

## Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

### Readiness Fund

#### Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the FCPF

October 10, 2012

*The Participants Committee at its meeting in Asunción, Paraguay in March 2012 requested the Facility Management Team (FMT) to focus its efforts on the design of an Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the FCPF taking into consideration the relevant elements of the log frame presented at the meeting, and the previous draft M&E framework that was developed at the time of the FCPF evaluation (Co-chairs summary, PC11 available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/375>)*

*Accordingly, a draft M&E Framework has been developed with the help of experts from Baastel and ECO Consult (Annex 1). The framework provides the conceptual basis for the framework and includes the relevant elements/ tools that would be necessary to effectively monitor and evaluate the FCPF during the life of the Facility.*

*Expected PC action: The draft M&E framework will be presented at PC13 meeting for feedback on the following key aspects:*

- (i) conceptual basis and scope of the framework (section 1.2)*
- (ii) the indicators proposed in logical framework and the Performance Management Framework (Chapter 2 and 3)*
- (iii) the tools proposed to be used for data collection and reporting (Chapter 4)*
- (iv) the frequency and scope of future evaluation (Chapter 5)*
- (v) roles and responsibilities proposed for managing the framework (Chapter 6)*
- (vi) the format for semi-annual reporting by the FMT (Annex B)*

*Please note that baseline and targets sections in the PMF will be finalized in the next iteration of the draft after PC13. The framework will be further revised based on the feedback with a view to finalizing it by PC14 in 2013*



## ANNEX 1

# FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

**Draft**

Prepared by  
Alain Lafontaine, Baastel  
Dietrich Busacker, ECO Consult  
Cornelia Sepp, ECO Consult

8 October 2012

## Table of Contents

ACRONYMS .....	2
1 INTRODUCTION .....	3
1.1 Background .....	3
1.2 Scope.....	3
2 PRESENTATION OF FCPF RESULT CHAIN AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK .....	5
2.1 From the FCPF Objectives to a Chain of Results of FCPF .....	5
2.2 The Logical Framework of the FCPF - Basis for Performance and Impact Measurement.....	7
3 THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK .....	18
4 DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING FOR MONITORING .....	25
4.1 Existing Reporting Feeding into the Facility Level Monitoring.....	25
4.2 Tools for Reporting .....	25
4.3 Timing and Frequency of Reporting.....	25
5 EVALUATION FUNCTION .....	26
6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK .....	28
ANNEX A: KEY TERMINOLOGY .....	30
ANNEX B: PROPOSED FMT RESULT BASED MANAGEMENT SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING TEMPLATE .....	31
ANNEX C: ADDITIONNAL GUIDANCE ON REPORTING TO INFORM FACILITY LEVEL PROGRESS INDICATORS.....	34
ANNEX D: CAPACITY REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE M&E FRAMEWORK .....	35

## ACRONYMS

<b>CF</b>	Carbon Fund
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>DP</b>	Delivery Partners
<b>ER</b>	Emission Reductions
<b>ERPA</b>	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement
<b>ERPD</b>	Emission Reduction Programme Document
<b>ER-PIN</b>	Emission Reduction Programme Idea Note
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>FMT</b>	Facility Management Team
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year
<b>GRM</b>	Grant Reporting and Monitoring Report
<b>I</b>	Indicator
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous People
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MTR</b>	Mid-Term Review
<b>OECD/DAC</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
<b>PA</b>	Participants Assembly
<b>PC</b>	Participants Countries
<b>PMF</b>	Performance Measurement Framework
<b>REDD</b>	Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
<b>RF</b>	Readiness Fund
<b>RP</b>	Readiness Package
<b>R-PIN</b>	Readiness Plan Idea Note
<b>R-PP</b>	Readiness Preparation Proposal
<b>SESA</b>	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
<b>TAP</b>	Technical Advisory Panel
<b>Tbd</b>	To be determined
<b>TORs</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is designed to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). It serves two key purposes: to build capacity for REDD activities, and to test performance-based incentive payments in pilot countries. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is comprised of the Readiness Fund (RF) and the Carbon Fund (CF).

One of the first efforts at creating the basic building blocks for a draft Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for FCPF took place at the time of the first evaluation of the FCPF. It included background information on the FCPF, its objectives and the relevant questions for the evaluation based on Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria of effectiveness, efficiency and relevance.

Following up on one of the recommendations of this first programme evaluation of the Facility, PC11 mandated the preparation of a full M&E Framework for the FCPF, covering both the Monitoring and Evaluation functions. The draft framework, the subject of this document, is to be presented at PC13 to be held in October 2012. This will be further revised based on the feedback with a view to finalizing it by PC14 in 2013.

This paper starts with a description of the scope of the M&E framework. This is followed by a presentation of the main planning and management tools that are central in guiding and organizing the M&E function, namely the Results Chain and Logical framework (Chapter 2), and the Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)(Chapter 3). Chapter 4 then continues with a short description of the link between various internal reporting tools to be used to fulfill the monitoring function, while chapter 5 describes the evaluation function for the Facility. The last Chapter 6 of the report concludes with a discussion of roles and responsibilities of various actors in implementing this M&E Framework and the required capacity to ensure this effective implementation.

## 1.2 Scope

The M&E framework is meant to encompass all key building blocks required for the effective monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the Facility as it evolves until 2020.

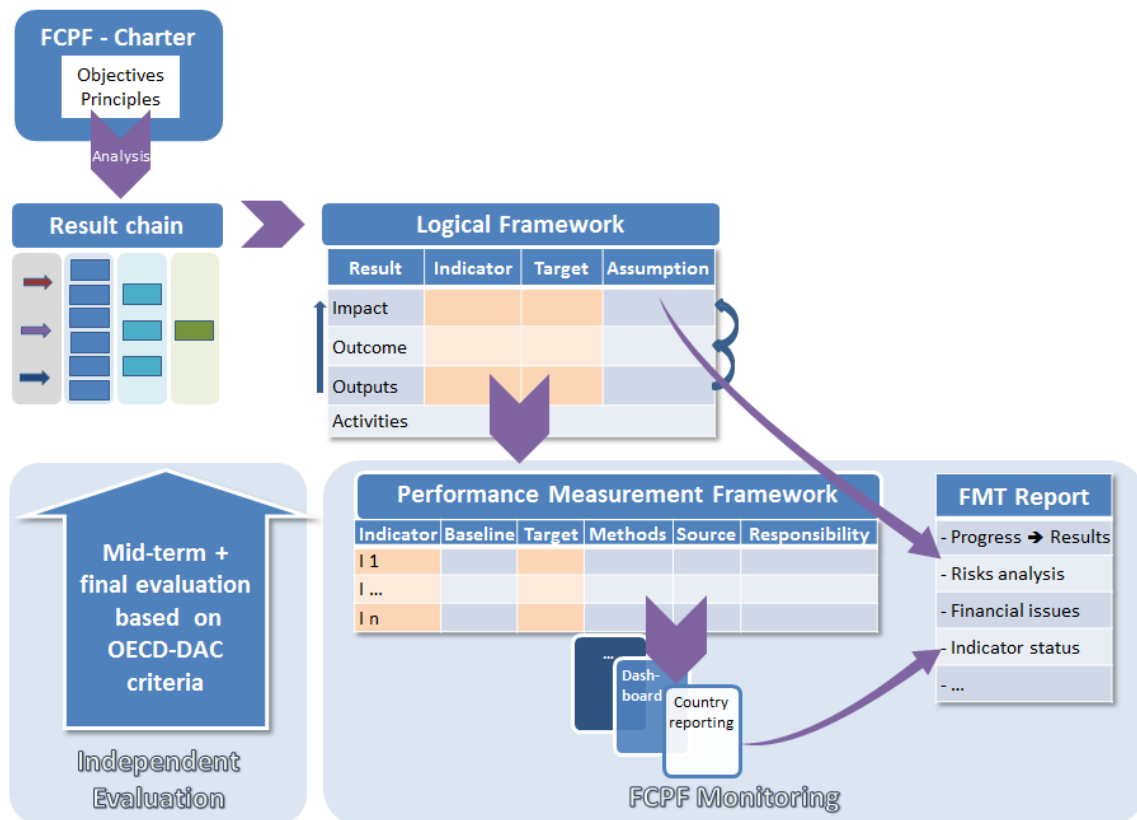
The monitoring function refers to the continuous process of performance reporting (semi-annual in the case of the Facility) and tends to limit itself to the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency in programme delivery (2 of the 5 DAC criteria). Monitoring therefore does not cover reporting against impacts, which are typically much longer term in scope.

The evaluation function takes place at set intervals (typically mid-term/phase and final evaluations). Evaluations take a bird's eye view, and cast a wider net covering all 5 OECD/DAC criteria to assess the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability in programme achievements. In doing so, they also assess governance and management systems, including the monitoring function itself.

