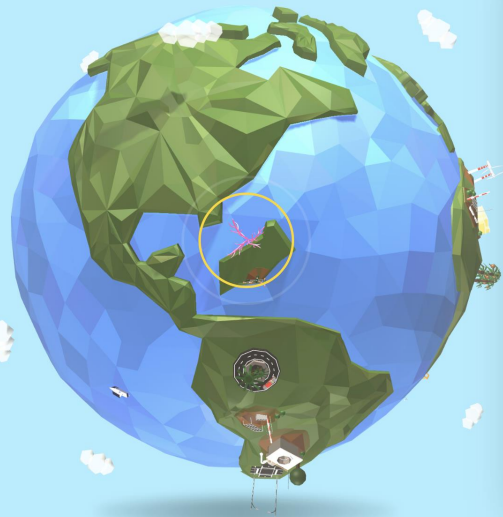
Chile's Cerro Pabellón is the highest geothermal station on Earth. The facility powers some 165,000 homes and saves more than 166,000 tons in CO2 emissions.



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**10 YEARS OF
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WHITE RIVER

JAMAICA



The White River Sanctuary is mobilizing a grassroots movement to restore coral life, providing habitats that allow fish to grow more sustainably and enlisting coral wardens to watch the 372-acre sanctuary.

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MELIPILLA

CHILE



Gathering places in the city of Melipilla are shining bright — and more efficiently — with LED street lighting. Better-lit environments are safer, and more efficient lamps free up city funds for vital public services.

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CERRO PABELLÓN

CHILE



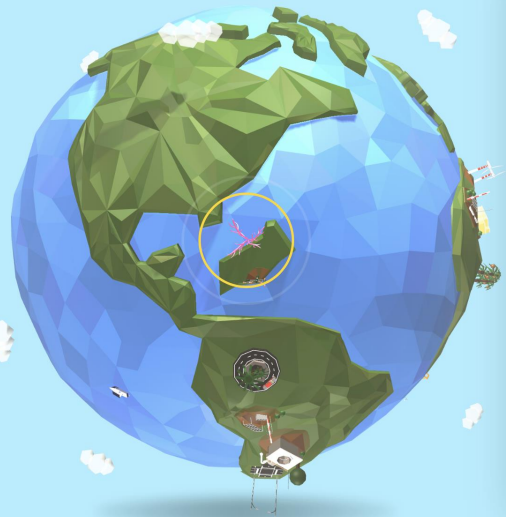
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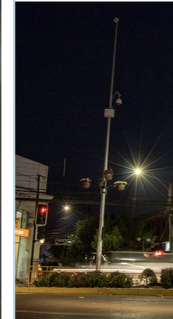
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MELIPI

CHILE



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BHAIRAHAWA

NEPAL



Nepal is turning waste into wealth through biogas. With one of the highest ratios of livestock to humans in Asia, the country has virtually limitless biogas potential.



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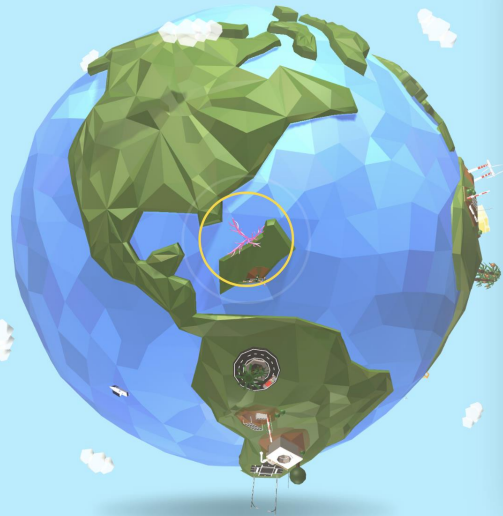
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BAROTSE

ZAMBIA



Ghana has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, but the country is fighting back. Cocoa farmers are now growing more shade trees to protect crops and replenish forests.



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BHAIRAHAWA

NEPAL



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Melipilla efficiently— environments are as free up city

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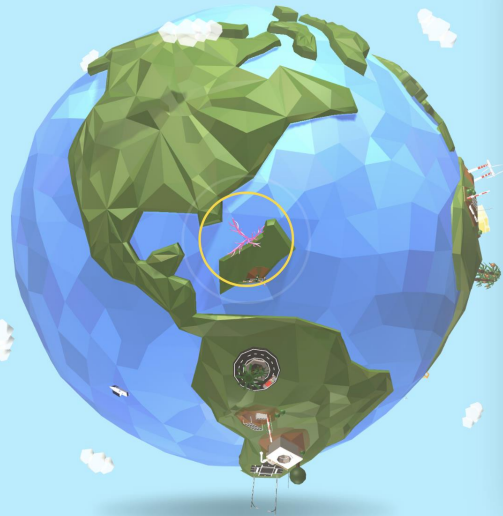
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WHITE RIVER

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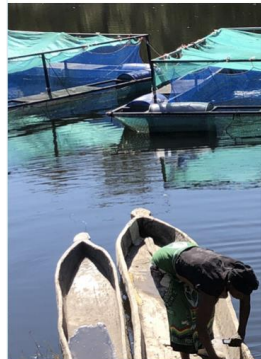
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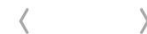


GURGAON

INDIA



In less than a year, CIF financed 500 MW of solar rooftop projects in India, equal to that produced over the past 5 years combined. This is a tipping point for the local rooftop solar market.



