Climate Investment Funds

November 11, 2010
SCF Trust Fund Committee Meeting

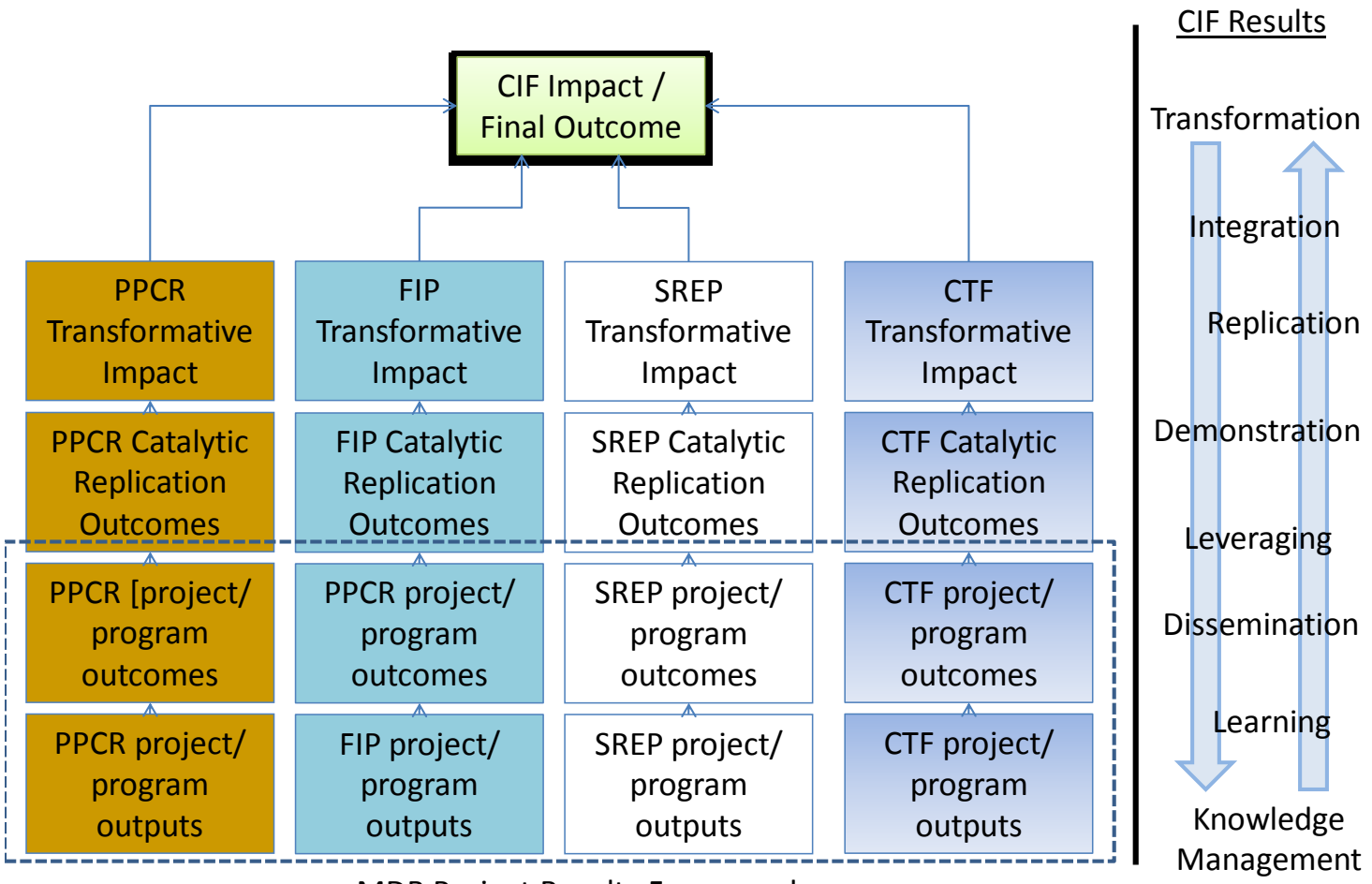

CIF Results Frameworks

Measuring Results – a three step approach

- Agreement on the results
- Agreement on the indicators
- Agreement on a performance measurement strategy

Results Framework Architecture

CIF



Logic Model: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Global - CIF Final Outcome (15-20 yrs)

Improved low carbon, climate resilient development

Country - PPCR Transformative Impact (10-15 yrs)

Improved quality of life of people living in areas most affected by climate variability (CV) & climate change (CC)