The two central building blocks upon which this Facility level M&E framework rests are:

- **The Result Chain and Logical Framework:** which together provide a strategic overview of the FCPF and support decision-making by illustrating the main results to be achieved by the Facility at various levels, and their associated performance indicators. They provide a frame to focus both the monitoring and evaluation efforts at the Facility level.
- **The Performance Measurement Framework (PMF):** which is based on the Logical Framework, is the key internal management tool to be used by the Facility Management Team (FMT) to manage the collection, analysis and reporting on the performance data that must nourish the monitoring and evaluation functions. It captures key elements of expected results of the FCPF at the Facility level, by outlining proposed programme indicators for each results level, targets, baselines, frequency of data collection, data sources and methods, as well as responsibilities for this data collection and consolidation.

Figure 1 below presents the building blocks of the M&E Framework in visual form, with the Logical Framework and the PMF at its center, with the regular FMT reporting (monitoring) and evaluation functions (independent) well indicated. The other secondary elements of the M&E framework such as other internal reporting tools pictured in this diagram are discussed in more detail later in this report.



**Figure 1: Overall design of FCPF-Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

This M&E Framework is meant to devise a structure and system to ensure that all key data required for monitoring and evaluating the overall performance of the Facility is collected,

analyzed and used in a way that helps ensure lesson learning and adaptive management at the Facility level.

This Facility level M&E framework is not meant to replace country specific monitoring and evaluation efforts that have to be developed and implemented in each country to monitor and evaluate the performance in the implementation of their readiness grants and, ultimately, the performance of the pilots under the CF. It rather builds on them. Indeed, each country following the endorsement of its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) has its own set of country specific results that it must achieve to prepare for REDD+. The same will be true later of the pilots under the CF. This country and pilot specific performance must be monitored and evaluated at the country level to allow for proper adaptive management and lesson learning.

## **2 PRESENTATION OF FCPF RESULT CHAIN AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 From the FCPF Objectives to a Chain of Results of FCPF**

A first step to approach the intervention logic of the FCPF consists in drafting a visual model of the expected results and how they are interwoven. These are directly derived from the four objectives defined in the FCPF Charter. As stated in its charter, the objectives of the FCPF are:

- a. To assist eligible REDD Countries in their efforts to achieve Emission Reductions (ER) from deforestation and/or forest degradation by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD;
- b. To pilot a performance-based payment system for ER generated from REDD activities, with a view to ensuing equitable sharing and promoting future large scale positive incentives for REDD;
- c. Within the approach to REDD, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity; and
- d. To disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and implementation of Readiness Plans and Emission Reductions Programs.

The multi-level objectives of the FCPF-Charter need to be decomposed into their different operational and strategic elements in order to allow monitoring and evaluation. The following Figure 2 reconstructs the underlying result pattern of the four FCPF objectives. The four outcomes essentially align with the four FCPF objectives and represent the four main results for which the FCPF is jointly accountable with its partners and the Participant countries, while the outputs refer to the various building blocks, or shorter term results under the FCPF work agenda that together are seen as necessary to lead to these outcomes. As the Facility is principally focussing on laying the ground for future REDD+ activities and piloting performance based payment systems, one must be realistic in terms of the magnitude of impact to be expected under the FCPF by 2020. Therefore, the Result Chain distinguishes between intermediate impact of the FCPF that can be still be attributed to the FCPF and longer-term global impact to which FCPF indirectly contributes via successful interventions, including its catalytic effects on other REDD+ initiatives. Global impact consists of emission reductions, the enhancement of livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and biodiversity conservation; but they are beyond what can be measured by a FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation framework, and most likely to materialize only after 2020.

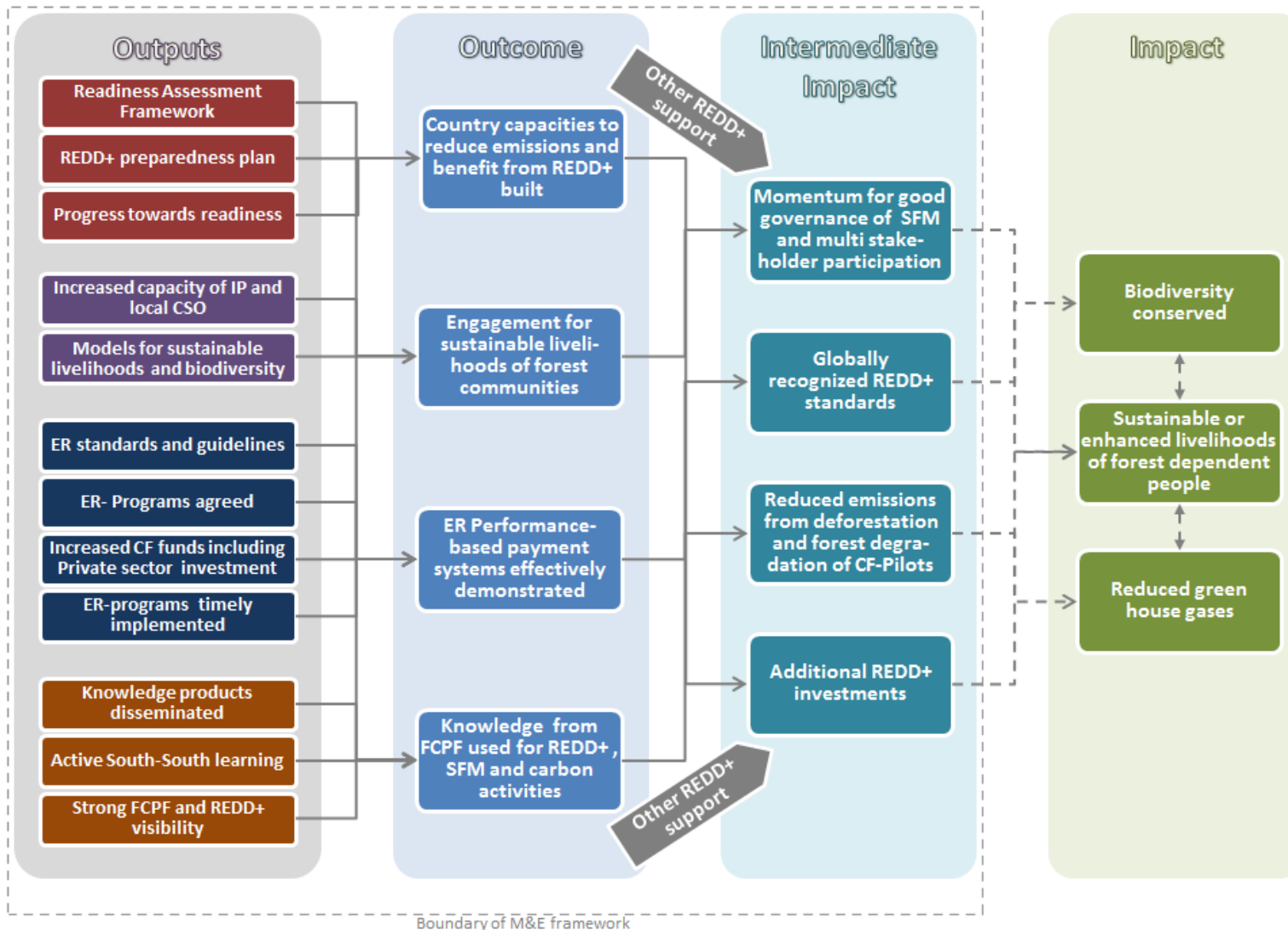


Figure 2: Result Chain of FCPF intervention



The graphic also takes into account eventual other inputs contributing explicitly or indirectly to the FCPF process like the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) or bilateral donor programs, that have partially overlapping objectives with FCPF.

## 2.2 The Logical Framework of the FCPF - Basis for Performance and Impact Measurement

The next step towards an M&E Framework is the Logical framework (or short “Logframe”) as presented below in this section. It is derived from the Result Chain, taking into account comments from the Participants Countries (PC) received by the FMT on a previous version. The purpose of the Logframe is to serve as reference for operational planning, monitoring of progress of the Facility towards its objectives as well as for evaluation of its overall performance and impacts. The Logframe demonstrates how the inputs and activities which are delivered by different actors involved, interact logically, thus producing outputs, outcomes and finally direct intermediate impact (for M&E terminology see Annex A). It is suggested to limit the impact monitoring to those effects that can be directly attributed to the FCPF e.g. saved tonnes of carbon dioxide due to ER-Programmes in the Carbon Fund (CF) countries. It excludes non-attributable global impact that may be the subject of a final evaluation but is beyond the boundary of the M&E Framework as it is designed here. However, particular emphasis has been given to the catalytic effects of the FCPF such as the adoption of concepts developed by the FCPF by other initiatives/programs, generation of additional funds for REDD+ or contribution to the international negotiations process on REDD+.