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BHAIRAHAWA



wealth through the best ratios of... the country has potential.

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othermal... ne... 6,000



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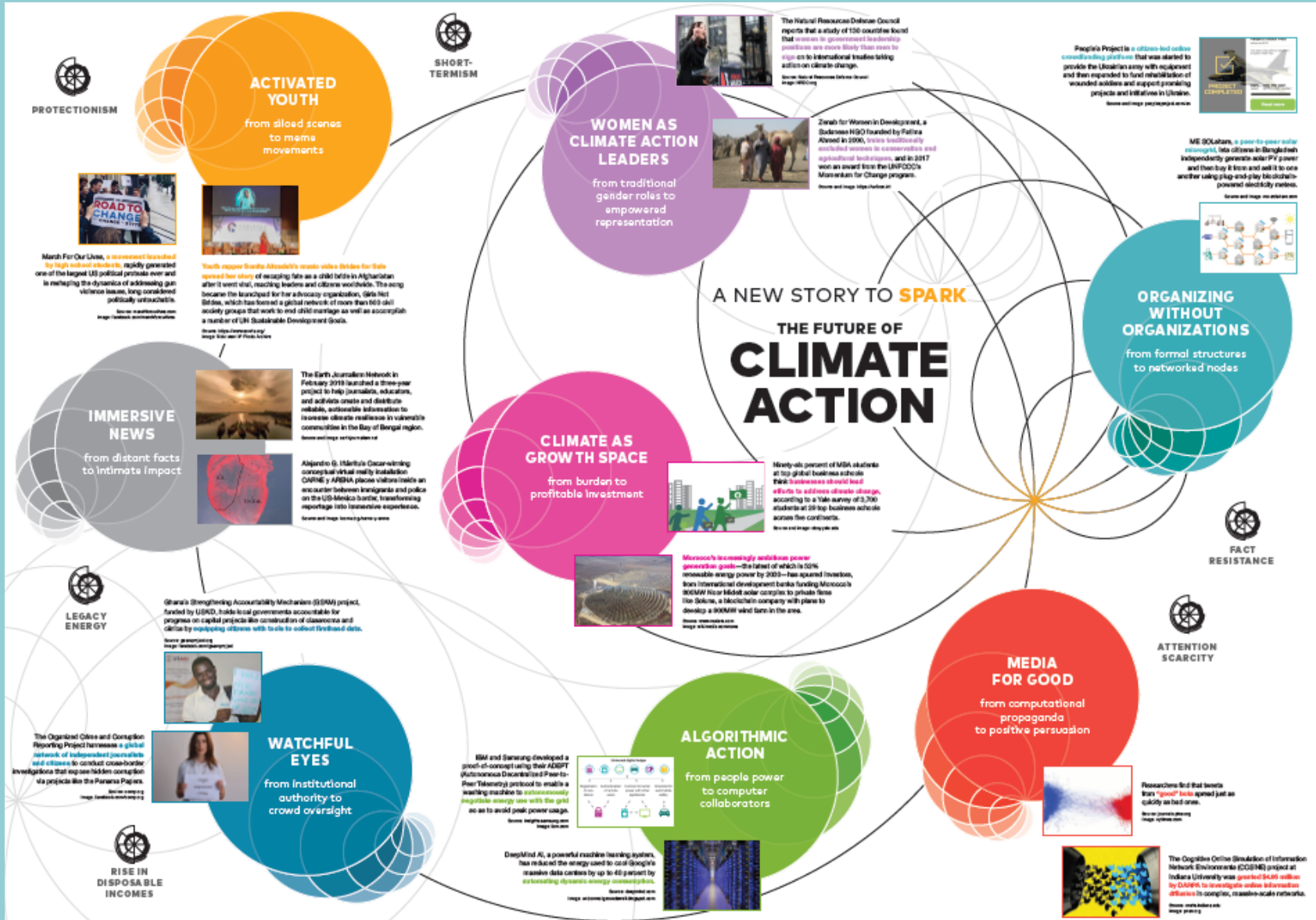


273 Projects

USD 7.3 billion

6 projects approved in FY19 for USD 167 million


5 projects (USD 275.6 million) submitted for review and approval



Consider the consequences by 2030



Six Global Delivery Initiative Case Studies



STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ZAMBIA
Supporting national institutional framework and participatory adaptation processes and sub-projects in the Barotse sub-basin

