Climate Investment Funds

SREP/SC.4/7
October 25, 2010

Meeting of the SREP Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
November 8, 2010

PROGRAM FOR SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES
RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Proposed Decision by SREP Sub-Committee

The SREP Sub-Committee reviewed document SREP/SC.4/7, *SREP Results Framework,* and welcomes the progress made in developing the results framework for the program.

In reviewing the document, the Sub-Committee wishes to highlight the following for consideration by the SCF Trust Fund Committee when it is reviewing the document for approval:
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INTRODUCTION

1. Results monitoring and periodic evaluation of performance and financial accountability of the MDBs is a core activity of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees as outlined in the governance frameworks of the CTF and SCF[1]. In its meeting in March 2010, the joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee approved the logic models for the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP). The Forest Investment Program (FIP) logic model has been presented in June 2010 to the FIP Sub-Committee and is currently finalized. The CIF harmonized results frameworks formalize the commitment of Trust Fund Committees and its partners to accountability for this program and to achieving results. This results framework for the SREP is outlined in this document.

2. Low income countries face a dual challenge of increasing the availability of electricity and other commercial fuels needed for economic development and increasing access to the 1.5 billion people who have no access to electricity and are dependent almost entirely on biomass fuels for energy services. The majority of the low income countries and populations are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, and 585 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa and 799 million in developing Asia lack access to electricity.[2] Low income countries are well endowed with renewable energy resources, though they use a tiny fraction of their potential. The need to ramp up modern energy use in low income countries coupled with the availability of exceptional renewable energy resources provide a fertile opportunity to help countries develop a renewable energy base that will allow them to leap-frog into a new pattern of energy generation and use. Increased financing is vital to catalyze such a transformative use of renewable energy.

3. The aim of the SCF Program for Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) is to pilot and demonstrate, as a response to the challenges of climate change, the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy. SREP will assist low income countries to initiate a process leading towards transformational change to low carbon energy pathways by exploiting their renewable energy potential in place of fossil-based energy supply and inefficient use of biomass.

4. The proposed logic model and results framework for the SREP is submitted to the SCF Trust Fund Committee for approval. The document is based on (i) approved policy documents; (ii) formal and informal discussions with the SCF Trust Fund Committee and SREP Sub-Committee members; (iii) consultations with the MDBs; and (iv) stakeholder consultations at the country and global level.

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

[2] See OECD/IEA. 2010. Energy Poverty – How to make modern energy access universal?, page 9.

5. It is important to recognize the limitations of the proposed results framework. The main objective is to provide the SCF Trust Fund Committee and SREP Sub-Committee with a strategic monitoring and evaluation tool. The results framework provides reassurance to the Committees that countries are progressing as intended.

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

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

8. Section 2 of this report describes briefly the process of establishing the CIF and SREP M&E system. Section 3 introduces the SREP logical model which has been approved by the CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committees in March 2010. Based on the logical model section 4 outlines the SREP results frameworks with result statements and indicators. Section 5 focuses on the performance measurement strategy. The concluding section outlines the next steps in establishing a comprehensive CIF M&E system.

MEASURING RESULTS – A THREE STEP APPROACH

9. The process of establishing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the CIF has three steps:

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

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

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

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

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

THE SREP LOGIC MODEL

12. The logic model is a diagram intended to demonstrate the cause and effect "chain" of results from inputs and activities through to outputs, higher level outcomes, and impacts. The logic model is not intended to show how these results will be measured through indicators. One of the strengths of the logic model is the flexibility with which it can be applied to a variety of circumstances and contexts. For the CIFs it is an ideal tool for demonstrating the results chain since the CIFs have the following characteristics:

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

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

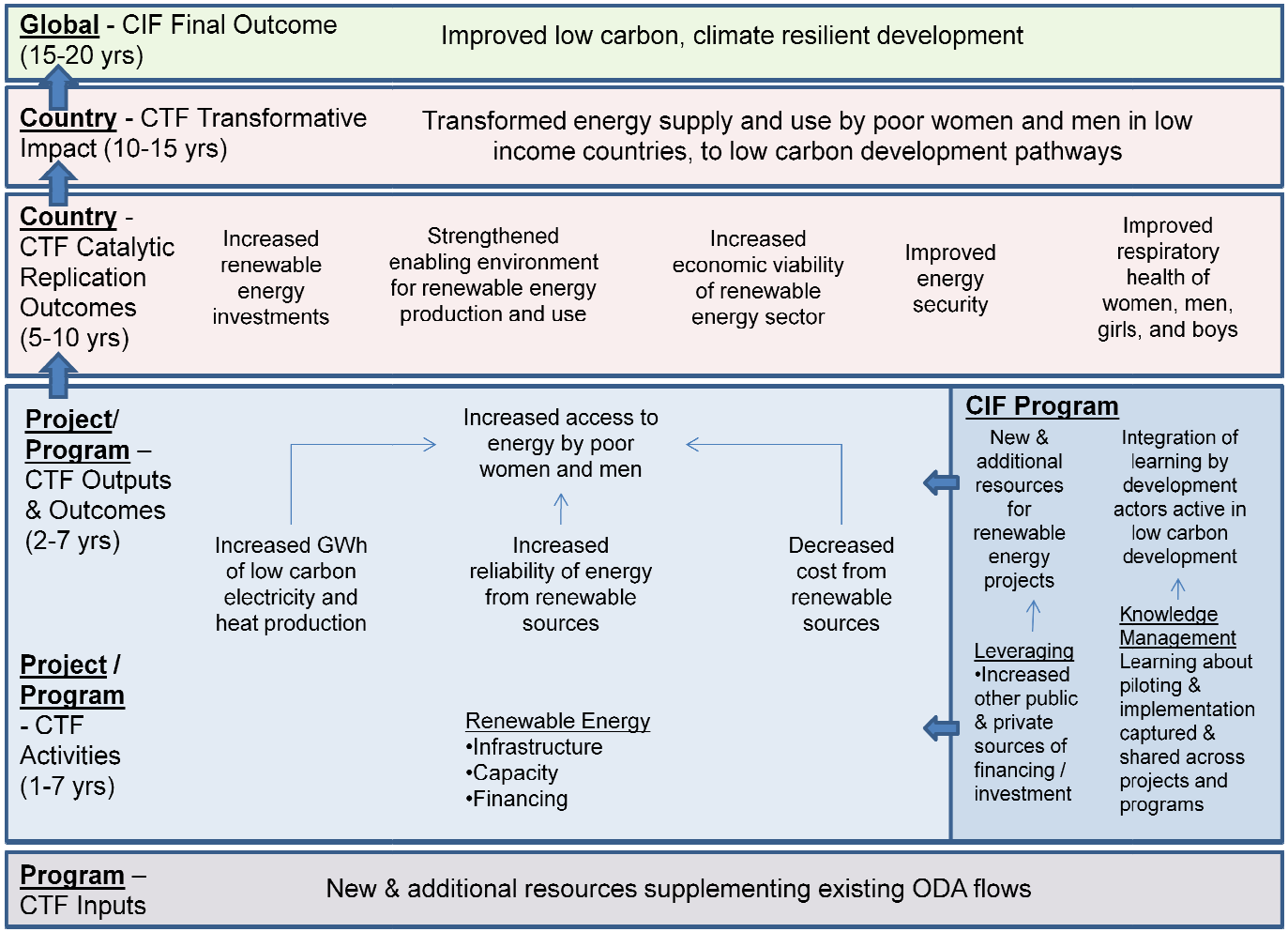
14. The SREP logic model has been approved by the CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committees in March 2010. It is suggested to change the logic model slightly with respect to broadening the country level outcomes and include results statements on the SREP's role as pilot to learn from its operations and apply these lessons learned in low carbon development within the country, across the SREP countries, other non-SREP countries and at the global level. In addition, it is suggested to add a results statement on "increased energy security" to better reflect the socio-economic dimension of the SREP program.