For each impact, outcome and output, the Logframe contains specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound, so called SMART indicators, wherever possible qualified by targets and values to be achieved between 2013 and 2020. Not everything that could be measured is targeted, but only those aspects that provide relevant information for performance measurement and steering of the FCPF are proposed as targets. Not everything can be monitored; some results and indicators are left for evaluation (see section 4) only.

The formulated four **outcomes** pick up on the objectives formulated in the Charter, slightly reworded, where necessary. A specific intervention package with different outputs is linked to each of the outcome. The targets for indicators have been designed to ensure the results can be achieved within the 2020 lifespan of FCPF under the assumption of normal progress.

Outcome 1 (Building Capacity on REDD+) relates to the RF and its indicator measures the capacities of the REDD countries to benefit from a system of positive incentives for REDD+. At the end of each readiness process, the progress of the readiness package of participating countries will be provided to the Participants Committee (PC) based on an assessment framework.

Outcome 2 (Piloting performance-based payment systems for emission reductions generated from REDD+ activities) relates to the CF. The formulation and ambitions are rather careful as the future funding level is not fully known yet, limiting for the moment the number of countries entering the CF portfolio to five countries by 2015, who will test performance based payment system by 2020.

Outcome 3 (enhancing livelihoods and conserving biodiversity) is designed to test models that help sustain or enhance livelihoods of local forest communities and conserve biodiversity at the same time. It is an integral part of the REDD+ standards and a cross-cutting issue for any REDD+ project and ER-program. In addition, a specific budget line under the RF called Indigenous People and Civil Society Organisations (IP and CSO) Programme specifically supports active involvement of these important stakeholders.

Outcome 4, (disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and piloting) to conclude, is transversal to the previous outcomes and knowledge management activities are grouped under this outcome, underlining the “learning-by-doing” character of the FCPF. It draws from the experience under the other outcomes and reinforces them in return.

The formulation of some of the outcomes is operational, while some of the outputs are quite process oriented. This reflects the fact that an inclusive multi-stage multi-stakeholder process is underlying the achievement of any outputs at the Facility level, clearly making the achievement of a given output the sum of a number of more concrete activities or building blocks.

Wherever possible, indicators have been formulated as composites integrating quantitative and qualitative elements (e.g. “number of assessed readiness packages”). This is done under the assumption that the procedures for due diligence established will produce reliable results. This would considerably ease M&E effort at central (FMT) level, but also implies that the respective structures of quality assurance at different levels (for instance the TAP) assume their roles. Wherever possible, indicators are gender differentiated, i.e. for outcome 3 and 4, meaning that information needs to be collected for both men and women.

A simplified linear model is always limited when it comes to reflecting more complex not necessarily linear realities, as is the case here. For instance, the sustained or enhanced livelihoods of local forest dependent communities can be seen as both a prerequisite and a consequence of successful ER schemes.. Best practice from FCPF experiences can be used to attract additional funding that could be used to enlarge the number of countries in the CF portfolio.

As with all Logical Frameworks, it is not a static blueprint for implementation but a flexible tool that can be adjusted as progress is made and lessons are learned. Nevertheless, financing proposals for new activities should strive to demonstrate their link to the Result Chain and their value added to the performance of the Facility. In this sense, the Logical Framework acts as a tool to help setting strategic priorities and making choices in terms of actions, that keep the main objectives to be achieved well in focus. This is especially crucial for a fund that is dependent on voluntary contributions from various development partners; to bring them together around a set of commonly agreed expected results. Here the Logframe can provide guidance or serve as benchmark for setting priorities.

To conclude, the last column in this logical framework identifies the assumptions that underpin the intervention logic of the FCPF. This is crucial as such assumptions should be monitored as well by the FMT, as work progresses, so that strategy and intervention can adapt to a changing global environment and negotiation context on REDD+ in the years ahead. Many of the assumptions underline the interdependency of FCPF with the other international initiatives for

REDD+ and sustainable forest management, which not only benefit from FCPF as a catalyst, but also provide incentives and the necessary momentum for the fuller success of the FCPF.

## PROPOSED REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
<i>Impact I.1</i>	<b>Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation from CF portfolio countries</b>	I.1.A. Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation and forest degradation reduced in CF supported interventions	Tbd by ERPAs	
<i>Impact I.2</i>	<b>FCPF has catalyzed:</b> <b>A. the creation of recognized global standards for REDD+</b>  <b>B. investment in REDD+ (CF, and grants)</b>  <b>C. the negotiations under UNFCCC for REDD+</b>	I.2.A. Examples of non participant countries that have adopted FCPF standards in their own REDD+ process  I.2.B.i. Amount of non-FCPF investments under R-PP process in Participant countries I.2.B.ii. Examples of other mechanisms that have adopted and/or scaled up the approach piloted under FCPF  I.2.C. Examples of how FCPF learning and experience has fed into UNFCCC REDD+ decisions	n/a	
<i>Impact I.3</i>	<b>The FCPF has generated momentum to address governance and transparency issues and policy reforms related to sustainable forest resource management REDD+</b>	I.3.A. Degree to which decision making processes related to emission reductions and forest resource management in participant countries allow for active multi-stakeholder participation I.3.B. Nb. of policy reforms completed or underway complying to REDD+ standards in Participants' country	I.4.A. Improved active multi-stakeholder participation  I.4.B. n/a	

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>1. Countries have built the capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation, and to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+ (Readiness Fund)</b>	1. A. Number of Readiness Packages assessed by PC. (R-Packages are in line with assessment framework)	1 by 2013 10 new RP by 2015 15 + RPs (by 2018) 20+ RPs by 2020	The incentives provided by REDD+ schemes are sufficient  International negotiations for REDD+ remain supportive.
<i>Output 1.1</i>	Readiness Assessment Framework is agreed upon and disseminated	Existence of published assessment framework on readiness package	Assessment framework published following PC14 adoption	
<i>Output 1.2</i>	Countries demonstrate an adequate plan to achieve preparedness for REDD+ funding	Number of Readiness Preparation Grant agreements approved	30+ countries by 2015	Plans and targets were realistically assessed by technical experts before approval in view of existing baseline capacities and participant countries' contexts.
<i>Output 1.3</i>	Countries progress adequately on implementation of their R-PP and Grant Agreements	1.3.a Number of mid-term progress (MTRs) reports presented by countries that follow agreed reporting standards and are presented in a timely manner 1.3.b Percentage of countries that are achieving planned milestones according to approved RF grant 1.3.c Percentage of countries with a disbursement rate that is in line with agreed RF grant disbursement plans (up to 10% variance with plans)	1.3.a. 10+ MTRs (2015) 30+ MTRs (2018) 1.3.b. 60% of countries have performance that is satisfactory or above 1.3.c. 60%	The political and socio-economic context in the Participant countries remains stable enough over the implementation period so that the capacity built remains in place
<i>Activities</i>	<b>Under Output 1.1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Readiness Package guidelines and Readiness Package assessment framework by PC14 (DP, PC)</li> <li>Publication of guidelines for diffusion to the target audiences and stakeholders in the countries and at the global level</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 1.2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance and guidance to Countries in Readiness process (DP, FMT)</li> <li>Preparation of R-PP Assessment Notes and other procedural requirements (DP, Country)</li> <li>Meet procedural requirements and perform due diligence – including SESA - after R-PP assessment by PC (Country, DP)</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 1.3:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of grant funding according to agreement plan (or substantially equivalent readiness preparation performance by Countries regardless of the DP)</li> <li>Grant supervision and country level review, related to environmental and social due diligence, procurement and financial</li> </ul>	

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
				<p>management policies and procedures of the Delivery Partners and the Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards (DP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct implementation support, including technical assistance on R-PP implementation (DP)</li> <li>• Production of mid-term progress reports by countries (Country, DP)</li> <li>• Advice from FCPF on quality of progress reports (FMT, DP, PC)</li> <li>• Coordination actions with UN-REDD, FIP, and other international REDD programmes (FMT, Countries, DP, PC, TAP)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Selected FCPF countries demonstrate key elements (carbon accounting, programmatic elements and pricing) of performance-based payment systems for emission reductions generated from REDD+ activities with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+ (Carbon Fund)</b>	2.A. Number of pilots where carbon accounting, programmatic elements and pricing are operating as planned	2A. 5 + (by 2017)	Interest in performance based payments remains high enough
<i>Output 2.1</i>	Standards and preparations in place for high-quality ER Programmes discussed and endorsed by CF Participants	2.1. Number and types of standards and management tools discussed and endorsed by CF participants for ER programmes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Operational procedures</li> <li>b) Business processes (ER-PD, ER-PIN, ERPA)</li> <li>c) Legal documents</li> <li>d) Methods, framework, pricing, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. fully defined by PC 15</li> <li>b. endorsed by PC 15</li> <li>c. Fully defined Term sheet and general conditions for ERPA by PC 14</li> <li>d. Fully developed by PC14</li> </ul>	During negotiation process, standards are not diluted to a level that would make them ineffective

