Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework

Version: September 2025

Contents

Acronyms

BSP	Benefit-Sharing Plan
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CRI	Corporate Results Indicators
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
ERPD	Emission Reductions Program Document
ERPA	Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FAP	Forest Action Plan
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMT	Fund Management Team
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IEG-OECD DAC	Independent Evaluation Group - Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development, Development Assistant Committee
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
ISFL	Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
$MtCO_2e$	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCN	Project Concept Note
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RFP	Request for Proposals
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Lead
T3	Tranche 3
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WBG	World Bank Group

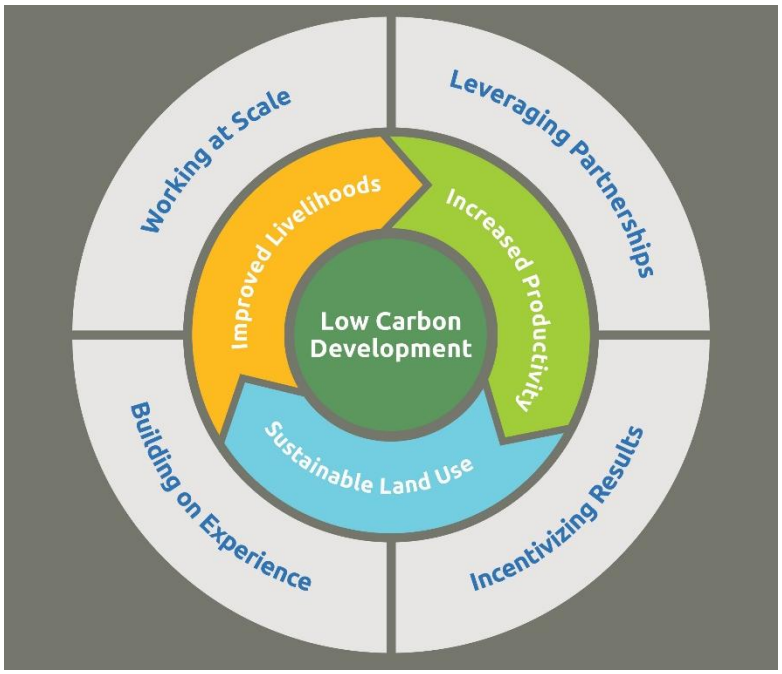
1. Introduction

1.1 The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) is a multilateral facility that promotes and rewards reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased sequestration through better land management, including reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), climate-smart agriculture, and smarter land-use planning and policies.

The ISFL aims to catalyze the development of a low-carbon rural economy in each of its program areas that will simultaneously result in livelihood opportunities for communities and an overall reduction in land-based emissions. The ISFL will achieve its objective of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, while also addressing poverty and unsustainable land use, through four key design elements, as presented in the diagram below.

Figure 1.1: Key design elements of the ISFL



Working at Scale

Each ISFL program focuses on an entire jurisdiction (e.g., a state, province, or region) within a country, which provides programs with the opportunity to engage with multiple sectors affecting land use and to increase their impact over a relatively large area. The ISFL utilizes a landscape approach in each jurisdiction, which requires stakeholders to consider the trade-offs and synergies between different sectors that may compete in a jurisdiction for land use – such as forests, agriculture, energy, mining, and infrastructure. In doing so, solutions can be identified to serve multiple objectives and influence a variety of sectors.

The goal of the landscape approach is to implement a development strategy that strives for environmental, social, and economic impact at scale. To achieve this goal, the initiative targets interventions to improve the **enabling environment** for sustainable land use. Improvements in the enabling environment, such as participatory forest management or land-use planning, can have a significant impact on how land is used and can benefit communities across a jurisdiction.

The enabling environment refers to a set of interrelated conditions that include legal, organizational, fiscal, informational, political, and cultural factors that impact the capacity of stakeholders to engage in development processes that are sustainable and effective.

Leveraging Partnerships

In order to reduce GHG emissions from land use across an entire jurisdiction while simultaneously creating livelihood opportunities, the ISFL will create partnerships with private sector actors as well as other public sector initiatives. **Public-private partnerships (PPPs)** are essential to mobilize capital and align objectives in order to create sustainable and scalable models for long-term, improved land use.

Incentivizing Results

By taking on the immense challenges of convening public and private actors and creating an enabling environment for sustainable development, countries can expect to generate results. To incentivize countries to do so, the ISFL will provide significant **results-based climate finance** over a 10 to 15 year period by purchasing verified emission reductions.

Building on Experience

The ISFL reflects the demand to evolve relatively small-scale pilot projects into programs aimed at incentivizing sustainable land use at scale. To work at scale effectively, the ISFL builds on the experiences and lessons learned by the BioCarbon Fund's initial work piloting land-use projects, REDD+ initiatives, and other sustainable forest and land-use programs. This **streamlined approach** allows the ISFL to concentrate its efforts and activities at the jurisdictional level, adding value to existing platforms, while avoiding redundancies.

ISFL Funding Instruments

In order for each ISFL program to achieve success, countries will need several tools at their disposal, and the flexibility to combine them to suit the context. The design of BioCF*plus*, a financing tool the World Bank Group has pioneered for carbon and land-use funds, can provide this flexibility, in combination with the results-based finance from BioCF Tranche 3 (T3).

Table 1.1: Key features of BioCF*plus* and BioCF T3

BioCF*plus*	BioCF T3
Provides funding in the form of a **grant**.	Provides **results-based finance** through the purchase of verified emission reductions.
Supports countries to make improvements to their enabling environments for sustainable land use.	Payments provide incentives for countries to shift to a sustainable development trajectory in each jurisdiction.
Supports pilots and key partnerships, including engagements with the private sector.	Payments can be used to support successful interventions that ensure sustainable land use in each jurisdiction.
Provides resources to countries to develop systems for monitoring, reporting, and verifying reductions in GHG emissions to prepare jurisdictions for payments.	

1.2 Background of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

The ISFL began developing its Theory of Change and Logframe in early 2015. These tools were designed in consultation with ISFL task teams, World Bank colleagues working on monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), and ISFL Contributors[1]. This collaborative effort resulted in this document, the MEL Framework, which incorporates the ISFL Theory of Change and Logframe, as well as details on planned approaches to monitoring, evaluation, and learning. This is a working document that is updated continuously during the life of the ISFL as its programs advance in order to more effectively and accurately measure results. Updates were made in 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

In 2019, the MEL Framework was updated to reflect the incorporation of jurisdictional programs with later start dates into the ISFL pipeline and to add language describing cross-cutting indicators in more detail. A section on the ISFL Emission Reductions Program Requirements and a section on supplemental data collation by the FMT were added, as well as a table outlining end dates for ISFL programs and a note on baselines and targets. Updates were also made to the Learning Agenda and to certain indicator definitions.