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018




GEOHERMAL ENERGY POWERING KENYA'S FUTURE
Menengai Geothermal Field Development Facilitated by Public-Private Partnerships

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018




PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS MODELS FOR CLEAN COOKSTOVES DISSEMINATION IN HONDURAS

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018




PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN NEPAL
Building Climate Change Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018



THEPPANA WIND POWER PROJECT, THAILAND
Pioneering private sector utility-scale wind power

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018



FINDING COMMON CAUSE IN CLIMATE SMART COCOA THROUGH THE 'ENHANCING NATURAL FOREST AND AGRO-FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ENFALP)' IN GHANA

CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018

CIF Impact Evaluation

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Designing Effective Payment for Environmental Services

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (ADB) Burkina Faso's Gazzeted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), in partnership with Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), is assessing several pressing issues, including effective contract design for a Payment for Ecosystem System (PES).

COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Burkina Faso, a country with 48 percent arid forest cover, protecting forest resources and maximizing reforestation efforts are paramount. Forest-based economic activities contribute to over 25 percent of rural household income, as well as 5.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Forest ecosystems also provide food security and environmental protection.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PES

PES involves inviting communities near selected forests to participate in afforestation campaigns, whereby they plant new trees and are offered a monetary reward conditional on the survival of those trees. Effective PES interventions can enhance food security, increase household income, and conserve important forest and other ecosystem resources. PES is viewed as an innovative and important tool for effective natural resource management and ecosystem protection.

PUTTING PES CONTRACTS TO THE TEST

PES contracts are intended to maximize reforestation efforts in specific forest areas, but relatively little is known about the conditions of their effectiveness. Given that participants enter these arrangements as groups, collective action failure presents a threat to the effectiveness of the monetary incentives.



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
REGION Sub-Saharan Africa
PROJECT Gazzated Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 11.5 million from FIP
EXPECTED CO-FINANCING USD 117 million government grant
MDB African Development Bank
SECTOR Public

1. DIME has worked with World Bank Development Research Group
2. World Bank CIF Forestry Review, 2014, Page 13

Overview of Leveraging Innovation to Improve Forest Policy Interventions

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action. Not only do as CIF invest directly in projects, it seeks to measure, evaluate, and refine their impact. CIF is using impact evaluations to assess projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF support to Burkina Faso under its Forest Investment Program (FIP) includes such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) Gazeted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, including effective contract design for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), possible improved food security through timely cash transfers, protection forest mapping, and improved reforestation efforts.

The PES element involves inviting communities near selected forests to participate in afforestation campaigns, whereby they plant new trees and are offered a monetary reward conditional on the survival of those trees. Given that participants enter these arrangements as groups, collective action failure presents a threat to the effectiveness of the monetary incentives. The evaluation aims to test the extent to which alternative contract designs could mitigate such efficiency losses. The impact of PES participation on households' food security is also being tested. Additionally, the evaluation is breaking new ground on how to map precisely and cost effectively dry forest cover using innovative geospatial technologies, including satellite and drone imagery as well as mobile applications. The goal is to ensure an accurate measurement of afforestation and tree survival rate outcomes.

INTENDED USES AND USERS

The intended audience for this evaluation is forest policymakers who implement, plan, or monitor reforestation/afforestation programs including community PES schemes. This is particularly important in dryland countries with an arid climate, like Burkina Faso, where the



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
PROJECT Gazeted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 11.5 million from FIP
MDB African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



BRIEF



Monitoring Irrigation

Mozambique is a severely climate vulnerable country ranking as the third African country most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards. A ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique, is assessing several pressing issues, including the connected challenges of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and land degradation. This impact evaluation is supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) under its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and is implemented in collaboration with the Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIGG) and the AfDB.

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of farmers and boost the productivity of the agriculture sector through sustainable management of land and water resources in 56 priority communities. As part of the impact evaluation currently underway to assess the SLWRMP, there has been a focus on investigating and promoting the use of irrigation systems among small hold farmers (less than 2 ha). The impact evaluations team conducted a midline survey in May/Dec 2016 to assess how the project communities have been using irrigation kits. This real-time impact evaluation approach to data collection allows for the project to make adjustments to the course of the project as necessary (e.g. stopped collecting information at the completion of the project to inform future design).



COUNTRY Mozambique
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
CIF FUNDING \$16.5M from PPCR
MOISA African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIGG)

USAGE TO DATE

To date, 82 of the 56 project communities have installed irrigation kits and 47 communities are regularly using the kits. The kits were installed between June 2016 and October 2017. Across the beneficiary communities, each kit serves an average of 13 households and irrigates an average area of 4.65 ha.