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
<i>Output 2.2</i>	Countries have entered into the portfolio of the Carbon Fund	Number of REDD countries that have signed ERPA	5+ countries by 2015	A large enough number of countries have the capacity to meet all standards and administrative processes do not put undue burden on the CF operation
<i>Output 2.3</i>	Increased levels of capitalization and private sector investment for incentivizing, testing, and supporting up-scale of ER activities	2.3.a. Millions of US\$ capitalized for CF 2.3.b. Number of private sector participants in CF	2.3.a. tbd (2015) 2.3.b. 2 new private participants by 2013	The international momentum for REDD+ remains
<i>Output 2.4</i>	ER Programmes are being implemented in a timely manner	Amount of actual non-FCPF investments made to support the implementation of CF ER program	Amount of investment required as per ER-PD schedule	
<i>Activities</i>	<b>Under Output 2.1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Operational procedures, business process for ER Programmes (FMT)</li> <li>Technical review of methodology, pricing, etc. (FMT, PC)</li> <li>Development of a working version of CF methodological framework and pricing approach adopted by PC in 2012 (FMT, PC)</li> <li>Periodic updating of framework and pricing to reflect progress in UNFCCC process (PC, TAP, FMT)</li> <li>Take on board feedback from pilots on integration of innovative approaches to benefit sharing in readiness planning and through ER Programmes (FMT)</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 2.2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of ER Programmes (Countries, CF Participants, WB, FMT)</li> <li>Preparation of ER-PIN according to standards for equitable sharing (Countries, CF Participants, WB, FMT)</li> <li>Due diligence by WB on 5 ER-PINs submitted in preparation for ERPDs</li> <li>Technical review of ER-PINs (TAP)</li> <li>Development of activities to test equitable benefits sharing in accordance with FCPF safeguard guidelines and COP16 Decision, e.g. Forest Governance and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (Countries, DP)</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 2.3:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue, lessons sharing activities and development of knowledge products with potential financial partners (PC, FMT)</li> <li>Interaction with, and marketing to the private sector (FMT)</li> <li>Coordination with UN-REDD, FIP, and other international REDD programmes (FMT, Countries, DP, PC, TAP)</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 2.4:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required activities for implementation by countries</li> <li>Pooling of investment by countries</li> </ul>

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Engagement of stakeholders to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity within the approach to REDD+</b>	<p>3A. Amount of funds within ER-Programmes that also address biodiversity and forest community livelihood development</p> <p>3B. Actual list of examples of the use made of results of testing to inform REDD+ Agenda</p>	<p>3A. X amount of funds earmarked</p> <p>3B. Various examples exist of how these results informed the REDD+ agenda by 2017</p>	<p>The incentives provided by REDD + schemes are sufficient</p> <p>The international negotiations climate for REDD+ remains supportive.</p>
<i>Output 3.1</i>	Enhanced capacity of IPs and CSOs to identify and support ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods and conserve biodiversity	<p>3.1.a. Number and types of examples of in-country REDD+ actions on enhanced livelihoods and biodiversity conservation where IPs and CSOs participate actively.</p> <p>3.1.b Number of IP and REDD country -CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained by FCPF training programmes in lobbying for and promoting forest communities livelihoods and biodiversity</p>	<p>3.1.a. Various new examples exist with strong evidence of IP and CSO active participation by 2015</p> <p>3.1.b. At least X men and Y women reps. trained in each participant country by 2015</p>	The SESA guidelines are followed and the approved ESMFs are actually implemented in countries, providing for a receptive environment
<i>Output 3.2</i>	Pilots have been successfully implemented on ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods and conserve biodiversity	<p>3.2. Number of countries with R-Packages and ER Programmes submitted to FCPF that demonstrate:</p> <p>a. Ongoing active engagement of relevant stakeholders in implementation of national REDD+ Readiness processes</p> <p>b. Testing ways to maintaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>c. Testing ways to conserve biodiversity</p> <p>d. Inclusion of SESA and advanced draft of ESMF</p>	<p>a. all countries that submit R Packages</p> <p>b. 75% of all ER Programmes implemented</p> <p>c. 60% of all ER Programmes implemented</p> <p>d. 10+ countries for SESA and ESMF 2015 15 + RPs (by 2018) 20+ RPs by 2020</p>	



Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
<i>Activities</i>	<b>Under Output 3.1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of capacity building training programmes (FMT, DP)</li> <li>Participation by IPs and CSOs in capacity building programmes (Observers, REDD Countries,)</li> <li>On-going management of Indigenous Peoples capacity building programme on REDD+ (\$200k per year, for FY09-13)]</li> </ul>	<b>Under Output 3.2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of, and feedback on R-PINs, R-PPs and R-Packages</li> <li>Technical review of R-Packages (FMT, TAP)</li> <li>Provision of guidance on FCPF social and environmental due diligence (SESA guidelines, etc.) (FMT)</li> <li>Through the analytical work conducted in the SESA, Identification of priorities and opportunities for enhancing livelihoods and conserving biodiversity and use of proven models and tools for the development of Emission Reduction Programmes (Countries, DP)</li> <li>Coordination with UN-REDD, FIP, and other international REDD programmes (FMT, Countries, DP, PC, TAP)</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>Knowledge gained in the development of the FCPF and implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposals (under the Readiness Fund) and Emission Reductions Programmes (under the Carbon Fund) broadly shared, disseminated and used</b>	4.A. Number of new countries/stakeholders requesting to become FCPF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>observers</li> <li>members</li> </ul> 4.B. Examples of utilization of/or reference to FCPF knowledge products	A. A number of new requests to become <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>country Observers (2015)</li> <li>country Members (2015)</li> </ul> B. An increasing number of examples exist by 2015 and remains stable afterwards until 2020	The incentives provided by REDD + schemes are sufficient  The international negotiations climate for REDD+ remains supportive.
<i>Output 4.1</i>	Output 4.1: Knowledge products and lessons from piloting of REDD+ in general and FCPF activities in particular are developed and disseminated, in accordance with global knowledge management and communication framework strategy	4.1.a. Approved framework communication strategy for knowledge management and communication at the global level and up-to-date annual workplan for its implementation presented to the PC every year	4.1.a. Strategy approved by PC in 2013 Updated workplan presented to the PC every year  4.1.b. Tbd in strategy/work plan	

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
	and annual workplans.	4.1.b. Number of knowledge products distributed via workshops, publications, websites or other media  4.1.c. Number of people reached, by type of knowledge product and type of audience (including website site counts)	4.1.c. Tbd in strategy/work plan	
<i>Output 4.2</i>	Participants actively engage in South-south-learning activities	4.2.a. Number of S-S learning activities and/or events connecting FCPF countries <sup>1</sup>  4.2.b. Total number of participants to South-south knowledge exchange activities by category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- REDD member countries (men/women)</li> <li>- non-REDD member countries (men/women)</li> <li>- IP/CSO representatives from region (men/women)</li> <li>- Private sector representatives from region (men/women)</li> </ul>	4.2.a. Increase in 2013-14, tbd in workplans  4.2 b. Tbd in workplans	Events are timely and effectively planned to feed into the process of learning and involve all key stakeholders
<i>Output 4.3</i>	Strong visibility of REDD+ and FCPF	4.3. Nb. of FCPF mentions in different key media worldwide per X period (tbd in strategy)	4.3. Increase in mentions worldwide, (tbd in workplans)	Media are interested
<i>Activities</i>	<p><b>Under Output 4.1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of framework strategy (FMT) for knowledge management and communication at the global level and annual workplans</li> <li>• Analysis and capitalization for media on key REDD+ topics, lessons learned, and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Under Output 4.2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of Global and Regional Dialogues with IPs (DPs, PC, Countries, Observers, FMT)</li> <li>• Completion of South-south-learning activities,</li> <li>• Organization of workshops, PC knowledge-sharing panels at the PC meetings, multi-stakeholder and public consultation of all key</li> </ul>	<p><b>Under Output 4.3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Marketing activities,</li> <li>• Etc.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Including workshops, PC knowledge-sharing panels at the PC meetings, multi-stakeholder and public consultation of all key documentation