In 2021, the MEL Framework was updated to reflect the addition of new biodiversity indicators to the Logframe and to reflect the signature of the Indonesia grant. The biodiversity indicators were proposed at the 2020 ISFL Annual Meeting, where Contributors agreed to adopt the ISFL Biodiversity Action Plan, and then incorporated into the ISFL Logframe as CC.I.3-5. Furthermore, following the signature of the Indonesia grant, country program indicators and targets were updated. The definition of indicator T3.7, which deals with environmental and social safeguards, was updated to account for the development of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which operates alongside existing World Bank Safeguard Policies. Finally, the targets for indicators T2.O3.a and T2.O3.b, which count the number of partnerships with for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, respectively, were revised upward in line with new estimates from the country task teams.

In 2022, the MEL Framework was updated to better reflect the ISFL's private sector engagement strategies and updated information on the ISFL Colombia program. Targets for indicator T2.O3.3 were

[1] ISFL Contributors include donors to BioCF*plus* and/or BioCF T3.

set, using the estimates from the private sector engagement strategies that were under implementation in 2022. Gender disaggregation was also added for this indicator. No targets were set for gender disaggregation but programs are expected to report on percent of female beneficiaries each year. A new private sector indicator, T2.O3.4, was also added to the MEL Framework. This indicator measures number of businesses/private sector actors ensuring environmental and social benefits are created, sustainable, and scaled, as a result of ISFL support. Reporting for targets T2.O3.3 and T2.O3.4 is expected to begin in FY23. Finally, the targets for indicator T2.O1.a (total land area brought under sustainable management plans as a result of ISFL support) were revised upward to better reflect the ambition of the Colombia program. When the Colombia Results Framework was first written, the final program area had not yet been set. As a result, the initial target estimates for indicator T2.O1.a were too low and were revised upward when the program area was finalized. The new targets are reflected in the below Logframe and were also reflected in the FY22 annual report.

In June 2023, the targets in the Logframe were adjusted to reflect the finalization of the Results Framework for the Oromia Forested Landscape Program Emission Reduction Project, as well as the Phase 1 ERPD, and the Phase 1 ERPA for the program. Accordingly, targets were set for indicators T1.1, T1.2, T2.O2.1, T2.O2.2, T2.O2.b, T2.O3.1, T2.O3.2, and T3.3. Indicator T1.1 was split into two separate indicators, T1.1a (Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL grant programs) and T1.1b (Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL Emission Reductions programs), to more accurately reflect the results achieved by the grant programs and the ER programs, as there is potential for overlap between the two groups of beneficiaries and the split reduces the risk of double counting. The definitions of T2.O3.1 and T2.O3.2 (volume of for-profit private sector finance leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives; volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives) were revised to specify that targets will be set for Emission Reductions programs where teams and clients have the ability to report on this data, and that targets will not be set for grant programs but the indicator will be reported on each year. The descriptions in the Logframe of T2.O2.1 and T2.O2.2 were also revised, as initially the ISFL had not planned to set targets for these indicators, but targets were set for this indicator for the Oromia Forested Landscape Emission Reduction Project. The target for indicator T2.O3.3 (number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices) was also revised upward to reflect the revised target set in the Results Framework for the Oromia Emission Reduction Project. Indicators T2.O2.b and T3.3 were revised slightly: initially, T2.O2.b read as “Volume of emission reductions purchases from ISFL programs” and T3.3 read “Volume of emission reductions purchases from ISFL programs.” To underscore that both indicators measure purchases in USD, in both indicators “Volume” was changed to “Value.” Finally, section 4 on the ISFL Evaluation and Learning Approach was revised to 1) state that the second program evaluation began in 2023 and 2) reflect updates to the approach to Thematic Learning Modules, as discussed and agreed with Contributors at the 2023 Mid-Year Meeting. Later in June 2023, the target for indicator T1.2 was updated to reflect the finalization of the ERPD for the ISFL Zambia program. This was reflected in version June 2023b. Targets for indicators T1.1a, T2.O1.4, T2.O1.5, T2.O1.b, and T3.8 were also updated to reflect the new targets for the Mexico grant program following its extension and restructuring.

In September 2024, the targets in the Logframe were adjusted to reflect the finalization of the Results Framework for the Zambia Eastern Province Jurisdictional Sustainable Landscape Program – Emissions Reduction Project. Accordingly, targets were revised upward for indicators T1.1b, T2.O1.b, T2.O2.1, T2.O2.2, T2.O2.b, T2.O3.1, T2.O3.2, T2.O3.3, T3.1, T3.2 and T3.3. The target for indicator T1.2 was updated to reflect the finalization of the ERPD for Colombia, Indonesia and Mexico programs.

In December 2024, Contributors approved the revisions to indicators T2.O1.1, T2.O1.2, and T2.O1.3 to more accurately measure results achieved by the ER Programs. The definition of Indicator T2.O1.1 was revised from "Total natural forest area in ISFL program areas" to "Area of forest remaining forest in ISFL program areas". Indicator T2.O1.2 (Reduction of deforestation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas) was split into two separate indicators, T2.O1.2a (Area of conversions from forest to other land uses in ISFL program areas) and T2.O1.2b (Area of other land uses converted to forest in ISFL program areas). The definition of indicator T2.O1.3 was revised from "Emission reductions from forest degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas" to "Emission reductions from forest remaining forest as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas". No targets were set for the new indicators T2.O1.1, T2.O1.2a, T2.O1.2b and T2.O1.3.