Increased resilience in economic, social, and eco-systems to CV & CC through transformed social and economic development

Country - PPCR Catalytic Replication Outcomes (5-10 yrs)

Improved institutional structure and processes to respond to CV & CC

Scaled-up investments in resilience and their replication

Regional level: Replication of PPCR learning in non-PPCR countries

Project/ Program - PPCR Outputs & Outcomes (2-7 yrs)

Increased capacity and consensus on integration of climate resilience into country strategies

Improved integration of resilience into country development strategies, plans, policies, etc

Increased capacity to withstand / recover from CC / CV effects in investment program/project specific priority infrastructure, coastal / agricultural / water interventions, social safety nets, insurance schemes, etc

Enhanced integration of learning / knowledge into climate resilience development

CIF Program New & additional resources for climate resilience

Project/ Program- PPCR Activities (1-7 yrs)

Increased knowledge & awareness of CV & CC effects (e.g. CC modeling, CV impact, adaptation options) among government / private sector / civil society

Increased learning and knowledge about climate vulnerability & adaptation

Increased other public & private sources of financing / investment

Capacity Building

Policy Reform / Development / Enabling Environment

Investments

Knowledge Management

Leveraging

Program – PPCR Inputs

New & additional resources supplementing existing ODA flows

PPCR Results Framework

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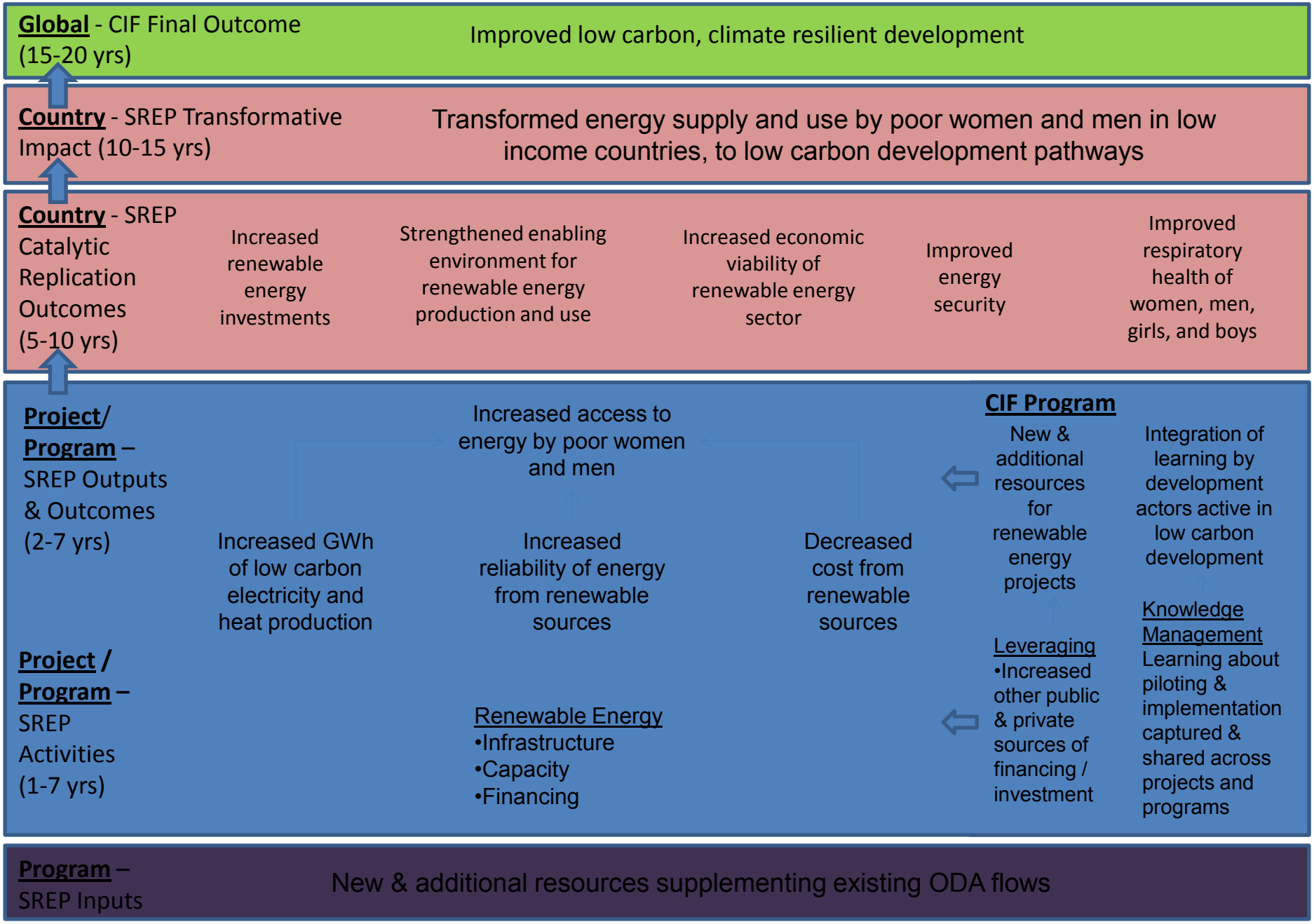
FEEDBACK – PPCR Sub-Committee