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020	Assumptions
	<p>knowledge management (e.g., MRV, Reference Levels) (FMT at the global level; Countries at the regional and national levels, FMT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of cross-country experiences, developing and sharing guidance documents (e.g., social inclusion, role of private sector) with individual REDD Country Participants (Countries, PC, FMT)</li> <li>• Development of initiatives to engage partners in dialogue on good practice in KM and global knowledge management (DPs, FMT)</li> </ul>	<p>documentation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of FMT's in relevant international fora and expert meetings,</li> <li>• Use of PC members feedback to their own institutions are used as means to help disseminate the knowledge gained in the FCPF (DPs, PC, Countries, Observers, FMT)</li> <li>• Close coordination with UN-REDD, FIP, and other international REDD programmes (FMT, Countries, DP, PC, TAP)</li> </ul>		

CF: Carbon Fund	FIP: Forest Investment Program
Country: REDD Country Participant	FMT: Facility Management Team
CSO: Civil society organization	IP: Indigenous Peoples
DP: Delivery Partner	PC: Participants Committee
ER: Emission Reduction	REDD: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ERPA: Emission Reductions Payment Agreement	R-PP: Readiness Preparation Proposal
ER-PIN: Emission Reductions Programme Idea Note	SESA: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF: Environmental and Social Management Framework	WB: World Bank

### 3 THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Building on the established results and indicators identified in the Logical Framework, the PMF is presented below. As indicated earlier, the PMF presents clear guidance on who collects data on what, against which targets, how, from where and at which frequency to inform both the monitoring and evaluation Functions at the Facility level.

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
<b><i>1.1 Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation from CF portfolio countries</i></b>					
I.1.A. Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation and forest degradation reduced in CF supported interventions	0	tbd by ERPAs for 2020	MRV system under pilot schemes	Once in 2020	FMT
<b><i>1.2 FCPF has catalyzed: A. the creation of recognized global standards for REDD+; B. investment in REDD+ (CF, and grants); C. the negotiations under UNFCCC for REDD+</i></b>					
I.2.A Examples of non-participant countries that have adopted FCPF standards in their own REDD+ process	n/a	n/a	Literature review and direct communication between FMT relevant countries	1.2.A. Every six months	FMT
I.2.B.i. Amount of non-FCPF investments under R-PP process in Participant countries	?	n/a	Review of R-PP and country reporting	1.2.B.i. Every six months	FMT
I.2.B.ii. Examples of other Carbon Fund mechanisms that have adopted and/or scaled up the approach piloted under FCPF	?	n/a	Review of international literature and direct communication between FMT and other Carbon Funds	1.2.B.ii. 2017 and 2020	FMT
I.2.C. Examples of how FCPF learning and experience has fed into UNFCCC REDD+ decisions	?	n/a	Observation of COP process/Analysis of COP Decisions and communication with UNFCCC and PC members	1.2.C. Annually	FMT

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
<b>1.3 The FCPF has generated momentum to address governance and transparency issues and policy reforms related to sustainable forest resource management REDD+</b>					
1.3.A. Degree to which decision making processes related to emission reductions and forest resource management in participant countries allow for active multi-stakeholder participation	Level before R-PP process	Improved active multi-stakeholder participation	Review of country progress reporting, GRM, and R-Package	Every six months	FMT
1.3.B. Nb. of policy reforms completed or underway complying to REDD+ standards in Participants' country	0	n/a	Review of country progress reporting and R-Package	Every six months	FMT
<b>Outcome 1: Countries have built the capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation, and to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+ (Readiness Fund)</b>					
1.A. Number of Readiness Packages assessed by PC (R-Packages are in line with assessment framework)	0	1 by 2013 10 new RPs (by 2015) 15+ RPs (by 2018) 20+ by 2020	Count from PC meeting proceedings; Dashboard	Every six months	FMT
<b>Output 1.1 Readiness Assessment Framework is agreed upon and disseminated</b>					
1.1. Existence of published assessment framework on readiness package	0	a. Assessment framework published following PC14 adoption	a. List made from PC meeting proceedings, Review of posting of pubs on website and through other means as relevant	Every six months	FMT
<b>Output 1.2 Countries demonstrate an adequate plan to achieve preparedness for REDD+ funding</b>					
1.2. Number of Readiness Preparation Grant agreements approved	7	30 + (by 2015)	Count from PC meeting proceedings; Dashboard	Every six months	FMT
<b>Output 1.3 Countries progress adequately on implementation of their R-PP and Grant Agreements</b>					
1.3.a. Number of mid-term progress reports presented by countries that follow agreed reporting standards and are presented in a timely manner	a. 1	a. 10+ MTRs (by 2015) 30+ (by 2018)	a. Review of mid-term progress reports submitted to PC and on Dashboard lists; and comparison planned/effective delivery	Every six months	a. Check list: FMT, PC, TAP
1.3.b. Percentage of countries that are achieving planned milestones according to approved RF grant	b. tbd	b. 60% of countries have performance that is satisfactory or above	b. Review of annual report (GRM) against country level	Every six months	b.FMT consolidate, GRM annual

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
1.3c Percentage of countries with a disbursement rate that is in line with agreed RF grant disbursement plans (up to 10% variance with plans)	c. tbd	c. 60%	performance targets as per RF grant approved  c. Review of GRM disbursement data	Every six months	reporting by DP  c.data provided in GRM and consolidated by FMT
<b>Outcome 2: Selected FCPF countries demonstrate key elements (carbon accounting, programmatic elements and pricing) of performance-based payment systems for emission reductions generated from REDD+ activities with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+ (Carbon Fund).</b>					
2.A. Number of pilots where carbon accounting, programmatic elements and pricing are operating as planned	0	5+ by 2017	Review of CF meeting proceedings and dashboard Pilot progress reports Final pilot reports	Every six months Once once	FMT  External evaluators
<b>Output 2.1 Standards and preparations in place for high-quality ER Programmes discussed and endorsed by CF Participants</b>					
2.1. Number and types of standards and management tools discussed and endorsed by CF participants for ER programmes including:  2.1.a. Operational procedures 2.1.b. Business processes (ER-D, ER-PIN, ERPA) 2.1.c. Legal documents 2.1.d. Methods, framework, pricing, etc	a. Partly defined  b. ER-PIN, ER-PD, ER-PA under development  c) Term sheet and general conditions for ERPA under development	a. Defined by PC15 b. Endorsed by PC15  c. Fully defined Term sheet and general conditions for ERPA by PC14  d. Fully developed by PC14	Review of CF meeting proceedings and TAP reports	Every six months	FMT

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
	d. Under development				
<b>Output 2.2 Countries have entered in the portfolio of the CF</b>					
2.2a Number of REDD countries with signed ERPAs	0	5+ countries by 2015	Review of CF meeting proceedings and TAP assessments	Every six months	FMT, validated by TAP
<b>Output 2.3 Increased levels of capitalization and private sector investment for incentivizing, testing, and supporting up-scale of ER activities</b>					
2.3.a. Millions of US\$ capitalized for CF	a. 219 million	a. tbd (2015)	Review of CF meeting proceedings and FMT reports to PC	Every six months	FMT
2.3.b. Number of private participants in CF	b. 2	b. 2 new private participants by 2013			
<b>Output 2.4 ER Programmes are being implemented in a timely manner</b>					
2.4. Amount of actual non-FCPF investments made to support the implementation of CF ER program	0	2.4. Amount of investment required as per ER-PA schedule	Progress reporting		-
<b>Outcome 3: Engagement of stakeholders to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity within the approach to REDD+,</b>					
3.A. Amount of funds within ER-Programmes for biodiversity and forest community livelihood development	0	A. X Amount of funds within ER-Programme that also address biodiversity and forest community livelihood development	A. Review of ER-Programme budgets	Every six months	FMT
3.B. Actual list of examples of the use made of results of testing to inform REDD+ Agenda	?	B. Various examples exists of how these results informed the REDD+ agenda by 2017	B. Review of reporting by FMT, and countries, CSOs and IP representatives on actual case studies.	Every six months	Countries, CSO, IPs reporting: compiled by FMT