1. *Midline of the midline survey - Midline PSM*

BRIEF



Overview of Leveraging Innovation to Improve Forest Policy Interventions

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate development, the only one of CIF mandating projects to make a positive impact on the environment. CIF is currently supporting the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in partnership with the World Bank Group (WBG) to address several pressing issues, including effective payment for ecosystem services (PES).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) Climate Resilient Forestry Management Program for REDD+ in Mozambique (CRFM) in partnership with the AfDB and the WBG. The evaluation aims to assess the extent to which innovative contract designs can improve the efficiency of the PES market.

The REDD+ market is a complex one, involving several stakeholders and a range of actors. The evaluation aims to assess the extent to which innovative contract designs can improve the efficiency of the PES market. The impact of FIP participation on household food security is also being assessed. Additionally, the evaluation is looking for good practice in PES projects and how effectively they have been using innovative contract designs, including details and costs of any such innovations. The goal is to ensure a more consistent and effective use of such innovations.

INTENDED USES AND USERS

The intended audience for this evaluation is forest policymakers who implement, plan, or monitor national subnational programs including community PES schemes. This is particularly important in regions covered with agriculture and climate, the forestry, fish, and other



COUNTRY Mozambique
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 16.5 million from FIP
MOISA African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIGG)

BRIEF



Designing Effective Payment for Environmental Services

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project for REDD+ in Mozambique (SLWRMP) in partnership with the World Bank Group (WBG) to address several pressing issues, including effective payment for ecosystem services (PES).

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Mozambique is a country with 48 percent forest cover, providing for natural resource and livelihoods for its population. Forest land covers approximately 20 percent of the country's total area, as well as 13 percent of the country's total population. Forests are a key source of income and employment for the population.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PES

PES is a market-based instrument that provides financial incentives to landowners to conserve and manage their land in ways that provide environmental benefits. PES is a key component of the SLWRMP and is being used to address several pressing issues, including effective payment for ecosystem services (PES).

PUTTING PES CONTRACTS TO THE TEST

The impact evaluation is assessing the extent to which innovative contract designs can improve the efficiency of the PES market. The evaluation aims to assess the extent to which innovative contract designs can improve the efficiency of the PES market.



COUNTRY Mozambique
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 16.5 million from FIP
MOISA African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIGG)

1. Midline of the midline survey - Midline PSM



IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

CIF
CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Designing Effective Payment for Environmental Services

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (ADB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) for REDD+, supported by the African Development Bank (ADB) Forest Investment Program (FIP), is currently evaluating the impact of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) on reducing forest loss, increasing agricultural productivity, and improving livelihoods in the study area.

COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Burkina Faso, a country with 40 percent forest cover, pressure from increasing population and mining activities is a significant concern. Forest land conversion contributes to over 20 percent of national emissions, as well as 1.5 percent of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Forest conversion also poses a threat to biodiversity and environmental protection.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PES

PES involves paying incentives to landowners to conserve their forests. PES can be a key component of a broader strategy to reduce emissions from land use change and forestry (LULUCF). PES can also be a key component of a broader strategy to improve livelihoods and environmental protection.

PUTTING PES CONTRACTS TO THE TEST

PES contracts are designed to incentivize landowners to conserve their forests. This brief provides an overview of the design and implementation of PES contracts in Burkina Faso, and discusses the challenges and opportunities for scaling up PES in the study area.

1. World Bank, 2017
2. FAO, 2016

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

CIF
CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Overview of Leveraging Innovation to Improve Forest Policy Interventions

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action. Not only do CIF invest directly in projects, it seeks to measure, evaluate, and refine their impact. CIF is using impact evaluations to assess projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF supports a series of studies under its Forest Investment Program (FIP) including such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (ADB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), including the promotion of access to irrigation equipment by small holder farmers, to boost agricultural productivity and strengthening the capacity of farmers to reinforce both the national agriculture and irrigation strategies.

INTENDED USES AND USERS

The intended audience for this evaluation is forest policymakers who implement, plan, or monitor national subnational programs including community PES schemes. This is particularly important in regions countries with an arid climate, the Sahel region, where the impact of FIP participation on household food security is also being tested. Additionally, the evaluation is looking for good practice to help identify and use effectively by farmers covering innovative payment technologies, including mobile and cross-regional as well as mobile applications. This study is a core component of impact evaluation and evaluation outcomes.

COUNTRY Burkina Faso
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD \$3.5 million from FIP
MDB African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | JANUARY 2019

BRIEF

CIF
CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Leveraging Irrigation to Boost Agricultural Production and Improve Livelihoods

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action. Not only do CIF invest directly in projects, it seeks to measure, evaluate, and refine their impact. CIF is using impact evaluations to assess projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF supports a series of studies under its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) including such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

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Sixty to eighty percent of annual precipitation falls during Mozambique's single rainy season, meaning that rainfed agriculture can only be practiced in a fraction of the year.¹ In this context, irrigation can dramatically expand farmers' income by allowing them to cultivate in the dry season, while also improving their resilience to droughts. Unfortunately, only 8% of all farmers in the country currently have access to irrigation.² SLWRMP has focused on expanding access to irrigation among small hold farmers (those with less than 2 ha of land). To identify small hold, two approaches were adopted:

1. Priority, score-based targeting: designed to specifically select the smaller farmers in the community through the application of a fixed set of criteria. In addition, a set to identify priority farmers was used in order to facilitate this process. Each farmer will aim to irrigate between 0.5 and 1 ha with the irrigation kit.
2. Decentralized, community-driven targeting: gave the lead to the community to decide who they wanted to benefit from the kit, as well as the proportion of irrigated land each of the beneficiaries will farm.