15. The ultimate impact of SREP is to transform the energy supply and the use of renewable energy for production to low carbon development pathways. This transformation is to be achieved through increases in renewable energy (RE) investments, supported by an improved enabling environment for RE, specifically the implementation

of RE related reforms. The transformation in energy supply and use will also be aided by the increased viability of the RE sector and increased access to RE. Co-benefits will include improved respiratory health as increased access to RE will mean decreased air pollution from energy production and consumption and improved energy security.

16. MDB projects will contribute to these results through projects that build infrastructure, develop capacity, and provide financing. The RE infrastructure and financing for RE production increases the GWh of electricity and heat from low carbon sources which also avoids GHG emissions. The intention is also that this energy is more reliable and at lower cost considering project lifecycle analysis that from high carbon sources. Importantly this also increases access of women and men in low income countries to energy.

Figure 1: Logic model – Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)



SREP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

17. The following tables contain the results from the logic models and the indicators that are proposed to measure them.

18. It is important to note that the main monitoring and evaluation function in the first couple of years will focus on the project/program indicators at the country level because achieving results at the outcome or impact level will require that a substantive part of the overall program is implemented or under implementation as discussed in paragraphs 23 and 24. Nevertheless, efforts will be made to aggregate data across projects, programs and MDBs for SCF Trust Fund Committee and SREP Sub-Committee reporting.

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

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

Table 1: **Results Framework – Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)**

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
SREP Transformative Impact						
Transformed energy supply and use by poor women and men in low income countries, to low carbon development pathways	The highest result level desired by SREP is the transformation in the way that energy is produced and consumed by poor women and men (supply and demand), in low income countries, in a way that is both improving social and economic development while being low carbon.	a)Percentage (%) share of energy services from modern, renewable, low carbon sources			This indicator measures the amount of the total energy supply that is coming from modern renewable sources. To the extent possible this will include measurement or estimates of electricity, heating / cooling, and mechanical energy. Data for this indicator could be compared across all SREP countries but given the country / local context the comparison may not be meaningful.	Country level M&E
		b)Percentage (%) of population (rural/ urban) consuming energy services from RE sources (country level) (women/men)			Countries will use methodologies to estimate and / or directly measure the percentage of the population consuming RE energy services and cost of RE, compared to fossil fuels / conventional. This will be broken down by rural and urban areas. Access will also be counted in terms of the number of people (disaggregated by sex) and villages who have new RE connections. The percentage of the population	Country level M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
		c) Level of household "energy poverty" d) Change in the Energy Development Index – EDI (per capita commercial energy consumption; per capita electricity consumption in the residential sector; share of modern fuels in total residential sector energy use; share of population with access to electricity)			consuming RE services could be compared across all SREP countries. The development of a composite index to measure household (including female headed households) energy poverty. This possible composite index could measure "Energy Poverty" by combining measures of the uses of different sources of energy and the amount of "inconvenience" for the household associated with the collection and use of different sources of energy. It could also include the overall shortfall of energy for the household. Households will be disaggregated by income level.	Household surveys IEA annual updates