In September 2025, the targets in the Logframe were adjusted for indicators T1.2 and T3.2. For indicators T2.O3.1, T2.O3.2, and T2.O2.b, the FY26 interim targets were added. The definition of indicator T2.O2.b was updated to improve clarity. Indicator T2.O3.4 was revised slightly: Initially, T2.O3.4 read as "Number of businesses/private sector actors ensuring environmental and social benefits are created, sustainable, and scaled as a result of ISFL support". However, the evaluator could provide qualitative evidence but was not able to provide numeric results during the 2023-2024 ISFL second program evaluation. Therefore, T2.O3.4 is now revised to "Evidence of businesses/private sector actors ensuring environmental and social benefits are created, sustainable, and scaled as a result of ISFL support" to focusing on depth of evidence rather than numerical results in the next ISFL fund evaluation. This document starts with a description of the scope of the MEL Framework. Section 2 presents the main planning and management tools that guide and organize the MEL function for the ISFL, namely the Theory of Change and Logframe. Section 3, then, describes the linkages between various internal reporting tools that work to fulfill the monitoring function, while Section 4 describes the initiative's evaluation and learning approaches. Section 5 concludes by outlining the mechanisms for generating knowledge and sharing lessons learned from the ISFL. An annex that outlines definitions for indicators in the Logframe is included at the end to provide further clarity on what the ISFL intends to monitor and report on.

1.3 Scope of the MEL Framework

The MEL Framework was developed to encompass all key building blocks required for the effective monitoring and evaluation of the ISFL's approach and progress until December 2030. The monitoring function refers to the continuous process of performance reporting and includes the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of program delivery as well as long-term impacts. The evaluation function activates during set intervals and assesses the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of ISFL achievements. In doing so, the evaluations also assess governance and management systems, including the monitoring function itself.

The two central building blocks upon which the ISFL MEL Framework rests are the Theory of Change and Logframe, which together provide a strategic overview of the ISFL and support decision-making by illustrating the main results to be achieved by the initiative at various levels, and their associated performance indicators. They provide a framework to focus both the monitoring and evaluation efforts of the ISFL.

This initiative-level MEL Framework is not meant to replace country-specific monitoring and evaluation efforts that assess the performance of grant implementation and, ultimately, the generation of emission reduction results in each program. Each program has its own set of country-specific results that it monitors, as agreed to by the recipient country and the World Bank, to allow for proper adaptive management and lesson learning. The initiative-level MEL Framework builds on the

monitoring and evaluation functions of the individual ISFL programs and lays out a pathway to aggregate results from them so that impacts can be reported for the initiative as a whole.

2. ISFL Theory of Change and Logframe

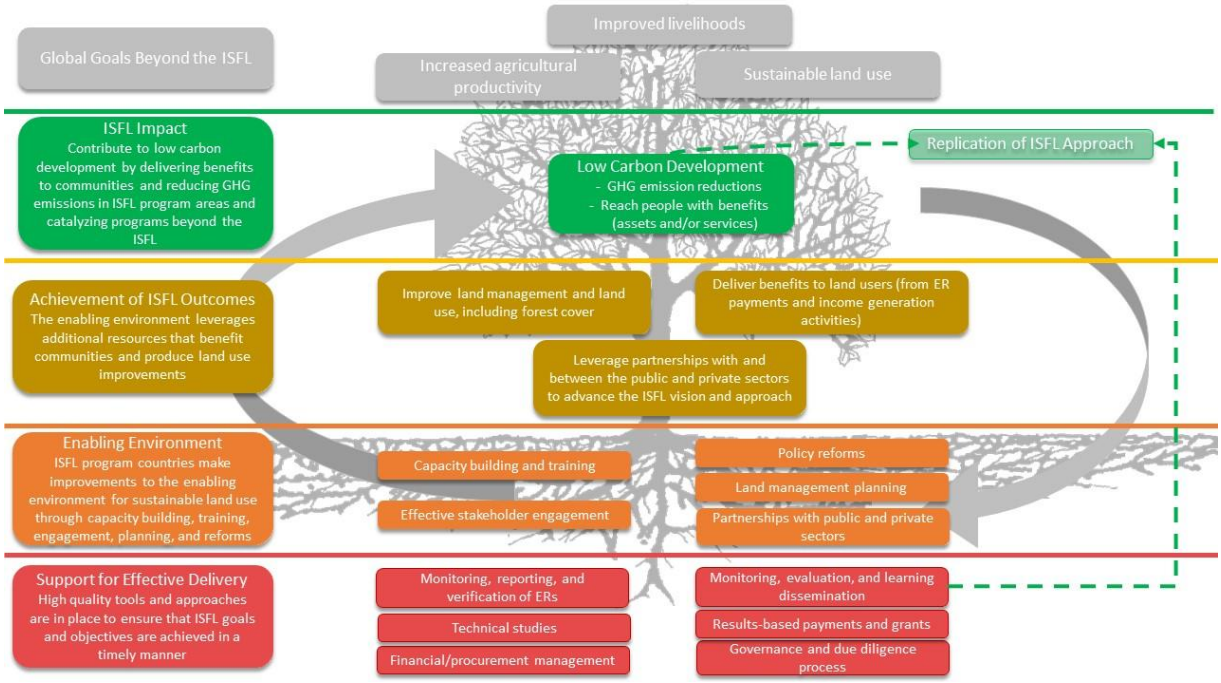
2.1 ISFL Theory of Change

In order to achieve the overall objectives of the ISFL, specific interventions are required. The logic of these interventions and how they lead to the achievement of broader objectives is graphically represented in the ISFL Theory of Change. The interventions are directly derived from the four ISFL design elements (presented in Figure 1), and their multi-level objectives are further broken down into different operational and strategic elements in order to allow for monitoring and evaluation. The following graphical representation breaks down the initiative's underlying results chain and demonstrates how the ISFL provides support and delivers impact.

The Theory of Change diagram shows how the elements that support the effective delivery of the ISFL and its programs are the foundation for the successful implementation of outputs. The programs are expected to deliver shorter term results that together create the underlying enabling environment that is necessary to lead to higher outcomes, which ultimately contribute to the ISFL mission of advancing low-carbon development. Many of the interventions influence other elements. In particular, monitoring and evaluating the ISFL and sharing lessons learned from its programs will potentially influence other programs or countries to adopt successful interventions for reducing GHG emissions or to avoid challenging and unproductive interventions.

Beyond the direct reach of its programs, the ISFL aims to contribute to broad global goals related to improved livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, and more sustainable land use, including the Paris Agreement and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (specifically, Goal 2 – End Hunger… and Promote Sustainable Agriculture, 13 – Climate Action, and 15 – Life on Land)

Figure 2.1: ISFL Theory of Change



2.2 ISFL Logframe

Approach

The ISFL Logframe is derived from the Theory of Change and its purpose is to serve as a reference for operational planning, monitoring initiative-level progress, and evaluating the initiative's overall performance and impacts. The Logframe outlines how the inputs interact logically, thus producing outputs, outcomes, and finally impacts. For each tier, the Logframe contains specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) indicators. Each indicator is associated with targets to be achieved between 2014 and 2031[2], where possible. Not everything that can be measured is targeted and only those aspects that provide relevant information for measuring performance and steering the ISFL are proposed as targets. The Logframe focuses primarily on indicators that can be directly attributable to the ISFL to ensure that monitoring and reporting is robust and accurate.