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
<b>Output 3.1 Enhanced capacity of IPs and CSOs to identify and support ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods and conserve biodiversity</b>					
3.1.a. Number and type of examples of in-country REDD+ actions on enhanced livelihoods and biodiversity conservation where IPs and CSOs participate actively.	0	a. Various new examples exist with strong evidence of IP and CSO active participation by 2015	Country mid-term reports as well as reporting from IP and CSOs supported by Capacity building program	Every six months	Reporting by countries, CSOs and IPs: compilation by FMT
3.1.b. Number of IP and REDD country CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained by FCPF training programmes in lobbying for and promoting forest communities livelihoods and biodiversity	tbd	b. At least X men and Y women representatives trained by Participant country by 2015			
<b>Output 3.2 Pilots have been successfully implemented on ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods and conserve biodiversity</b>					
3.2. Number of countries with R-Packages and ER Programmes submitted to FCPF that demonstrate:			All: Review of Country progress reports, R-packages and ER Programs	Every six months	Reporting by countries, Reviewed by TAP. Assessment compiled by FMT
3.2.a. Ongoing active engagement of relevant stakeholders in implementation of national REDD+ Readiness processes	a.7	a. all countries that submit R Packages			
3.2.b. Testing ways to maintaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities	b.tbd	b.75% of all ER Programmes implemented			
3.2.c. Testing ways to conserve biodiversity	c.tbd	c.60% of all ER Programmes implemented			
3.2.d. Inclusion of SESA and advanced draft of ESMF	d.1	d.10+ countries for SESA and ESMF 2015 15 + RPs (by 2018) 20+ RPs by 2020			



Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
<b>Outcome 4: Knowledge gained in the development of the FCPF and implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposals (under the Readiness Fund) and Emission Reductions Programmes (under the Carbon Fund) broadly shared, disseminated and used.</b>					
4.A. Number of new countries/stakeholders requesting to become FCPF: - observers - members	- - -	A. A number of new requests to become - country Observers (2013) -country Members (2013)	A. Dashboard; PC meeting proceedings	Once by PC14 in March 2013	FMT
4.B. Examples of utilization of/or reference to FCPF knowledge products		B. An increasing number of examples exist by 2015 and remains stable afterwards until 2020	B. Direct communication with focal points, donors, etc	Every six months	FMT
Output 4.1: Knowledge products and lessons from piloting of REDD+ in general and FCPF activities in particular are developed and disseminated, in accordance with global knowledge management and communication strategy and annual workplans.					
4.1.a. Approved framework strategy for knowledge management and communication at the global level and up-to-date workplans for its implementation endorsed by PC	0 -	a. Framework strategy approved by PC in 2013 Updated annual workplan presented to the PC every year	a. Review of PC/PA proceedings	12/2013 annually	FMT
4.1.b. Number of knowledge products distributed via, workshops, publications, websites or other media	-	b. TBD in strategy/workplan	b. Reporting and count from FMT	Every six months	FMT
4.2.c. Number of people reached, by type of knowledge product and type of audience (including website site counts)		c. TBD in strategy/workplan	c. Reporting and count from FMT	Every six months	FMT
Output 4.2: Participants actively engage in South-south-learning activities					
4.2.a. Number of S-S learning activities and/or events connecting FCPF countries <sup>2</sup>	-	a. Increase in 2013-14, tbd in workplans	All: PC meeting proceedings; consultation and workshop meetings and proceedings	Every six months	FMT, CSOs and IPs: compilation by FMT

<sup>2</sup> Including workshops, PC knowledge-sharing panels at the PC meetings, multi-stakeholder and public consultation of all key documentation

Indicator	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Methods, Sources	Frequency	Responsibility
4.3.b. Total number of participants to South-south knowledge exchange activities by category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- REDD member countries (men/women)</li> <li>- non-REDD member countries (men/women)</li> <li>- IP/CSO representatives from region (men/women)</li> <li>- Private sector representatives from region (men/women)</li> </ul>	-	b. Tbd in workplans			
<b>Output 4.3: Strong visibility of REDD+ and FCPF is achieved</b>					
4.3.a. Number of mention of FCPF and REDD+ issues in different key media worldwide per X period	a. n/a	a. Increase in mentions worldwide, tbd in workplans	Press reviews, web searches	annually	FMT

## 4 DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING FOR MONITORING

### 4.1 Existing Reporting Feeding into the Facility Level Monitoring

A number of existing reporting channels must be tapped into as sources of information, in order to feed into the different elements of the monitoring reports from the Facility. The main ones, briefly presented below are the FCPF Dashboard and the National and Delivery partner reporting.

- ***Link to FCPF Dashboard***

The M&E framework is linked to the key milestones monitored for and recorded by the FCPF Dashboard. Outcome 1 corresponds to the activities and outputs tied to country preparations for the RF.

- ***Link to National and Delivery Partner Reporting***

PC and the Delivery Partners (DP) are expected to report on actions underway and completed for each phase of the readiness process and/or the readiness grant implementation, and each country and DP will build on a unique results framework in this regard. Supplementary to these existing steps is the collection of data pertaining to the global or Facility level results framework, as illustrated in the PMF. The mid-term progress reports from the countries will include information on some Facility-level PMF outcomes and output indicators that can only be informed from aggregated country level data. The FMT will then consolidate this country level reporting at the Facility level, to provide a global picture on performance. Guidance on how to ensure that the mid-term progress report agreed format is used in a way that ensures that this information is reported on by the countries has been developed to this effect and is presented in Annex C.

### 4.2 Tools for Reporting

The key tool for Facility level reporting is provided in Annex B to this report, the **Template for FMT result-based management semi-annual reporting to PC**. This format provides the structure for global results reporting of aggregate results collected by the FMT to the PC and Participants Assembly (PA), against the PMF targets that can be monitored and complements existing reporting by the FMT to the PC and PA through the dashboard and the Annual Report.

### 4.3 Timing and Frequency of Reporting

Countries will supply data for the global/Facility results framework through the mid-term progress reports. Delivery Partners will supply data through their annual Grant Reporting and Monitoring reports (GRM). FMT will report on a semi-annual basis to the PC on the status of these and other performance indicators. The PMF (Section 3) outlines the frequency of reporting for each indicator. It is expected that one FMT semi-annual report will be prepared in time for consideration at the June Participants Committee meetings, to help inform the annual work planning and budgeting discussions for the Facility, and one 6 month later.

## 5 EVALUATION FUNCTION

The FCPF Charter (Article 17) requires that the Facility be subject to periodic evaluations. Integral to the FCPF M&E framework, evaluation constitutes an important complement to regular monitoring of the FCPF indicators discussed in the preceding section, which tends to focus more on effectiveness and efficiency concerns. Evaluations aim to provide findings, conclusions and recommendations that cover all OECD/DAC Evaluation criteria. However, especially in early phases of implementation of each fund (RF and CF), information on impact and sustainability tend to be scarcer. It is important to draw from each evaluation lessons from the past period for improvement of the next in respect to design and implementation of the FCPF. It should present a broad and representative perspective on the achievements and challenges in the FCPF, and forward strategic level recommendations on the continuation of the FCPF. Evaluations also provide a basis for accountability, including the provision of information to the public. Whereas monitoring is implemented by the FMT with input from its various partners in the FCPF, the evaluation process should be impartial and therefore undertaken by a team of independent evaluators, under the guidance of a transparent and balanced Steering Committee structure.

A first external evaluation was commissioned by the Participants Committee (PC) in 2010/2011 covering the first two years of FCPF operations. Given this early stage of the FCPF, the evaluation essentially focused on the process around the early stages of planning for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). The scope of the evaluation was limited to progress made under the RF as activities under the CF were not yet operational. The evaluation looked at the FCPF contribution at the country level (e.g. formulation of R-PPs and the country context, including the structure, functions and processes of each country's, "forest-relevant" system, as well as capacity and resources to formulate the R-PP) as well as the global level (effectiveness of the governance structure, functions, processes and impact drivers of the FCPF programme as a whole). It assessed the FCPF directed resources to the activities that are most likely to contribute to REDD+ in the future, and drew some lessons for future work of the FCPF and REDD+ regimes in general. The OECD/DAC criteria of impacts and sustainability could not be targeted comprehensively, as these criteria can only be dealt with in a meaningful manner once readiness grants are disbursed and implementation work has actually started in countries on the basis of reference scenarios, monitoring, reporting and verification, and other building blocks of readiness.

It is foreseen under this M&E framework to conduct three more evaluations:

- The next evaluation in 2015 will cover to a large extent the activities under the Readiness Fund and some initial, mainly preparatory activities under the CF. Originally it was planned to transition fully into CF operations in 2015 and to devolve readiness services. However, given the continuing interest of countries in the RF, and the somewhat slower progress than expected, this evaluation should forward a recommendation to stick to this decision or expand its management capacity to run both systems simultaneously.. For the RF, the evaluation will assess all five OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) with special emphasis on relevance (which is particularly pertinent considering the observed shift in patterns in the market for REDD since the inception of the fund) and impact and sustainability (which could not be adequately assessed in 2015 due to its early stage).

The Terms Of Reference (TORs) for the evaluation should be developed by the FMT/TAP, under the guidance of a Steering Committee and approved by the PC, and should include assessments and judgments on structure, functions, processes and impact of the FCPF programme as a whole at global level, the conduct of REDD+ activities and capacity development at country, the interaction between FCPF's global processes and implementation at country level (interface between global and country level) as well as, knowledge sharing at country, regional and global level for all aspects related to the readiness process.