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
SREP Catalytic Replication Outcomes						
1.Increase in renewable energy investments	To achieve transformed energy supply and demand there will need to be substantially more investment in RE. This will include private and public sector investment.	a) Percentage (%) of RE investment of total energy sector investment b) Percentage (%) of private sector RE investments of total energy investments			Investment levels in clean production and consumption technologies will be tracked on a country level. It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of investment amounts across countries.	New Energy Finance Ltd. / Bloomberg country database Country level M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
2.Strengthened enabling environment for renewable energy production and use	Transformed energy supply and demand to more RE will also require an improved policy and regulatory environment. This will require reforms to be carried out promoting clean production and consumption technologies and creating a level playing field.	a)Adoption of and implementation of low carbon energy development plans b)Enactment of policies, laws and regulations for renewable energy			This indicator will require qualitative measurement through an analysis of the policy and regulatory environment. The dimensions of the policy and regulatory environment have already been articulated in the REN 21 reports and to some extent the country investment plans. Specific country contexts may prevent comparability of the policy and regulatory environment across countries. It may not be meaningful to aggregate data across countries but may be possible to count how many SREP countries have improved their policy and regulatory environment. The extent of improvement may not be possible to aggregate.	REN21 Global RE Status Report Qualitative assessment - MDBs

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
3.Increased economic viability of renewable energy sector	In order to achieve the transformation to increased energy supply and demand based on RE the economic viability of the RE sector will need to increase. This means that the sector will need to grow in size and provide the benefit of increased employment.	a)Change in percentage (%) of total investment in RE sector from private sector b)Change in percentage (%) of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men) c)Cost of renewable energy $/MWh compared to cost of fossil fuels $/MWh over time			Investment would include venture capital, private equity, public equity markets, mergers and acquisitions, credit / debt markets, and carbon finance. Growth in new investment would be calculated on an annual basis. Data for this indicator could be compared across all SREP countries but given the country / local context the comparison may not be meaningful. New job creation of direct employment in RE segment of the sector, both temporary and long-term jobs. Part-time jobs are expressed in terms of full-time equivalents. Data would be disaggregated by sex. Job numbers will be collated by low/semi-skilled and high skilled. Growth in new jobs would be calculated on an annual basis. It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of data and compare across countries. Given the country / local context the aggregation may mask a production contribution that is significant at a country level but very small at a global SREP / CIF level.	Country level M&E Country level M&E Country level M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
4.Increased energy security	Increased production of RE in low income countries is expected to improve energy security. Although there are different definitions of energy security, an increase in domestic supply of RE is generally accepted to increase a country's energy security.	Increase in percentage (%) of total energy supply from renewable sources in the power industry and in the energy sector			This indicator will measure the change in the proportion of a country's total energy supply that is coming from RE sources.	Country level M&E
5.Improved respiratory health of women, men, girls, and boys	One of the development benefits of RE production and consumption is that RE is characterized by decreased pollution in the form of particulate emissions when compared to biomass and other fuels, resulting in fewer respiratory health problems, especially for poor women and children.	Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) (in children under 5 years) (rural/urban)			This indicator will measure the effect on children's health from a decrease in pollution including home consumption. It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation of data and compare across countries.	Country M&E – reported within World Development Indicators (WDI)

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
SREP Project Outcomes and Outputs (Indicative)						
1.Increased access to energy by women and men	The low carbon RE that is produced by the SREP RE projects will improve the access to energy for poor men and women.	Percentage (%) change in number (#) of project beneficiaries with access to energy services from RE (women/men)				Project level M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
2.Increased GWh of RE energy services	SREP projects will produce electricity, heating / cooling, and mechanical energy from RE sources One of the common results across all SREP projects will be the avoidance of GHG emissions as a result of RE energy services.	a) Percentage (%) change in # of GWh from RE and per capita b)Number of jobs (women and men) in RE services created c)Percentage (%) change in tons (millions) of CO_2 –eq at $ cost per ton			Projects will use methodologies to estimate and / or directly measure the GWh of RE produced and the amount per capita of direct project beneficiaries GWh of RE produced will be aggregated across all SREP RE projects. Given the country / local context the aggregation may mask a production contribution that is significant at a country level but very small at a global SREP / CIF level. GWh per capita will be compared across SREP projects. SREP projects will use methodologies to estimate and / or directly measure the amount of CO_2-equivalent mitigated and $ cost per ton. IFC has developed and deployed one methodology which could be standardized across projects. CO_2 mitigation will be aggregated across projects.	Country level M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
3.Decreased cost of energy from renewable sources		Percentage (%) change in $ cost / GWh of RE for project beneficiaries grid-connected			Projects will use methodologies to estimate and / or directly measure the cost of RE provided to grid connected direct beneficiaries. The cost of RE could be compared across all SREP projects but given the country / local context the comparison may not be meaningful.	Project level M&E
4.Learning about demonstration, replication, and transformation captured, shared in countries and across countries	Through knowledge management programmatic CIF processes non-SREP countries will be introduced to the learning from SREP projects, providing them with an opportunity to integrate and replicate the learning and knowledge into their own climate resilience development processes and projects.	a) Number and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practices, etc.) created b) Number of non-SREP countries replicate SREP project approach (e.g., investment documents citing SREP pilot project documents) c) Evidence of use			The CIF knowledge management function along with the MDBs will measure the extent to which non-SREP countries integrate SREP learning. It should be possible to undertake basic aggregation across countries.	Project M&E CIF AU – qualitative assessment Project M&E