- *Strengthen references to risk and mitigation measures/ multistakeholder consultation processes*
- *Learning – integrate two-way learning and build on existing learning platforms*
- *Indicators at the input and outcome level are critical*
- *Results framework should benefit from progress at the field level – SPCR development*
- *Baselines – when and how will they be established?*

Logic Model: Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)



SREP Results Framework

FEEDBACK – SREP Sub-Committee

- *Replication of SREP learning within the country and in non-SREP countries*
- *Enabling environment – Learning from CTF investment plan – section on enabling environment*
- *Employment indicator under economic viability – Does employment tell you about economic viability? Data might be difficult to generate.*
- *How can CDM project process influence renewable energy projects viability?*
- *9 indicators at the project level – not all projects have to have the 9 but they will have to have some of the nine*
- *Learning indicators – How do we measure learning? – Generic learning and KM issue*
- *SREP Sub-Committee recommended: Document is approved as a living document by the SCF TFC*

Logic Model: Forest Investment Program

Global - CIF Final Outcome (15-20 yrs)

Improved low carbon, climate resilient development

Country - FIP Transformative Impact (10-15 yrs)

- Improved functioning of forest related institutions
- Reduced GHG emissions
- Increased biodiversity and resilience of forests to climate variability and change
- Increased resilience and well-being of forest and rural communities

Country - FIP Catalytic Replication Outcomes (5-10 yrs)

- Reduced deforestation and forest degradation
- Increased conservation
- Enhancement of carbon stocks (afforestation, reforestation)
- Sustainable Management of Forests

Project/ Program - FIP Outputs & Outcomes (2-7 yrs)

- Enhanced forest governance and tenure rights systems
- Improved forest practices and management
- Improved land use
- Reduced pressure on forests
- Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples

Project/ Program - FIP Activities (1-7 yrs)

- Institutional capacity, forest governance and information
  - •Infrastructure
  - •Capacity
- Investments in forest mitigation measures, incl. forest ecosystems
  - •Infrastructure
  - •Capacity
  - •Financing
- Investments outside the forest sector
  - •Capacity
  - •Investments
  - •Infrastructure (eg. alt. energy)

Program

New & additional resources for forest projects

Leveraging
- •Increased other public & private sources of financing / investment

Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+

Knowledge Management

Learning about piloting & implementation captured & shared across projects and programs

Program – FIP Inputs

New & additional resources supplementing existing ODA flows

Summary of comments from FIP pilot countries

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Reduce the number of indicators - too complex, too many indicators

Differentiate between project and country level – clarify contribution of projects to country outcomes

Don't prejudge with indicators – leave open to appropriate solutions at country level

Don't reinvent the wheel – use existing measurement systems and ensure compatibility with the existing measurement system

UNREDD activities to establish MRV systems in the countries – linkages

Process to improve results framework: FIP Sub-Committee should approve the FIP results framework

Summary of comments from FIP Sub-Committee

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FEEDBACK – FIP Sub-Committee

Results Framework – too many indicators, too complex

Development of baselines and targets could be difficult process at the country level

Review of the indicators should not focus on number of indicators but also on appropriateness of indicators

In the area of governance, results framework can build on existing systems and indicators

Some indicators are too specific – flexibility is needed to leave space for national systems

FIP objectives and investment criteria not comprehensively covered by indicators

FIP Sub-Committee approved the FIP logic model, subject to taking into account: (i) co-benefits at all levels; (ii) 4 FIP objectives and investment criteria; and (iii) clarify the "forest related institutions" and its place in the logic model

FIP Results Framework - timeline

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November – Logic Model (LM) revised with 3 points. (Nov 15-19)

MDB and Results Working Group review LM/Results Framework (RF). (Nov 22-26)