- The following evaluation in 2017 will mainly focus on the CF. It can serve as a mid-term review where first results of implementing activities are available and can influence further procedures and arrangement under the CF. Relevance, efficiency and effectiveness will be the main criteria to assess in order to inform the FCPF management. First lessons learned on implementing international REDD+ investments should be forwarded. A similar process for the development and approval of the TORs, as with the 2015 evaluation, could be followed, with approval left to the CF participants following the agreed procedures. A steering committee balanced with different stakeholders and knowledgeable experts in evaluation will be helpful.
- The final evaluation in 2020 will have one part focusing on CF activities which should also assess impact and sustainability of the operation in the selected countries. Furthermore it is supposed to summarize the evaluation results of all previous evaluations and forward overall lessons learnt for the FCPF and for REDD+. This evaluation will assess if the catalytic function of the FCPF was able to raise the interest and readiness for REDD+ and to trigger new investments. It will seek to learn lessons from this innovative experience aimed at developing a realistic and cost-effective new instrument for tackling deforestation.

The evaluations will build on their own sources of information and their own assessment, including a limited number of in-country visits. However, for the majority of the country level information meant to inform a number of indicators under this M&E framework, the evaluators will heavily rely on existing sources such as country progress reporting and country level evaluations. This includes the midterm progress report by the countries and annual GRM reports from the DP, the R-Package assessments under the RF, as well as yet to be fully defined progress reporting for the pilots under the CF. Quality of the evaluations depends on effective collection of valid and consistent monitoring data at the country level. In order to obtain valuable information, FMT has therefore to provide guidance on quality control for country level reporting. For each of the pilots it should be considered to support specific independent evaluations in addition to regular reporting. Timing for these evaluations of the pilots under the CF should be managed – as far as possible – so that their results can feed into the global evaluations proposed in 2017 and 2020 under this M&E framework.

If the evaluations are implemented in a coordinated and collaborative manner, including possibly with other initiatives and stakeholders at the country level, this can not only deepen and broaden the level and scope of analysis, but also promote dialogue and co-operation between the FCPF members through mutual sharing of experiences at all levels. In this way, it will contribute to the streamlining of fragmented efforts, act as a coordinating hub, and facilitate ownership.

The evaluation process must be as open as possible with the results made widely available. For evaluations to be useful, they must be used. To have an impact on decision-making, evaluation findings must be perceived as relevant and useful and be presented in a clear and concise way. They should fully reflect the different interests and needs of the many parties involved in the FCPF.

Feedback to both countries and the management structure of the FCPF is essential. In addition to the PA and PC and observers, the evaluations are of direct relevance to, the WB Management as a trustee, the DP under FCPF, and the broader REDD+ community. Easy accessibility is also crucial for usefulness. The web page will be a tool to this end.

## 6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The PMF outlines the partners responsible for tracking and recording each performance indicator. For monitoring purposes, this data will be consolidated as relevant at the Facility level by the FMT, and reported to the PC. Other data, especially at the impact level, is expected to be collected directly by the evaluation teams as part of the evaluation function just described in the preceding section. In order to ensure a successful implementation of the M&E framework, the following respective roles and responsibilities apply to FCPF participants and managers:

- **FMT:** The FMT will be responsible for ensuring the collection of data from all relevant partners and the periodic aggregation of these data for the purpose of semi-annual progress reporting to the PC. Outcomes 3 and 4, in particular will be informed by the FMT, as they track the number and proportion of countries testing Emission Reduction (ER) schemes and as they manage the development and publication of knowledge products. The FMT will need to establish a simple MS Access database and consolidate results collected on global indicators no fewer than 10 weeks in advance of each June PC meeting and then six months later, so as to inform in a timely manner its semi-annual result-based progress reporting to the PC (Annex B). FMT will also have to ensure that the reporting from the countries and from DPs is of adequate quality and timely, and, as relevant, provide additional guidance to ensure the reporting standards are adequately followed and met so as to properly inform the M&E.
- **PC:** The PC will receive reporting from the FMT on the Facility performance in achieving results and milestones on an annual basis and serves as a forum for information and knowledge exchange around reported results. The PC's role is to ensure overall oversight over performance to ensure high-quality and timely results.
- **Countries:** FCPF countries will inform a few of the global indicators required for measuring aggregate level global results through their regular reporting activities. In the upcoming reporting cycles, data collected from each country will be especially important to inform REDD readiness progress under outcome 1, reporting on pilot test examples under outcome 3, and the dissemination and application of FCPF lessons and knowledge products under outcome 4.

- **IP and CSOs:** CSO will be active partners to the FCPF in capacity building and will have the task of reporting on examples of ways to improve the reach and quality of the programme in the context of REDD preparedness, in particular when it comes to benefit sharing, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods of local communities. As part of their grant agreement for becoming recipients of capacity building funding, IPs and CSOs will report to the FMT on progress with workshops and trainings around the FCPF, as well as on the outcome of such trainings, in particular in terms of promoting their active participation in enhanced livelihoods and biodiversity conservation initiatives in their country and at the regional level.
- **DPs:** DP of the Facility will help ensure FCPF funding is effectively and efficiency used, by implementing with partner countries their own annual result-based reporting using the GRM format and rating system, ensuring internal quality control on this reporting, as well as supporting high-quality mid-term and final progress and/or evaluation reporting by countries under the different windows of the Facility. DPs and member countries will work together to ensure timely reporting to the FMT so that the FMT can consolidate these values to report to the PC on a semi-annual basis. Independent evaluations at the country level are also expected to feed into the upcoming evaluations at the Facility level, as relevant.

According to the PMF, there are three groups of actors participating in ongoing M&E of the FCPF: the FMT, the client REDD Countries and their DP, and local CSO and IP while the PC, donors and the trustees are recipients of the information provided by the M&E system. Due to the importance of quality reports for the proposed M&E Framework, particular attention should be given to equal application of criteria and standards as well as comparable use of formats. To assume their roles the different M&E actors need to dispose of certain capacities, both in terms of human resources and technical know-how. In addition, for quality control, the Technical Advisory Panel may support the FMT or provide direct feedback to the countries. A tentative assessment of the capacities needed by each actor and possible capacity building measures assuming the subsidiary principle that each level is only doing what the lower (or other) levels cannot do, is provided in Annex D

## ANNEX A: KEY TERMINOLOGY

<b>Activities</b>	Actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs (OECD 2010).
<b>Evaluation</b>	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. It provides information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors (OECD 2010).
<b>Impact</b>	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
<b>Indicator</b>	Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor (OECD 2010).
<b>Logical framework (Logframe)</b>	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention (OECD 2010). Logical frameworks (Logframes) are the result of a planning process based on a Logframe analysis or following the so-called Logframe approach that uses different analytical tools for planning
<b>M&amp;E framework</b>	A combination of all the tools and methods used to define the scope of monitoring and evaluation tasks and objectives for a programme management team and its partners. It is often a guidance document comprised of details on reporting structures, responsibilities, and budget, shaped by the M&E framework (Logframe and/or PMF).
<b>Monitoring</b>	A continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds (OECD 2010).
<b>Outcome</b>	The likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD 2010).
<b>Output</b>	The products, capital goods and services, which result from a development intervention; may also include changes resulting from the intervention, which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes (OECD 2010).
<b>Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)</b>	A plan for systematic collection of relevant data over the lifetime of a project/programme to document and assess progress toward expected results. A PMF should be developed in collaboration with project partners and stakeholders, and is often depicted as a table with columns for expected results (outputs, outcomes, impacts), indicators (for each level of results), baseline data (starting point), targets (goals for each results level), data sources (how/where information can be gathered for each indicator), frequency (how often to record monitoring data), and responsibility (who is to collect data on each indicator) (CIDA 2011).
<b>Results</b>	The output, outcome or impact (intended or unintended, positive and/or negative) of a development intervention (OECD 2010).

Sources: OECD. 2010. *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationofdevelopmentprogrammes/2754804.pdf>;

CIDA. 2011. *Results-Based Management Tools at CIDA: A How-to Guide*. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-92213444-N2H>



## **ANNEX B: PROPOSED FMT RESULT BASED MANAGEMENT SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING TEMPLATE**

### **1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

Introduction to the report, its main purpose and sections

### **2. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES**

This section should present the goal and the objective of the FCPF, its expected impact(s), outcomes and outputs. It also summarizes who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries and present in one or two paragraph the Implementation approach

### **3. SUMMARY OF REPORT**

This section will include a summary of progress, key achievements with a focus on higher level results and important issues/problems that arose during the past year and highlights of next steps in following period.