Results	Explanation of the result statement	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Details on Measurement and Aggregation	Means of verification
5.New and additional resources for renewable energy projects	The CTF will involve the leveraging of new and additional resources clean production and consumption technologies. This will occur in the context of projects where multiple sources of funding will be leveraged by CTF for particular investments.	Leverage factor of SREP funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by MDBs, governments, multilaterals and bilaterals, CSOs, private sector)			Measurement of leveraged resources will be routinely undertaken and aggregated across projects and countries.	Project M&E

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT STRATEGY

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

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

23. Projects and programs will have other project specific impact, outcome and output indicators but depending on the objective of the project, there is a requirement to report against the proposed indicators to ensure that there is a strong link between operations at the country level and the higher order CIF objectives.

24. The results frameworks also do not include operational data such as resource inputs, activities, disbursements, contract awards, etc. Such operational data is collated through the portfolio or pipeline management system and reported on a regular basis to the CIF Administrative Unit through the MDBs.

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

Table 2: **Timeframe and attribution**

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

*MDB project lengths are typically 5-8 years

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

27. Reporting against the SREP Transformative Impact and SREP Catalytic and Replication Outcomes is the responsibility of the respective SREP country. Ideally, the SREP results statements help countries to shape their own results monitoring and evaluation system and indicators are integrated within the national results frameworks. For instance, the monitoring and evaluation framework of an SREP country may include the following 13 indicators:

- Percentage (%) share of energy services from modern, renewable, low carbon sources
- Percentage (%) of population (rural/urban) consuming energy services from RE sources (country level) (women/men)
- Level of household "energy poverty"
- Change in the Energy Development Index (EDI)
- Percentage (%) of RE investment of total energy sector investment
- Percentage (%) of private sector RE investments of total energy investments
- Adoption and implementation of low carbon energy development plans
- Enactment of policies, laws and regulations for renewable energy
- Change in percentage (%) of total investment in RE sector from private sector
- Change in percentage (%) of total energy employment working in RE (women/men)
- Cost of RE $/MWh compared to cost of fossil fuels $/MWh
- Increase in percentage (%) of total energy supply from RE sources in the power industry and in the energy sector
- Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) (in children under 5 years) (rural/urban)