Extensive follow up and analysis is being conducted to assess the efficacy of these two approaches as well as to examine the usage of the irrigation equipment, including emerging lessons and challenges.

1. World Bank, 2017
2. FAO, 2016



COUNTRY Mozambique
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
CIF FUNDING \$10.75M from PPCR
MDB African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | JANUARY 2019

BRIEF

CIF
CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Monitoring Irrigation

Mozambique is a semi arid climate country ranking as the third African country most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards. An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (ADB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique, is assessing several pressing issues, including the increased challenge of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and food dependence. The impact evaluation is supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) under its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and is implemented in collaboration with the Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME) and the ADB. The project is to strengthen the capacity of farmers and boost the productivity of the agriculture sector through sustainable management and water resources in 56 priority communities. As part of the impact evaluation currently underway to assess the SLWRMP, there has been a focus on investigating and promoting the use of irrigation equipment among small hold farmers (less than 2 ha). The impact evaluation team conducted a midline survey in May/June 2018 to assess how the project communities have been using irrigation kits. The real time impact evaluation supports to disseminate findings for the project to make adjustments as the course of the project as necessary as opposed to simply collecting information at the completion of the project to inform lessons learned.

USAGE TO DATE

To date, 82 of the 56 project communities have installed irrigation kits and 47 communities are regularly using the kits. The kits were installed between June 2016 and October 2017 across the beneficiary communities, with kit services an average of 12 households and irrigate an average of 1.05 ha.

1. National Institute for Statistics, 2018



COUNTRY Mozambique
PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
CIF FUNDING \$10.75M from PPCR
MDB African Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



BRIEF



Innovative Dry Forest Mapping

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (ADB) Burkina Faso's GAZONED Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), in partnership with Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), is assessing several pressing issues, including devising innovative dry forest mapping methods that allow the estimation and measurement of forest cover using ground truth points.

Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies requires accurate measurement of forest cover and trends. It calls for generating dryland-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated and lessons can be drawn. Monitoring REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including tracking changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.

WHY FORESTS MATTER

Forests are an essential component of the global ecosystem. They provide habitats for animals, help conserve water and soil, capture and store carbon, and provide livelihoods to populations that depend on them. Unfortunately, forest cover loss accounts for between 12 and 15 percent of annual human-driven greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Forest protection is a cost-effective way to mitigate climate change.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREST COVER MAPPING

Effective protection of forest resources requires detailed knowledge about the state of the forest, as well as the capacity to monitor change. More importantly, conservation policies, such as payments for avoided deforestation or forest conservation impact assessments, require regular and accurate forest size estimations as well as indications of any related changes. The project has built on global approaches to forest mapping by tailoring them to a localized context thus creating a land cover map for Burkina Faso.

1. DIME is a unit of the World Bank Development Research Group
2. Charles L. J. O., Ed Ivers, P.S., Pramila, P.G., Paul C.D., Margaret D.C., Jingbo, K., Anthony S., Charles L.J., Prithviraj Singh, R., James C.D., Madan, G., 2007. Dept of Forestry and Environment by Science DA, ADB-USA.

BRIEF



Monitoring Irrigation

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CIF FUNDING \$10.75M from PCR
MDB Africa Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

from installed irrigation systems. The use was 50% across the benefits of 12 households and 100



Boost Agricultural Livelihoods



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PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
CIF FUNDING \$10.75M from PCR
MDB Africa Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

BRIEF



Overview of Leveraging Innovation to Improve Forest Policy Interventions

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action, the only one of CIF investment projects. It seeks to measure, evaluate, and refine the impact of climate change interventions to ensure projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF supports Burkina Faso under its Forest Investment Program (FIP) includes such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group - Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (ADB) GAZONED Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, including effective contract design for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), possible impact of land clearing through slash-and-burn practices, protection of riparian areas, and improved water resource efficiency. The REDD+ activities are involving communities near selected forests to participate in afforestation campaigns, whereby they plant new trees and implement a community-based management plan for these trees. Over time participants enter their arrangements as groups, collectives or other forms of organization or the establishment of a community institution. The evaluation aims to assess the extent to which alternative contract designs can improve the efficiency of these. The impact of FIP participation on household food security is also being assessed. Additionally, the evaluation is tracking new ground on how to map, produce, and use effectively dry forest cover using innovative geospatial technologies, including satellite and drone imagery, as well as ground truthing. This provides a more accurate measurement of afforestation and tree cover increase outcomes.