### **4. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS DURING THE PERIOD**

The section below should provide a detailed text on the progress towards expected results along the following subsections.

#### **4.1 HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **4.2 PROGRESS AT THE IMPACT LEVEL (if any data available)**

#### **4.3 PROGRESS AT THE OUTCOME LEVEL**

#### **4.4 PROGRESS BY OUTPUT**

### **5. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

This section should present any problems or constraints faced by the FCPF and the FMT in making progress towards the intended results (outputs, outcomes and possible impacts) and their expected effect on the work plan. This is the opportunity to discuss any significant pitfall in the intervention logic between planned activities and output achievement, as well as between the sets of outputs and the planned outcomes at the Facility level that might explain why progress is not as planned on some outputs or on some outcomes.

### **6. MAIN LESSONS LEARNED AND CASE STUDIES**

This section should be used to provide information on important lessons learnt. As this is a semi-annual report, it is expected that this section will be fairly substantial, making reference to different lessons learning documents, events and/or knowledge products developed and dealing with issues of particular interest with respect to readiness of carbon funding under REDD+. This

is an opportunity to relate substantively to the knowledge management and communication strategy for FCPF and for the global REDD+ agenda, given the pilot nature of the Facility. It is also an opportunity to present some interesting case studies and/or success stories to bring out a qualitative narrative on particular cases or event where one can see achievements during the past 6 months or year in moving forward towards the expected outputs, outcomes and impact(s). This is meant to move beyond the set indicators and bring out other qualitative consideration in the result reporting. Ideally, case studies or success stories would gain being presented in a box format that can later be refined for communication purposes, as relevant.

## 7. MONITORING OF ASSUMPTIONS AND RISK

It is expected that the FCPF will monitor any changes in the assumptions that underpin its logic of intervention at the global level as presented in the revised LF and other significant risks that may arise. This section should explain through a narrative any changes in the level of risk associated with the different LF assumptions, or describe new risks that may have emerged and have a significant bearing on the work-planning of FCPF for the next year and beyond, along with the associated measures required to address this change in the context surrounding the Facility and its intervention logic. The following summary two tables should then be used to provide a detailed assessment of all assumptions from the LF and other risks that may have emerged during the six months, as relevant.

Original assumptions from LF	Original level of risk in LF	Updated level of risk	Explanation of variance	Mitigation measure proposed
–	Low	Medium	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–

New risks identified that have a bearing on annual work planning and intervention logic	Mitigation measure proposed
1.	–
2.	–
3.	–

## 8. ACTIONS/DECISION TO BE TAKEN

Based on the reporting, especially under section 4, 5, 7 and 10, actions taken/proposals to overcome constraints/flaws/problems identified should be stated. Each problem/constraint should be stated as a separate point, along with associated proposed changes in work planning for the next six month/year to address it, as relevant.

The section should conclude with a list of points around which decisions/feedback from the PC is required, as relevant.

## 9. WORKPLAN FOR THE COMING PERIOD *(once a year, with potential to update every six months)*

This section should present the detailed workplan for the next reporting year by the FCPF. It should highlight upfront any major adjustments that had to be made.

## 10. FINANCIAL ISSUES

This section should present a summary of the financial management status and overall assessment of its coherence with the adopted financial plan for the year. It should highlight any important issue to tackle with respect to financial management and measures proposed. A summary table for the six month period should be provided and could follow this structure:

Main budget categorical	Overall budget for program	Overall budget left at beginning of year	Planned disbursement for the reporting year	Actual disbursement for the six month period	% year actual vs. planned	Explanation of variance	Measures proposed

## 11. RESULT MEASUREMENT REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The semi-annual report is an opportunity to report against the performance measures (indicators) established for each of the higher level results (activity reporting should be left to an accompanying activity report), to clearly focus the present report on progress towards Facility level expected results, which is different from progress in completing activities. The present reporting focuses on whether progress on activities is actually making a difference in moving forward towards the Facility expected results (i.e. is the intervention logic established between activities, outputs, outcomes and ultimately impacts actually valid). This systematic reporting against performance indicators should be summarized using the table below and the indicators listed in the PMF and agreed to for the programme.

Outputs	Indicators	Milestone/Target (year)	Achievement of results and progress made to date	Variance (Explanation and key Issues)	Follow up (Priorities for the next period)
<b>Expected Impact(s)</b>					
1.	1.1				
	1.2				
	1.3				
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>					
1.	A.				
	B.				
2.	A.				
	B.				
3.	A.				
	B.				
4.	A.				
	B.				
<b>Expected Outputs</b>					

1.1	1.1.a
	1.1.b
	1.1.c
2.1	2.1.a.
	2.1.b.
Etc	

## ANNEX C: ADDITIONNAL GUIDANCE ON REPORTING TO INFORM FACILITY LEVEL PROGRESS INDICATORS

Whereas the information for the indicators relating to outcome 1 and 2 are either available at the level of the FMT or included implicitly or explicitly in the existing format of the countries mid-term progress reports, reporting of the countries need to be detailed enough to provide supplementary information to cover outcome 3 and 4. It is proposed to make sure that the following issues are included in the country, CSO and IP reporting (current mid-term report and up-coming final reports under the RF and reporting under the CF):

- Progress towards R-PP outcomes (beyond activity and output reporting, report on progress towards the component objectives)
- Examples of active participation of IPs and CSOs in in-country REDD+ actions on enhanced livelihoods and biodiversity conservation (Indicator 3.1.a.)
- Participation of IP and CSO representatives who have been trained (number of men and women, satisfaction of the training as displayed in training session evaluation by participants), ((Indicator 3.1.b.)
- Implementation of pilots on ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity, specifically engagement of relevant stakeholders in implementation of national REDD+ readiness processes, testing ways to maintaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities and conserving biodiversity, inclusion of SESA and advanced draft of ESMF (Indicator 3.2.)
- Number of South-South learning activities and/or events connecting FCPF countries such as workshops, knowledge-sharing panels, multi-stakeholder consultation, presentation material ((Indicator 4.3.a and b.)

## ANNEX D: CAPACITY REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE M&E FRAMEWORK

M&E actor	Facility management team	
M&E tasks	Capacities needed	Possible capacity building measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparation of M&amp;E formats</li> <li>➤ Analyzing and compiling information received from               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) client REDD countries mostly validated by TAP</li> <li>2) dashboard or other central information services</li> <li>3) PC</li> <li>4) IP and CSO</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ Maintenance of M&amp;E Database</li> <li>➤ Linking with knowledge management people of FMT</li> <li>➤ Preparing reports to PC, Trustee, donors</li> <li>➤ Quality control of reporting</li> </ul>	<p>Principally human resources with sound M&amp;E experience</p> <p>Although most compiling is of a semi or annual character, much of the information is continuously coming in and could be treated (prepared for timely reporting) immediately also to reduce semi-annual work peaks.</p> <p>1 full-time person supported by colleagues or short-term expertise at peak moments of annual reporting</p>	<p>Review FMT capacity to manage and report with possibility of recruiting of M&amp;E specialist/external support</p> <p>Preparation of MS Access data base</p>

M&E actor	Client countries of FCPF funds and their DPs	
M&E tasks	Capacities needed	Possible capacity building measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compilation of country information for annual and mid-term progress reporting</li> <li>➤ Analysis of project information for identification of best practices and learning examples</li> <li>➤ Internal quality control on reporting</li> </ul>	<p>Human resources with analytical capacity (focal point)</p> <p>Understanding of M&amp;E and accountability</p> <p>Reporting skills</p> <p>Knowledge of governance and SFM principles</p>	<p>Most of the relevant capacities for the countries should be created during the readiness preparation proposal package. In the case of the DPs, these capacities are expected to already be in place. For the countries, exchange on the use of standards/criteria/ references and on knowledge management with responsible persons for M&amp;E of other REDD countries should be foreseen</p> <p>Eventually coaching by M&amp;E expert</p>

M&E actor	Indigenous people representatives and local CSO	
M&E tasks	Capacities needed	Possible capacity building measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Progress and mid-term reporting for grants; controlling of ESMF implementation and relevant social and environmental country information of reports</li> <li>➤ Analysis of project information for identification of best practices and learning examples</li> </ul>	<p>Knowledge Management and reporting skills</p> <p>Understanding of M&amp;E and accountability, and MRV principles</p> <p>Communication capacities</p>	<p>Most capacities are likely to be covered by the IP and CSO CB-Program, i.e. the capacity to assume a watch dog function and the South-South learning</p> <p>Eventually participation at training workshops for focal points.</p> <p>Potential coaching on case study write up to feed into Facility level reporting on outcome 3 following an agreed format should be considered.</p>