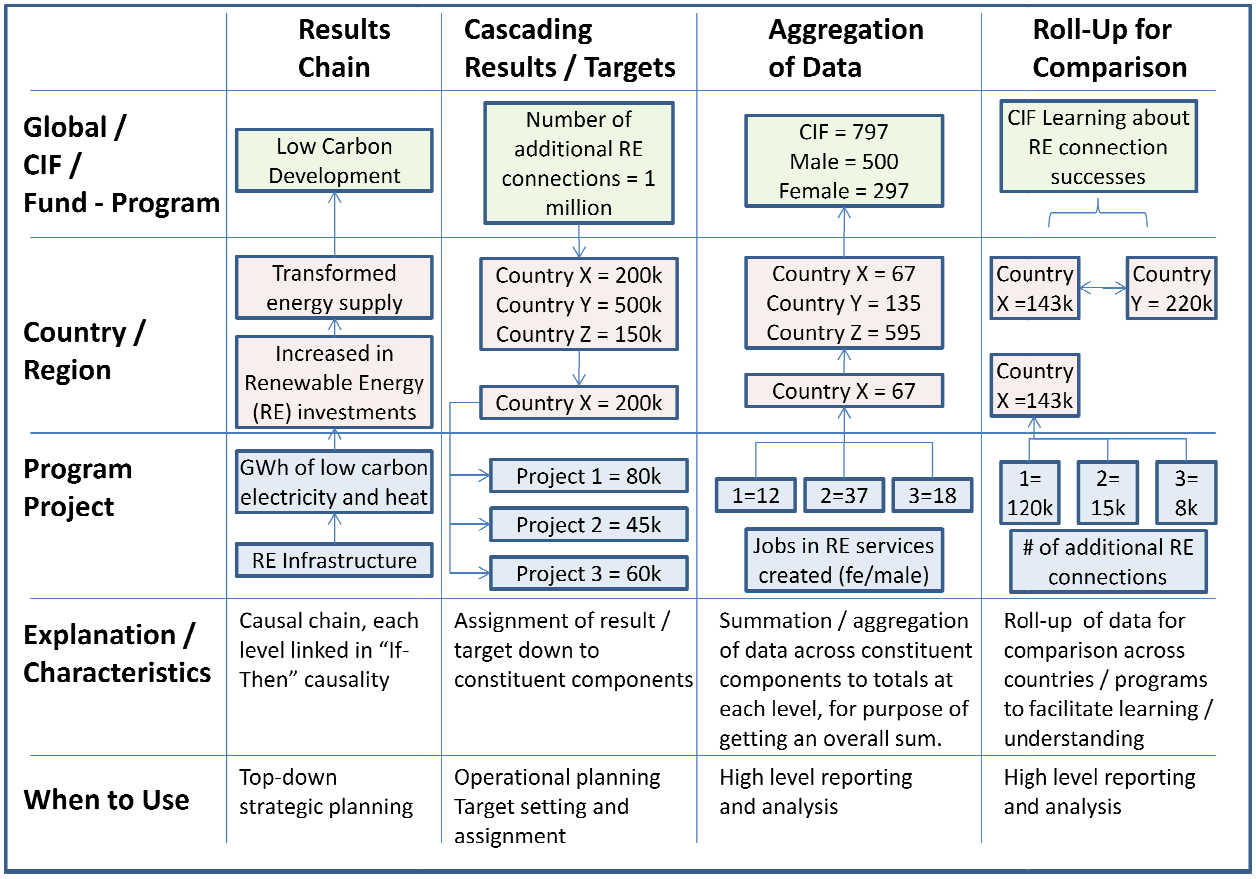
28. Reporting against SREP Project Outputs and Outcome indicators is mainly the responsibility of the MDBs. In designing SREP-funded projects, these key performance indicators provide a mandatory set of indicators against which reporting is required. However, not all projects will have to report against all the indicators. For instance, the MDB monitoring and evaluation framework of an SREP project will have to include the following nine indicators[3]:

[3] The proposed indicators are mandatory but it is not expected that all projects will report against all the proposed indicators. Project or program M&E results frameworks will only reflect the project/program-specific, relevant indicators. For instance, a capacity development project in the Energy Ministry will not include indicators related to energy production.