INTENDED USES AND USERS

The intended audience for this evaluation is forest policymakers who implement, plan, or monitor national subnational programs including community PES schemes. This is particularly important in regions concerned with arid and climate, the Sahelian, West, where the



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
PROJECT GAZONED Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 10.75 million from FIP
MDB Africa Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

BRIEF



Designing Effective Payment for Environmental Services

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COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Burkina Faso, a country with 48 percent arid forest cover, protecting forest resources and monitoring deforestation efforts are a priority. Forest-based economic activities contribute to over 20 percent of national income, as well as 5.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Forest companies also provide their security and environmental protection.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PES

PES involves paying communities near selected forests to provide goods or services, whereby they plant new trees and implement a community-based management plan for these trees. Over time participants enter their arrangements as groups, collectives or other forms of organization or the establishment of a community institution. The evaluation aims to assess the extent to which alternative contract designs can improve the efficiency of these. The impact of FIP participation on household food security is also being assessed. Additionally, the evaluation is tracking new ground on how to map, produce, and use effectively dry forest cover using innovative geospatial technologies, including satellite and drone imagery, as well as ground truthing. This provides a more accurate measurement of afforestation and tree cover increase outcomes.

PUTTING PES CONTRACTS TO THE TEST

PES contracts are essential to measure deforestation efforts in regions where slash-and-burn agriculture is common. The evaluation of their effectiveness depends on the design of these contracts. The impact evaluation supports to data collection solutions for the project to make adjustments as the course of the project evolves. This information is the core of the impact evaluation.



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
PROJECT GAZONED Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
CIF FUNDING USD 10.75 million from FIP
EXPECTED CO-FINANCING USD 117 million government grant
MDB Africa Development Bank
PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



CIF Impact Evaluation

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

Designing Effective Payment for Environmental Services

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (AfDB) Burkina Faso's Coastal Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), in partnership with Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), is assessing several pressing issues, including effective contract design for a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).

COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Burkina Faso, a country with 48 percent arid forest cover, protecting forest resources and maintaining reforestation efforts are paramount. Forest-based economic activities contribute to over 25 percent of rural household income, as well as 5.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Forest ecosystems also provide food security and environmental protection.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PES

PES involve inviting communities near selected forests to participate in information campaigns, whereby they plant new trees and are offered a monetary reward conditional on the survival of those trees. Effective PES interventions can enhance food security, increase household income, and conserve important forest and other ecosystem resources. PES is viewed as an innovative and important tool for effective natural resource management and ecosystem protection.

PUTTING PES CONTRACTS TO THE TEST

PES contracts are intended to maintain reforestation efforts in specific forest areas, but relatively little is known about the conditions of their effectiveness. One such condition is their design as group, collective action failure presents a threat to the effectiveness of the monetary incentives.

1. *Design and Implementation of Payment for Ecosystem Services in Burkina Faso*
 2. *Design and Implementation of Payment for Ecosystem Services in Burkina Faso*



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
 REGION Sub-Saharan Africa

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

Overview of Leveraging Innovation to Improve Forest Policy Interventions

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action. Not only does CIF invest directly in projects, it seeks to measure, analyze, and refine their impact. CIF is using impact evaluations to assess projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF supports Burkina Faso under its Forest Investment Program (FIP) includes such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) Coastal Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, including effective contract design for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), possible improved food security through timely cash transfers, precision forest mapping, and improved reforestation efforts.

The PES aim to invite local communities near selected forests to participate in information campaigns, whereby they plant new trees and are offered a monetary reward conditional on the survival of those trees. Given the challenges under these arrangements as group, collective action failure presents a threat to the effectiveness of the monetary incentives. The evaluation aims to test the extent to which alternative contract designs could mitigate such efficiency issues. The impact of PES participation on household food security is also being tested. Additionally, the evaluation is breaking new ground on how to map precisely and cost effectively dry forest cover using innovative geospatial technologies, including satellite and drone imagery, as well as mobile applications. The goal is to ensure an accurate assessment of deforestation and tree survival rates over time.

INTENDED USES AND USERS

The intended audience for this evaluation is forest policymakers who implement, plan, or monitor reforestation/conservation programs including community PES schemes. This is particularly important in dryland countries with an arid climate, like Burkina Faso, where the



COUNTRY Burkina Faso
 PROJECT Gated Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
 CIF FUNDING USD 11.5 million from FIP
 MDB African Development Bank
 PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | JANUARY 2019

BRIEF

Monitoring Irrigation

Mozambique is a semi arid climate vulnerable country relying on the direct African country rain as primary multiple water-related factors. An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique, is assessing several pressing issues, including the co-impacted challenges of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and land degradation. This impact evaluation is supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) under its Forest Investment Program for Climate Resilience (PFICR) and is implemented in collaboration with the Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME) and the AfDB.