Revisions of LM / RF (Nov 29-Dec 3)

December / January – Country consultations (Dec 6-Jan 14)

January – Finalize the Logic Model and Results Framework (Jan 17-28)

February - Send out 4 weeks in advance of FIP Sub-Committee meeting (Feb 14)

March – FIP Sub-Committee meeting to adopt FIP LM/RF (Mid-March)

Results Frameworks - Indicators

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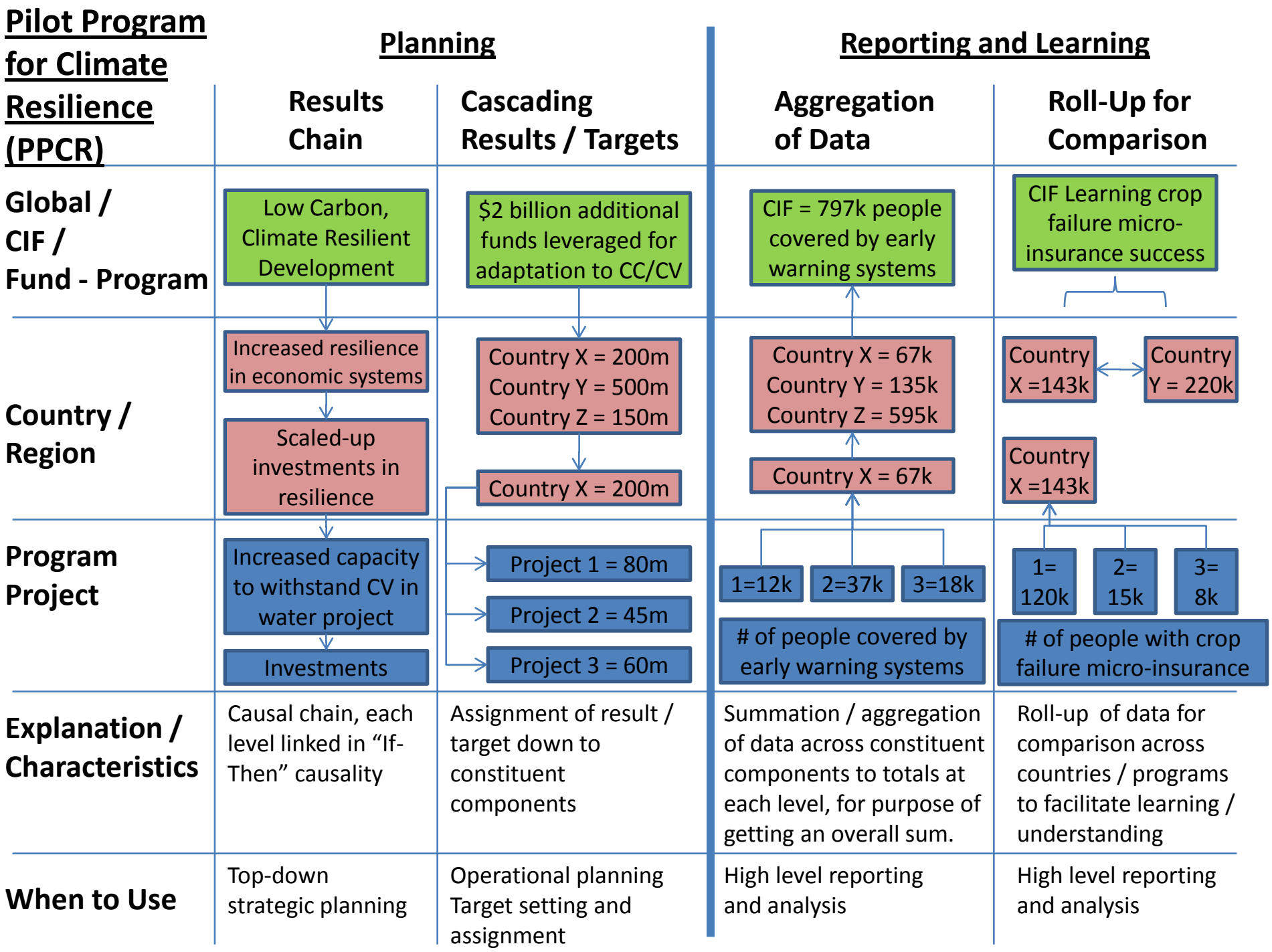
	PPCR	SREP	FIP	CTF
Transformative Impact	7	4	14	5
Catalytic Replication Outcomes	8	9	10	8
Country level	**15**	**13**	**24**	**13**
Project/program level	9	9	23	18
Total	**24**	**22**	**47**	**31**


Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
Planning
Reporting and Learning
Results Chain
Cascading Results / Targets
Aggregation of Data
Roll-Up for Comparison
Global / CIF / Fund - Program
Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Development
$2 billion additional funds leveraged for adaptation to CC/CV
CIF = 797k people covered by early warning systems
CIF Learning crop failure micro-insurance success
Country / Region
Increased resilience in economic systems
Scaled-up investments in resilience
Country X = 200m
Country Y = 500m
Country Z = 150m
Country X = 200m
Country X = 67k
Country Y = 135k
Country Z = 595k
Country X = 67k
Country X =143k
Country Y = 220k
Country X =143k
Program Project
Increased capacity to withstand CV in water project
Investments
Project 1 = 80m
Project 2 = 45m
Project 3 = 60m
1=12k
2=37k
3=18k
# of people covered by early warning systems
1= 120k
2= 15k
3= 8k
# of people with crop failure micro-insurance
Explanation / Characteristics
Causal chain, each level linked in "If-Then" causality
Assignment of result / target down to constituent components
Summation / aggregation of data across constituent components to totals at each level, for purpose of getting an overall sum.
Roll-up of data for comparison across countries / programs to facilitate learning / understanding
When to Use
Top-down strategic planning
Operational planning Target setting and assignment
High level reporting and analysis
High level reporting and analysis

Next steps

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Approval of PPCR and SREP logic models and results frameworks

- **FIP logic model approved by FIP Sub-Committee and result framework suggested for approval by March 2011**

Field Testing

- **Guidelines**
- **Testing the assumptions**

Monitoring and Evaluation

- **Emphasis on monitoring**
- **Baselines and targets**
- **Costing of the M&E systems**

Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system

- **Medium-term process**
- **Annual report, thematic reporting**

Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of the CIF

SEA Approach and Products

- Literature review of clean technologies shows that environmental co-benefits are often automatic, but social and gender co-benefits require a more deliberate approach
- Menu of tools available to integrate environmental, social and gender considerations, based on need, timing and cost
- Review of other similar programs yields useful lessons
- Dashboard indicators proposed for each program have already been integrated in RF for PPCR and SREP
- Specific recommendations to SCF TF Committee regarding PPCR, FIP and SREP

SEA – Recommendations on PPCR

- Rationale and approach to choosing priority investments needs strengthening, perhaps through use of selective indicators
- Activities supported by Phases 1 and 2 need to further emphasize (building on current PPCR good practice):
  - Institutional mechanisms that allow for a sustained dialogue on climate adaptation, beyond the PPCR program
  - Use of a strong analytical and participatory approach to prepare the SPCR (not a parallel SEA report, but where SEA approaches are building blocks for SPCR preparation)
  - Gender (applying existing MDB approaches), especially if country context suggests that women could play a key role or are disproportionately affected.

SEA – Recommendations on SREP

SREP Operational Guideline needs to highlight the following:

- The SREP Investment Plan needs to specify clearly how social and gender co-benefits will be realized and/or maximized, since there are potential co-benefit opportunities:
  - Renewable energy access for the poor (with no connection today), leading to health, education, and other co-benefits
  - Increased employment for women linked with small scale renewable energy services

- The importance of countries monitoring and reporting on indicators such as *forest/land area cleared for biofuel production* in their progress reports, in order to better manage the mal-adaptation risk linked with supporting biofuel production under SREP and the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation under the FIP, particularly in countries with a FIP program or significant forest resources.

SEA – Recommendations on FIP

- The process of choosing and justifying investments in a FIP program will be key, so that all co-benefits can be maximized, particularly since environmental and social co-benefits are highly intertwined with climate related objectives
  - Potential tools are described in the SEA. They include combination of quantitative analysis, coupled with participatory discussions of the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and identifying the key interventions that need to be made for progress
- Common platform for integrated approach to environmental and social assessment with other similar programs, such as UN-REDD and FCPF, which is in line with current MDB procedures and safeguard requirements
- FIP Results Framework should include indicators such as *forest/land area cleared for biofuel production*, in order to better manage potential risk of mal-adaptation linked with supporting biofuel production under SREP
- SEA recommendations on FIP indicators need to feed into the FIP Results Framework, particularly linked to measurement of co-benefits, highlighting key underlying drivers to deforestation/forest degradation, and using readily available and measurable indicators