- Percentage (%) change in number of project beneficiaries with access to energy services from RE
- Percentage (%) change in number of GWh from RE and per capita
- Number of jobs (women and men) in RE services created
- Percentage (%) in tons (millions) of CO_2-equivalent mitigated and $ cost per ton
- Percentage (%) change in $ cost/GWh of renewable energy for project beneficiaries grid-connected
- Number and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created
- Number of non-SREP countries replicate SREP project approach (e.g., investment documents citing SREP pilot project documents)
- Evidence of use of knowledge assets
- Leverage factor of SREP funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by MDBs, governments, multilaterals and bilaterals, CSOs, private sector)

29. The actual project monitoring and evaluation framework of the respective MDB can include many other indicators, as many as the respective MDB may wish to pursue, but the SREP proposed indicators in table 1 are mandatory to ensure consistency and linkages.

Figure 2: Data management



30. The MDBs will include these indicators within their own reporting systems and provide updated project implementation and results reports to the CIF Administrative Unit (AU) on an annual basis. The CIF AU will consolidate the reports of the MDBs and provide feedback to the Trust Fund Committees within the CIF Annual Report and occasionally in thematic results reports. Such an approach will ensure that the Trust Fund Committees receive an annual update on the status of the implementation and achievement of results by projects at the CIF programmatic level.

31. Figure 2 outlines the process of data aggregation and analysis. The main data collection units are the projects/programs and the countries. Data will be aggregated across projects, when feasible, and presented at the country level. In a subsequent step, data at the country level can be either aggregated at the SREP level or compared across pilot countries, depending on the overall SREP objective. Figure 2 shows examples of the process of consolidating data on the number of additional renewable energy connections; number of jobs for women and men in renewable energy services created; and CIF learning about renewable energy connection success across SREP countries.

32. Data management requires that baselines and targets are established for each results statement and indicator. This can be either done during the development of the investment plans or as a separate exercise in a stakeholder consultation process. It is suggested that the MDBs work closely within the next 12-24 months (field testing phase) with the governments to assess carefully the capacity and capability of the countries' own reporting system and to assess how the MDBs reporting system can be aligned with the country systems as agreed in the Paris Declaration. [4]

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

Table 3: **Performance Measurement Strategy – SREP**

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
SREP Transformative Impact						
Transformed energy supply and use by poor women and men in low income countries, to low carbon development pathways	a) Percentage (%) share of energy services from modern, renewable, low carbon sources	National statistics	Ministry of Energy / State owned energy enterprises		X	X
	b) Percentage (%) of population (rural/ urban) consuming energy services from RE sources (country level) (women/men)	Household surveys	National statistics agency		X	X
	c) Level of household "energy poverty"	Household surveys	National statistics agency		X	X
	d) Change in Energy Development Index (EDI) over time	IEA annual reporting	Government, IEA	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
SREP Catalytic Replication Outcomes						
Increase in renewable energy investments	a) Percentage (%) of RE investment of total energy sector investment	National statistics	Ministry of Finance / Central Bank		X	X
	b) Percentage (%) of private sector RE investments of total energy investments	New Energy Finance Ltd. / Bloomberg country database	Ministry of Finance / Central Bank		X	X
Strengthened enabling environment for RE production and use	Adoption of and implementation of low carbon energy development plans	REN21 Global RE Status Report Qualitative assessment	Government/ MDBs		X	X
	Enactment of policies, laws and regulations for renewable energy		Government/ MDBs		X	X
Increased economic viability of renewable energy sector	a) Change in percentage (%) of total investment in RE sector from private sector	National statistics	Ministry of Finance / Central Bank		X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
	b) Change in percentage (%) of total energy sector employment working in RE (women/men)	National statistics	Government Statistics agencies & Labour Departments		X	X
Increased energy security	Increase in percentage (%) of total energy supply from renewable sources in the power industry and in the energy sector	National Statistics	Ministry of Energy / State owned energy enterprises		X	X
Improved respiratory health of women, men, girls, and boys	Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) (in children under 5 years) (rural/urban)	Country M&E system – reported within the World Development Indicators (WDI)	Government	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
MDB SREP Project Outcomes and Outputs (Indicative)						
1.Increase in access to energy for women and men	Percentage (%) change in number (#) of project beneficiaries with access to energy services from RE (women/men)	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
2.Increased GWh of RE energy services	a) Percentage (%) change in # of GWh from RE and per capita	National statistics	Ministry of Energy / State owned energy enterprises MDBs	X	X	X
	b) Percentage (%) change in tons (millions) of CO_2 –eq at $ cost per ton	National statistics	Ministry of Energy / State owned energy enterprises MDBs	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
	c) Number of jobs (women and men) in RE services created	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
3.Decreased cost of energy from renewable sources	Percentage (%) change in $ cost / GWh of RE for project beneficiaries	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X
4.Learning about demonstration, replication and transformation captured, shared in countries and across countries	a) Number and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created	Qualitative assessment CIF Project M&E	MDBs CIF AU across projects	X	X	X