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of farmers and boost the productivity of the agriculture sector through sustainable management of land and water resources in 56 priority communities. As part of the impact evaluation currently underway to assess the SLWRMP, there has been a focus on investigating and promoting the use of irrigation key factors among smallholder farmers (less than 2 ha). The impact evaluation team conducted a baseline survey in May/Oct 2018 to assess how the project communities have been using irrigation. The real time impact evaluation approach is data collection allows for the project to make adjustments to the scope of the project as necessary as opposed to simply collecting information at the completion of the project to inform future design.

USAGE TO DATE

To date, 32 of the 56 project communities have installed irrigation kits and 47 communities are regularly using the kits. The kits were installed between June 2018 and October 2017. Across the beneficiary communities, each kit serves an average of 13 households and irrigates a total area of 4.60 ha.

1. *Reduction of household water efficiency in Mozambique*



COUNTRY Mozambique
 PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
 CIF FUNDING USD 11.5 million from FIP
 MDB African Development Bank
 PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | JANUARY 2019

BRIEF

Leveraging Irrigation to Boost Agricultural Production and Improve Livelihoods

OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have a mandate to accelerate climate action. Not only does CIF invest directly in projects, it seeks to measure, analyze, and refine their impact. CIF is using impact evaluations to assess projects in real time so that they can be adjusted as necessary to improve outcomes. CIF supports Mozambique under its Forest Investment Program for Climate Resilience (PFICR) includes such an impact evaluation by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME).

Currently underway, this impact evaluation is assessing several pressing issues being addressed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), including the promotion of access to irrigation equipment by small holder farmers, boosting agricultural productivity and strengthening the capacity of farmers to enhance both the national agriculture and irrigation strategies.

By 2019, 80 percent of annual precipitation falls during the seasonal rainy season, meaning that rural agriculture can only be practiced in a fraction of the year.¹ In this context, irrigation can dramatically expand farmers' income by allowing them to cultivate in the dry season, while also improving their resilience to drought. Unfortunately, only 1% of all farmers in Mozambique currently have access to irrigation.² SLWRMP has focused on expanding access to irrigation among smallholder farmers (those with less than 2 ha of land), historically small-scale, wet agriculture are adapted:

1. Priority, score-based targeting designed to specifically select the smaller farmers in the community through the application of a list of set of criteria. In addition, a list to identify priority farmers was used in order to facilitate this process. Each farmer will aim to irrigate between 0.5 and 1 ha with the irrigation kit.
2. Decentralized, community-driven targeting gave a freedom to the community to decide who they wanted to benefit from the kit, as well as the proportion of irrigated land each of the beneficiaries will farm.

Baseline follow up and analysis is being conducted to assess the efficacy of these two approaches as well as to examine the usage of the irrigation equipment, including emerging lessons and challenges.

1. World Bank, 2017
 2. FAO, 2016



COUNTRY Mozambique
 PROJECT Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)
 CIF FUNDING \$10.75M from PFICR
 MDB African Development Bank
 PRODUCT TYPE Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

IMPACT EVALUATION EARLY EVIDENCE SERIES | DECEMBER 2018

BRIEF

Innovative Dry Forest Mapping

An ongoing impact evaluation of African Development Bank (AfDB) Burkina Faso's Coastal Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+, supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), in partnership with Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), is assessing several pressing issues, including doubling innovative dry forest mapping methods that allow the estimation and measurement of forest cover using ground truth photos.

Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies requires accurate measurement of forest cover and trends. It calls for generating dry forest-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated and lessons can be drawn. Maintaining REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including mapping changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.

WHY FORESTS MATTER

Forests are an essential component of the global ecosystem. They provide habitats for animals, help conserve water and soil, capture and store carbon, and provide livelihoods to populations that depend on them. Unfortunately, forest cover has decreased by between 12 and 15 percent of annual forested area in greenhouses gases (GHG) emissions. Forest preservation is cost-effective way to mitigate climate change.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREST COVER MAPPING

Effective protection of forest resources requires detailed knowledge about the state of the forest, as well as the capacity to monitor changes. More importantly, conservation policies, such as payments for avoided deforestation or forest conservation impact assessments, require regular and accurate forest data estimations as well as indications of any related changes. The project has built on global approach to forest mapping by utilizing them to a localized context that creating a land cover map for Burkina Faso.