As with all Logframes, it is not a static blueprint for implementation, but rather a flexible tool that can be adjusted as progress is made and lessons are learned. The Logframe acts as a living tool that helps to set strategic priorities and to select interventions that keep the ISFL's main objectives in focus. This is especially crucial for a fund that is dependent on contributions from various development partners — the ISFL Logframe helps the fund bring the partners together around a set of commonly agreed upon expected results and provides guidance on strategic decisions.

Components

With its initial level of funding, the ISFL intends to create a portfolio of five jurisdictional programs in Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Zambia. Each of these programs is expected to be quite diverse in nature, given their geographical spread and the varying contexts of each jurisdiction. Each program will prepare a design document, known as a Project Appraisal Document (PAD), which will contain a Results Framework of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of program results.[3] Therefore, the Results Framework of each program will be the primary source of information to learn about each program's progress and impacts. The ISFL Logframe complements the Results Frameworks of individual ISFL programs, while enabling the monitoring of each program's end goals (impacts) and intermediate goals (outcomes). In addition, the Logframe provides a way for the ISFL to report on aggregated results by encouraging individual programs to populate their Results Frameworks with indicators from the ISFL Logframe, whenever possible.

Wherever possible, indicators are gender differentiated, meaning that data is disaggregated for men and women. By differentiating reporting outcomes according to gender, ISFL countries will be especially mindful of the need to ensure gender equity and to continually assess how program activities affect different populations.

Target values are based on the best estimates of the ISFL at the time the Logframe is published. They will be updated with information from each ISFL program's Results Framework once they are finalized in the program's Project Appraisal Document, and as future programs are added to the ISFL portfolio. The current targets included in the ISFL Logframe project results for the five ISFL programs until the close of the fund.

[2] All target years refer to the end of a World Bank Group fiscal year (June 30). For example, Target 1 (2021) refers to June 30, 2021. These years correspond with the official start and closing dates for the ISFL. The fiscal year begins every July 1.
[3] World Bank policies do not require the development of Theory of Change diagrams in Project Appraisal Documents; the Results Frameworks are the main accountability tool for M&E.

The ISFL Fund Management Team (FMT) is responsible for maintaining the Logframe and will consider re-baselining targets given the following inputs:

- New or adjusted ISFL program Results Frameworks (typically following the development of a Project Appraisal Document, the midterm review of the program, or program restructuring, if applicable)
- ISFL evaluations
- Extraordinary events occurring in ISFL program areas that significantly alter Logframe targets

The last column in the ISFL Logframe identifies the assumptions that underpin the logic of the ISFL's interventions. This is crucial, as such assumptions should also be monitored as ISFL programs progress, so that strategies and interventions can adapt accordingly if these assumptions change.

Additional information on each tier of the ISFL Logframe is detailed in the following section.

Tier 1 (impact level): Contribute to low-carbon development by delivering benefits to communities and reducing GHG emissions in ISFL program areas, and catalyzing programs beyond the ISFL.

Impact is measured by three indicators that will be reported by the ISFL programs and evaluations and aggregated by the ISFL FMT. These three indicators are **mandatory indicators**, i.e., all ISFL programs need to make every effort to include these in their respective Result Frameworks as long as they are relevant to their specific programs, or they must be included in ISFL evaluations.

> Impact 1. Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL programs (% women)
>
> Impact 2. GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas
>
> Impact 3. Number of non-ISFL programs that replicate or incorporate ISFL approaches in their program design

Tier 2 (outcome/output level): (1) Improve land management and land use, including forest cover, (2) Deliver benefits to land users, and (3) Leverage partnerships with and between the public and private sectors to advance the ISFL vision and approach.

Each outcome is measured by two to five outcome indicators (There are 11 total outcome indicators). These outcome indicators are **mandatory**, i.e., all ISFL programs need to make every effort to include these in their respective Result Frameworks as long as they are relevant to their specific programs)[4], or they must be included in ISFL evaluations.

Each outcome indicator is supported by underlying output indicators (There are 23 total output indicators). These output indicators are **optional (i.e., not mandatory)**. ISFL task teams are strongly encouraged to include these output indicators in their respective Results Frameworks to allow the initiative to maximally aggregate results. However, given the wide variance in each program's design, it is understood that the adoption rate of these output indicators will be lower than that of the impact or outcome indicators.

To evaluate outputs, the ISFL FMT will closely monitor individual programs' Results Frameworks for notable progress and highlight examples of success or failure. This includes aggregating results at the output level for indicators included in the ISFL Logframe and for those of interest that are not

[4] The Results Framework for the ISFL program in Ethiopia was finalized before the ISFL Logframe was finalized. Therefore, the ISFL program in Ethiopia may not, at an initial stage, report on all mandatory indicators of the ISFL Logframe.

included in the ISFL Logframe. The ISFL FMT will report on those indicators that are the most representative and most commonly used among the programs.

Tier 3 (input level): High quality tools and approaches are in place to ensure that ISFL goals and objectives are achieved in a timely manner.

Tier 3 indicators are reported on by the ISFL FMT and not by ISFL programs (There are 17 total input indicators).

Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program design and preparation

The ISFL Logframe also includes cross-cutting outputs that focus on progress in program design and preparation. For ISFL programs, this work is especially important for maximizing the likelihood that a program delivers emission reductions. These outputs are cross-cutting because they are relevant for all outcomes. They will be reported on by the ISFL programs but will not be included in their respective Results Frameworks.

ISFL Logframe Indicators

Global goals beyond the ISFL:
The ISFL aims to contribute to broad global goals related to improved livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, and sustainable land use, including those outlined through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2, 13, 15) and the Paris Agreement.

A note on baselines and targets:
All targets are cumulative. The current targets included in the ISFL Logframe project results for the ISFL's portfolio of five grant programs. Information that details which countries are reporting on which specific indicators can be found in the Annex in the "Supplemental information" box for each indicator. An explanation of any updates made to the MEL Framework will be included in each relevant ISFL Annual Report.

All output and Tier 3 indicators will be adopted, only if relevant. This means that targets may be developed for those indicators, if they are relevant to the ISFL program and are included in the program's Results Framework.