Results	Indicators	Data Source/ Collection Method	Responsibility for collection	Timing/Frequency		
				Ongoing	Mid-term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
	b) Number of non-SREP countries replicate SREP project approach (e.g., investment document citing SREP pilot project documents)	Qualitative assessment CIF	CIF AU across projects	X	X	X
	c) Evidence of use	Qualitative assessment CIF	MDBs CIF AU across projects	X	X	X
5.New and additional resources for renewable energy projects	Leverage factor of CTF funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by MDBs, governments, multilaterals and bilaterals, CSOs, private sector)	Project M&E	MDBs	X	X	X

CONCLUSION

33. The proposed results framework is submitted to the SCF Trust Fund Committee for approval with the understanding that the results framework needs to be flexible to allow for adjustments based on actual SREP program implementation experience. The current framework is a model and based on broad assumptions. These assumptions need to be tested, verified and reviewed. As a result of this process some indicators might change over time. An important first step in this process is for the MDBs to start to work with the frameworks, because only on this basis will it be possible to refine the indicators.

34. This approach calls for an iterative process. Selecting new indicators may lead to some re-articulation of the results statements. Indicators may then need to be revised as the process of developing the performance measurement strategy may lead to alternate indicators being proposed or some indicators being de-selected. Hence, the following process is proposed:

a) **Field Testing**. The SREP results framework provides the basis to start the monitoring process and to field test the validity and cost effectiveness of some of the indicators. MDBs will need clear guidance on how to link programs and projects to the CIF frameworks. The CIF Administrative Unit will develop guidelines, in close cooperation with the MDB Committee, and the respective results specialists. After experimenting with cascading down indicators, it should be possible to assess whether the assumptions implied in the logic model are coherent with the reality at the field level. This process will require operations to have been initiated at all levels. It is expected, therefore, that early lessons will not be available before 2011. Field testing is crucial because no other development organization has yet established a set of key performance indicators for promoting renewable energy in low income countries which the CIF can adapt. The proposed SREP results framework is a first attempt by the MDBs to establish a set of common indicators across countries.

b) **Monitoring and Evaluation**. The monitoring and evaluation strategy needs to take into account the long term nature of many of the SREP results. For example, many MDB projects and also projects of other development partners are 5 to 8 years in length. This is the amount of time that will be required to produce the fund and program outputs and outcomes. The process of catalyzing changes and spurring replication may take an additional 1 to 5 years. This has implications for the relative emphasis of monitoring versus evaluation. Monitoring is more likely to provide valuable performance information on an ongoing basis at the MDB project output and outcome levels. The catalytic replication level and transformational levels will probably be better served through ex-post evaluation. The resources for, and management of, these evaluations needs to be considered early on in the process to ensure that they are planned and take place.

c) **Setting up a results monitoring system takes time and requires resources**. It will take at least 2-3 years for the CIFs to establish a system which can provide reliable data for consistent monitoring at the Trust Fund Committee level. This is not unusual, and probably quite an ambitious target, considering the early stages of some of the

programs. However, the earlier the process is started, the more time is available for testing and improving the proposed frameworks.

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