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COUNTRY Burkina Faso
 REGION Sub-Saharan Africa
 PROJECT Gated Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
 CIF FUNDING USD 11.5 million from FIP
 EXPECTED CO-FUNDING USD 117 million government grant
 MDB African Development Bank
 SECTOR Public



Final Report

A Learning Review of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

Date: 26 January 2019
Boru Douthwaite, Ben Murphy, Clare Stott, Barbora Sladkova, Patrick Hardcastle and Dave Wilson

Submitted by Itad



EVALUATION OF THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS' PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH
Final Report and Management Response

October 15, 2018

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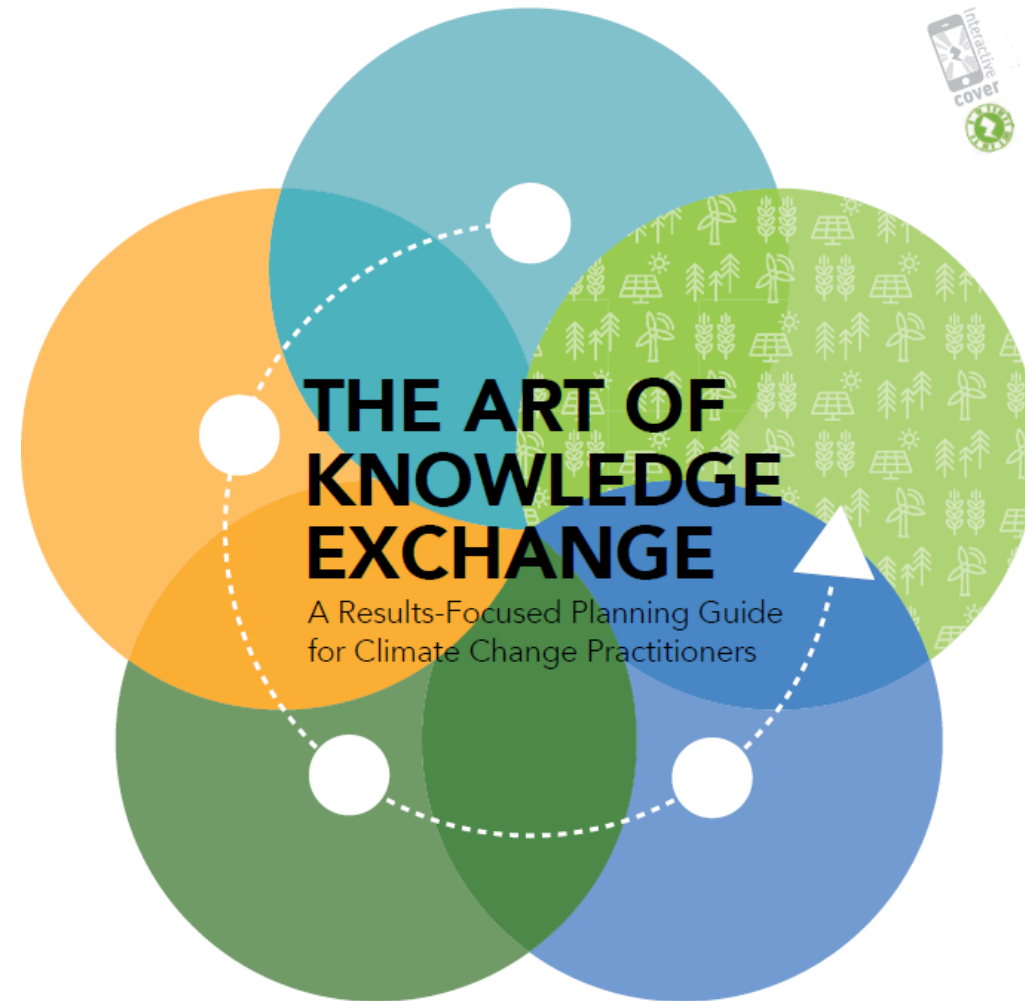
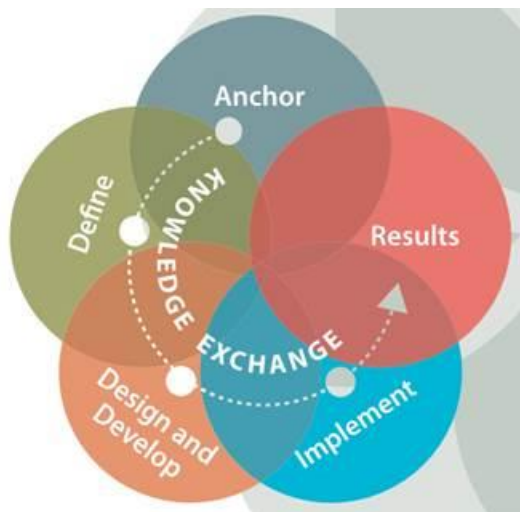
Transformational Change
in the
Climate Investment Funds

Summary of findings from an independent evaluation and evidence synthesis

Climate Investment Funds
Evaluation & Learning Initiative
Transformational Change Learning Partnership

CIF Evaluation and Learning

Improving the art of south-south learning



Launch of the CIF Technical Assistance Facility for Clean Energy Investment Mobilization



SREP Pilot Countries Meeting, Rwanda