Intermediate targets for Colombia and Mexico have been estimated by the FMT for the purposes of populating the Logframe. Intermediate indicators were not set by the task teams when the PADs for these countries were written.

A note on certain denotations:
Contributors to BioCF*plus* include other co-financiers to ISFL programs, such as the International Development Association (IDA) and/or the program country's government. If co-financing arrangements are in place, targets and results will be discounted in accordance with the co-financing split to better reflect the results attributable to the ISFL.

An 'ISFL program document' can include Results Frameworks, annual monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports, Implementation, Status, and Results reports (ISRs), verification reports, International Finance Corporation (IFC) M&E reports, etc.

'ISFL programs' can refer to the recipient government (or consultants hired on their behalf) and/or World Bank Group task teams (including teams led by the IFC).

Table 2.1: End dates for jurisdictional programs

Country	Program Name	End Date (FY)
Colombia	Orinoquia Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program	2025[5]
Ethiopia	Oromia National Regional State Forested Landscape Program	2023[6]
Indonesia	Sustainable Landscape Program in Jambi	2026
Mexico	Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes	2025[7]
Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program	2024[8]

[5] Initially, the Colombia grant program was set to end in 2022. In FY22, the grant program was extended to end in 2023. In FY24, the grant program was extended and came to an end in 2024.

[6] Initially, the Ethiopia grant program was set to end in 2022. In FY22, the grant programs was extended to end in 2023.

[7] Initially, the Mexico grant program was set to end in 2023. In FY23, the grant program was extended to end in 2024. In FY24, the grant program was extended and will now end in 2025.

[8] Initially, the Zambia grant program was set to end in 2022. In FY22, the grant program was extended and came to an end in 2024.

Table 2.2: ISFL Logframe

Tier 1 (Impact): Contribute to low-carbon development by delivering benefits to communities and reducing GHG emissions in ISFL program areas, and catalyzing programs beyond the ISFL.										
Impact Indicator	Unit of Measures	Baseline FY14	Target			End of Program Target (FY31)	Freq.	Data Source	Resp. for Data Collection	Primary Funding Source
			FY19	FY21	FY26					
T1.1a Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL grant programs (% women)[9]	Persons	0	13,683 (Average 22%)	100,824 (Average 28%)	126,261 (Average 29%)	126,261 (Average 29%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*
T1.1b Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL Emission Reductions programs (% women)	Persons	[Indicator targets developed in FY23]				800,000	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3
T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas	$MtCO_2e$	[Indicator targets developed in FY23]			52,707,646	126,886,013	Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3
T1.3 Non-ISFL programs replicate or incorporate ISFL approaches in their program design	Replication or incorporation	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	ISFL evaluations	ISFL evaluations	Third party evaluator	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3

[9] Bolded indicators are mandatory for all ISFL programs and/or the initiative to report on, if relevant.

Tier 2: Outcome											
Indicator	Unit of Measures	Baseline FY14	Target			End of Program Target (FY31)	Freq.	Data Source	Resp. for Data Collection	Primary Funding Source	Assumptions
			FY19	FY21	FY26						
Outcome 1: Improve land management and land use, including forest cover											
T2.O1.1 Area of forest remaining forest in ISFL program areas	Ha	Indicator will be reported for each reporting period. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3	- The private sector is willing to invest in the program area - Relevant strategies and policies adequately support, or at least do not contradict, the program's objectives and are adequately governed and funded. This includes relevant sectoral policies, as well as other sector strategies and policies that may impact forests and land use (i.e., agriculture, energy, mining, transportation, etc.) - ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - External disruptive factors (such as macroeconomic, political, environmental, and anthropogenic factors) are minimal - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
T2.O1.2a Area of conversions from forest to other land uses in ISFL program areas	Ha	Indicator will be reported for each reporting period. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3	
T2.O1.2b Area of other land uses converted to forest in ISFL program areas	Ha	Indicator will be reported for each reporting period. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3	
T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest remaining forest as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	$MtCO_2e$	Indicator will be reported for each reporting period. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFT3	
T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas	Ha	0	5,047	24,758	162,712	162,712	Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O1.5 Land users who have adopted sustainable land management practices (% women) as a result of ISFL support, including in the following sectors, where relevant: forestry, agriculture, other	Persons	0	14,081 (Average 14%)	56,839 (Average 23%)	63,663 (Average 30%)	63,663(Average 30%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1											
T2.O1.a Total land area brought under sustainable management plans as a result of ISFL support,	Ha	0	38,977	1,890,359	19,714,292	19,714,292	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*	- The private sector is willing to invest in the program area - Relevant strategies and policies adequately support, or at least do

Tier 2: Outcome											
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**			**End of Program Target (FY31)**	**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**	**Assumptions**
			FY19	**FY21**	**FY26**						
including, where relevant: forest plans, biodiversity plans, land-use plans, other											not contradict, the program's objectives and are adequately governed and funded. This includes relevant sectoral policies, as well as other sector strategies and policies that may impact forests and land use (i.e., agriculture, energy, mining, transportation, etc.) - ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - External disruptive factors (such as macroeconomic, political, environmental, and anthropogenic factors) are minimal - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives.
T2.O1.b Total land area under sustainable landscape management practices as a result of ISFL support, including, where relevant: forestry, agriculture, other *(CRI, FAP)*	Ha	0	5,725	48,707	310,587	725,587	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O1.c Land users who have received training for improving land management (% women)	Persons	0	13,250 (Average 15%)	27,625 (Average 28%)	30,000 (Average 28%)	30,000 (Average 28%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*	
T2.O1.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity (% women)	Persons	0	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*	
T2.O1.e Reforms in forest and land-use policy, legislation, or other regulations as a result of ISFL support	Regulations	0	0	6	14	14	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O1.f Government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions (% women)	Persons	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*	
T2.O1.g Number of government institutions provided with capacity	Institutions	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*	

Tier 2: Outcome											
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**			**End of Program Target (FY31)**	**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**	**Assumptions**
			FY19	**FY21**	**FY26**						
building to improve land-use management											
Outcome 2: Deliver benefits to land users											
T2.O2.1 Number of communities or other organizations that have received benefits (assets and/or services) from emission reductions payments	**Communities/ organizations**	**[Indicator targets developed in 2023]**				**2,049**	**Annual**	**ISFL program documents**	**ISFL programs**	**BioCFT3**	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to ISFL support (% women)	**Persons**	**[Indicator targets developed in 2023]**				**425,000**	**Annual**	**ISFL program documents**	**ISFL programs**	**BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3**	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2											
T2.O2.a Number of approved benefit-sharing plans established for emission reductions payments	Plans	0	3	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
T2.O2.b Value of emission reductions purchases from ISFL programs	Million USD	[Indicator targets developed in FY23]			20	45	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFT3	

Tier 2: Outcome											
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**			**End of Program Target (FY31)**	**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**	**Assumptions**
			FY19	**FY21**	**FY26**						
Outcome 3: Leverage partnerships with and between the public and private sectors to advance the ISFL vision and approach											
T2.O3.1 Volume of for-profit private sector finance leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives	**Million USD**	**Targets will be set for Emission Reductions programs where teams and clients have the ability to report on this data. Targets will not be set for grant programs, but the indicator will be reported on each year.**			**6**	**31**	**Annual**	**Official ISFL documents**	**ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT**	**BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3**	- The private sector is willing to invest in the program area - Relevant strategies and policies adequately support, or at least do not contradict, the program's objectives and are adequately governed and funded. This includes relevant sectoral policies, as well as the impact that other sector strategies and policies may have on forests and land use (i.e., agriculture, energy, mining, etc.). - ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
T2.O3.2 Volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives	**Million USD**	**Targets will be set for Emission Reductions programs where teams and clients have the ability to report on this data. Targets will not be set for grant programs, but the indicator will be reported on each year.**			**0.5**	**40**	**Annual**	**Official ISFL documents**	**ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT**	**BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3**	
T2.O3.3 Number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices (% women)	**Persons**	**[Indicator targets developed in 2022]**			11,603	511,603	**Annual**	**ISFL program documents**	**ISFL programs**	**BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3**	
T2.O3.4 Evidence of businesses/private sector actors ensuring environmental and social benefits are created, sustainable, and scaled as a result of ISFL support	**Businesses/actors**	**Indicator will be reported on following each program evaluation. Targets will not be included for this indicator**					**ISFL evaluations**	**ISFL evaluations**	**Third-party evaluator**	**BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3**	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3											
T2.O3.a Number of partnerships established with for-profit private	Partnerships	0	3	5	29	29	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	- The private sector is willing to invest in the program area

Tier 2: Outcome											
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**			**End of Program Target (FY31)**	**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**	**Assumptions**
			FY19	**FY21**	**FY26**						
sector organizations due to ISFL support											- Relevant strategies and policies adequately support, or at least do not contradict, the program's objectives and are adequately governed and funded. This includes relevant sectoral policies, as well as other sector strategies and policies that may impact forests and land use (i.e., agriculture, energy, mining, etc.). - ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged - Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
T2.O3.b Number of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support	Partnerships	0	3	4	9	9	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O3.c Number of engagements established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support	Engagements	0	4	8	12	12	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O3.d Number of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support	Engagements	0	2	4	8	8	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	
T2.O3.e Number of coordination platforms supported	Platforms	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3	

Tier 3: High quality tools and approaches are in place to ensure that ISFL goals and objectives are achieved in a timely manner.											
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**						**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**
			FY17	**FY18**	**FY20**	**FY22**	**FY26**	**FY31**				
T3.1 Volume of grants committed under ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions	Million USD	0	18.25	39.5	71	71	83.7	83.7	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.2 Volume of grants disbursed to ISFL programs	Million USD	0	3.25	19.25	30.5	38.5	69.5	83.7	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.3 Value of emission reductions purchase agreements committed to ISFL programs	Million USD	[Indicator developed in FY23]					45	45	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFT3
T3.4 Number of emission reductions purchase agreements signed	Agreements	0	0	1	3	5	5	5	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFT3
T3.5 Number of ISFL target countries that are officially included in the ISFL pipeline	Countries	0	3	4	5	5	5	5	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.6 Number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation	Countries	0	1	3	5	5	5	5	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.7 Number of ISFL programs that develop a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Programs	0	1	1	3	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.8 Number of documents made public in order to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned	Documents	0	10	15	20	25	30	47	Annual	ISFL website/ ISFL evaluations	ISFL FMT/Third-party evaluator	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.9 Number of ISFL knowledge dissemination events carried out	Events	0	2	3	5	6	10	15	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.10 Percentage of participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events as 'overall satisfactory (useful)'	Participants	0	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3

Tier 3: High quality tools and approaches are in place to ensure that ISFL goals and objectives are achieved in a timely manner.												
Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**						**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**
			FY17	**FY18**	**FY20**	**FY22**	**FY26**	**FY31**				
T3.11 Percentage increase of unique and returning visitors to the ISFL website (http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org)	Visitors	0	0.5%	1%	3%	5%	10%	15%	Annual	ISFL website	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.12 An ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework is developed and updated, as necessary	Framework	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.13 Number of external evaluations/assessments carried out at initiative and program levels	Studies	0	0	0	3	4	6	8	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.14 ISFL ER Program Requirements (GHG accounting approach, etc.) finalized	Approach	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.15 An ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach is developed and updated, as necessary	Approach	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.16 An ISFL long-term financial plan is developed and updated annually	Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3
T3.17 An approach for managing pipeline risk is agreed and adjusted, as necessary	Approach	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/BioCFT3

Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program preparation and implementation												
Output Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**						**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**
			FY17	**FY18**	**FY20**	**FY22**	**FY26**	**FY31**				
Preparation Outputs												
CC.P.1 Number of funded technical studies completed	Studies	0	18	21	23	25	29	32	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*
CC.P.2 Number of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs following WB safeguard policies (% women)	Persons	0	N/A	N/A	[Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.]				Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*
CC.P.3 Number of countries that develop a grievance redress mechanism	Countries	0	0	3	3	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*
CC.P.4 Number of workshops held to prepare an ISFL program	Workshops	0	14	16	30	30	30	30	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*
CC.P.5 Number of Project Concept Notes approved for ISFL programs	Documents	0	3	3	9	9	9	9	Annual	ISFL project concept notes	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3
CC.P.6 Number of Project Appraisal Documents (project design documents) approved for ISFL programs	Documents	0	2	3	9	9	9	9	Annual	ISFL project appraisal documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3
Implementation/ERPD Outputs												
CC.I.1 Number of project manuals or other administrative documents completed	Documents	0	1	1	5	6	6	6	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3
CC.I.2 Number of Emission Reductions Program Documents completed	Documents	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3
CC.I.3 Number of approved Emission Reductions Program Documents (ERPDs) which directly reference national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and/or related sub-national plans, and which	Documents	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3

Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program preparation and implementation												
Output Indicator	**Unit of Measures**	**Baseline FY14**	**Target**						**Freq.**	**Data Source**	**Resp. for Data Collection**	**Primary Funding Source**
			FY17	**FY18**	**FY20**	**FY22**	**FY26**	**FY31**				
include targets that demonstrate biodiversity co-benefits												
CC.I.4 Number of program documents that explicitly mention biodiversity, i.e., grant Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs), and Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)	Documents	0	3	6	9	15	15	15	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*
CC.I.5 Number of programs that are designing or implementing biodiversity-friendly management strategies	Plans	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL FMT	BioCF*plus*/ BioCFT3

3. ISFL Monitoring Approach

3.1 Objective

Monitoring the progress of the ISFL is a continuous function that aims to provide early indications of progress or delays. Monitoring helps the ISFL and its programs track achievements through the regular collection of information to assist with timely decision making, ensure accountability, and provide the basis for evaluation and learning. This information will be useful for the management of the ISFL and to inform main stakeholders of progress, including ISFL Contributors.

3.2 Data Collection

The ISFL Monitoring Approach details how indicators in each ISFL program's Results Framework and those in the ISFL Logframe will be tracked and reported.

Reporting by ISFL task teams to the ISFL FMT

ISFL task teams[10] will be requested to report on monitoring and evaluation information related to ISFL programs as part of their supervisory responsibilities. Once every fiscal year, the ISFL FMT will ask task teams to provide information using a standardized template. A section of the template will request task teams to update the ISFL FMT on progress towards targets in the programs' Results Frameworks. This template will request task teams to provide both a quantitative analysis of each indicator's results as well as a qualitative narrative that contextualizes the numbers. Task teams will also be requested to provide progress updates on the eight indicators listed under "Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program design and preparation" in the ISFL Logframe and any other relevant indicators not captured in the program's Results Framework.

The ISFL FMT will also routinely review the implementation progress of ISFL programs using existing tools that the Bank employs for on-going investments. Specifically, the ISFL FMT will review every Implementation, Status, and Results report (ISR)[11] completed by each program's Task Team Leader (TTL).

Reporting by ISFL program countries to the ISFL FMT

Sections for country program narratives in the standardized monitoring and evaluation template sent to task teams every fiscal year will seek information on:

1. Main achievements and results in the past World Bank fiscal year;
2. Explanations of any changes to the basic program metadata, such as the expected first disbursement date, closing date, mid-term review dates, or co-financing amounts;
3. Changes in the socio-political environment that could affect program implementation;
4. Changes in any milestones in the country's climate land-use/REDD+ engagement status;
5. Any media exposure or event participation showcasing program accomplishments.

Supplemental data collation by the ISFL FMT

[10] World Bank staff working on an ISFL program that have a direct reporting relationship with the ISFL FMT.
[11] An ISR is typically filed every six to nine months and includes an assessment of the overall advancement of the program as well as updates on the progress of specific indicators in the program's Results Framework.

The ISFL FMT will assess progress on several indicators in the ISFL Logframe for which it is the primary reporting source, such as the Tier 3 indicators (which track administrative inputs).

3.3 Reporting Results

The main tool for reporting progress on indicators is the ISFL Annual Report, which is made public by the end of each fiscal year. The FMT will organize and assemble monitoring information from ISFL program countries and ISFL task teams and supplement it with data that it collects on its own. Information on indicators and relevant narratives will be compiled and detailed in the report.

4. ISFL Evaluation and Learning Approach

4.1 Objectives

The ISFL Monitoring Approach will be complemented by various evaluation and learning activities carried out by external parties to improve the performance of the initiative and to provide a basis for accountability to ISFL Contributors, stakeholders, and the general public. Specifically, evaluations will aim to improve the relevance of the program, enhance the achievement of results, optimize resource use, and address grievances. The approach to evaluations will be consistent with principles set forth in "The Sourcebook for Evaluating Global and Regional Partnership Programs: Indicative Principles and Standards" by the Independent Evaluation Group - World Bank and OECD, Development Assistance Committee (IEG-OECD DAC report).[12] Additionally, learning activities will ensure that the results stemming from the monitoring and evaluation work are captured as they arise, used to inform program implementation, and shared more broadly with ISFL stakeholders, the land-use and climate change community, and the public.

4.2 ISFL Evaluation Approach

Frequency

The ISFL will undertake three evaluations, which will be carried out by independent third parties in 2018, 2023, and 2028. The objective and scope of each evaluation will be tailored to the status of the initiative at the time of the evaluation and will be refined closer to the date of each evaluation. The timing of the first evaluation was determined to allow sufficient time for programs to begin implementation, so evaluators would be able to assess program-level progress, rather than solely aspects surrounding the establishment of the initiative. An evaluation of the ISFL was undertaken in 2018, covering all five programs with in-country visits to Zambia and Colombia.

Oversight

In line with the best practices presented in the IEG-OECD DAC report, the general oversight of evaluation activities should be separated from program management and carried out by the governing body of the initiative to maintain impartiality. Thus, in the case of the ISFL, an Evaluation Oversight Committee (EOC) will be set up and include a representative from the ISFL Contributors. The EOC will approve the terms of reference (TOR) or Request for Proposals (RFP) for the evaluation. Once an evaluation firm has been selected, following competitive procurement procedures, the

[12] This can be accessed at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGLOREGPARPROG/Resources/sourcebook.pdf

exact list of evaluation questions and detailed methodologies for the evaluation will be further refined, after finalizing the detailed work program for the external evaluator.

The selection process for the evaluation firm will follow the recommendations laid out in the IEG-OECD DAC report and be conducted competitively. A panel of relevant World Bank staff will be compiled, consisting of personnel who have technical expertise and prior experience working on M&E issues and evaluating global programs with thematic areas close to those of the ISFL. The profile of the review panel will be shared with Contributors for their information along with the TOR or RFP. The panel will rank qualified candidates based on relevant criteria, following applicable World Bank procurement rules.

ISFL Contributors will review preliminary drafts prepared by the evaluation firm, provide comments to their nominated representative on the EOC, and approve the final draft of the evaluation. The ISFL FMT will provide support to the Contributors by providing the draft TOR or RFP, carrying out the procurement process for the external evaluation firm according to World Bank policies, providing corrections to any factual errors in the findings and recommendations of the report, and disseminating the final report on the ISFL website.

4.3 Scope of the ISFL Evaluation Series

The **first** ISFL evaluation (which commenced in 2018) focused on the start-up phase of the initiative as a whole, assessing the appropriateness of the program design and reviewing governance and management arrangements. It analyzed the initial phase of the individual ISFL programs, including program design and early implementation, to capture emerging lessons. In addition, it assessed whether there was any uptake of lessons learned or replication of ISFL approaches by other programs or countries. The findings of this evaluation have been published on the ISFL donor portal.

The **second** evaluation (which commenced in 2023) is expected to appraise the progress of outputs from a wider portfolio base, since more ISFL programs will have begun implementation, as well as suggest ways to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the initiative. It will assess the replicability of the ISFL approach and determine whether lessons from its programs are being taken up by other programs or countries. It may also assess certain aspects of the initiative identified by the ISFL Contributors as needing more in-depth attention to improve its performance or topics that are beyond the scope of regular monitoring activities, such as assessing the extent of financial leverage.

The **third and final** (anticipated to commence in 2028) evaluation will examine outputs and outcomes (and possibly impacts), the replicability of the ISFL approach, the initiative's overall sustainability, and other strategic issues such as the potential continuation, expansion, or closing of the initiative.

In the second and third evaluations, a key component will be assessing the outcomes from the programs. This will be done using data generated by the programs' Results Frameworks. In addition, the evaluations will assess the quality of the monitoring and evaluation system's functionality and data collection process, as well as the management of the program through site visits and stakeholder interviews. This quality assessment may sample some data but it will not involve representative data collection efforts for each indicator in the ISFL Logframe. Each evaluation, however, will collect data on Impact 3 (replication of ISFL approaches).

Cost

Each evaluation will indicatively cost around $400,000. This estimate is based on the cost of similar evaluations for other programs, including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and the first ISFL evaluation.

4.4 ISFL Learning Agenda

The ISFL Learning Agenda will be a wide-ranging, ongoing activity managed by the ISFL FMT through its communications and knowledge management function. This agenda will complement the independent evaluations that occur every five years. The more narrowly focused, thematic review of certain topics will ensure that there is a continuous culture of learning within ISFL management to improve the effectiveness of the ISFL.

To design the Learning Agenda, the ISFL FMT has and will continue to incorporate best practices from other relevant programs, such as the Evaluation and Learning Initiative of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and tailor it to the specific needs and scope of the ISFL.

Thematic Learning Modules

The ISFL is developing and testing innovative approaches to foster low-carbon development in its program areas. The following thematic learning modules highlight approaches that are critically important for the success of the ISFL; the topics may be adjusted if new, critical learning opportunities arise from the ISFL programs. The purpose of the ISFL Learning Agenda is to capture lessons as they are generated by the initiative and/or its programs. Therefore, the timing of each thematic learning module's delivery is fluid and will reflect the progress made by ISFL programs. The following learning modules have been/are being undertaken, as agreed with Contributors at the 2023 Annual Meeting:

1. Analysis of best practices for benefit sharing

   Program countries are in the process of developing benefit sharing arrangements and Benefit Sharing Plans (BSPs), which specify how ERPA payments will be utilized to share benefits from ER programs with relevant stakeholders. The ISFL ER Program Requirements include sections related to benefit sharing, but further guidance was needed to support ER programs and relevant stakeholders in integrating best practices into their BSPs. An analysis was undertaken to synthesize best practices for benefit sharing, with a particular focus on benefit sharing at a large scale from programs focused on forests, land use, natural resources, and/or climate change. This work was completed at the end of 2019 and can be accessed under the Benefit Sharing Resources section of the ISFL website: https://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/knowledge-center.

2. The Sustainable Agricultural Banking Program (SABP)

   Agriculture is the second largest source of carbon emissions globally, making adoption of sustainable practices critical to fighting climate change. While farmers and agribusinesses are eager to adopt climate-smart practices, the ISFL has recognized that those in its program countries are often unable to secure loans from commercial banks to support these activities. To help address this, the ISFL and FCPF launched the SABP in 2021, bringing together banks from seven African countries for an intensive course on the use of value chain financing. The course demonstrated how, with appropriate structuring and implementation, value chain financing could allow financial institutions to provide funds to agricultural borrowers. Participants were guided through five weeks of hands-on training. The course materials are being made available through a self-

paced course hosted by the World Bank's Open Learning Campus and will be launched in summer 2023.

3. Toward a Holistic Approach to Sustainable Development: A Guide to Integrated Land-Use Initiatives

   A cornerstone of the ISFL's approach is integrated land use. This approach challenges practitioners to look beyond traditional sectoral development projects and engage with the complexity of entire landscapes to tackle multiple challenges, such as poverty, climate change, biodiversity loss, and deforestation. Reflecting the promise of this approach, the number of initiatives has grown substantially over the last decade or so, leading to a wide range of applications and a great deal of innovation. Consensus on best practices has been limited, though. To help fill these gaps and make lessons learned from the implementation of its integrated land-use pilots widely available, the ISFL published the *Guide to Integrated Land-Use Initiatives* in 2021 and launched through a webinar and dedicated section on the ISFL website. The material in the *Guide* is being reformatted into a self-paced course hosted by the World Bank's Open Learning Campus, to be launched in fall 2023.

   Guide to Integrated Land-Use Initiatives:
   https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/831591628501365387/toward-a-holistic-approach-to-sustainable-development-a-guide-to-integrated-land-use-initiatives

   Resource and case studies booklet:
   https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/240751628501624628/resource-and-case-studies-booklet

   Web page: https://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/integrated-land-use

   Webinar resources: https://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/node/691

4. Institutional Considerations in Transacting Carbon Assets from Nature-Based Solutions

   This technical "how to" guide will cover the fundamentals of agreeing emission reductions program contracts with buyers. Specifically, the guide will focus on both legal and institutional considerations aiming to build the capacity of host countries when interacting with buyers. This aims to partially address the current informational asymmetry between host countries and ER buyers. This work will draw heavily from the materials and experiences of the ISFL ERPA negotiation processes, building on the curriculum used by the ISFL the ERPA workshops held with program countries to prepare them for ERPA negotiations. Work on this module will begin in 2023, with a final product available in 2024.

5. Promoting Biodiversity in Integrated Land-Use and Emission Reductions Initiatives

   This technical study will explore biodiversity co-benefits in emission reductions and integrated land-use programs, drawing on lessons learned from the piloting of biodiversity monitoring systems in an ISFL jurisdiction. The study will discuss options for the measurement and monetization of biodiversity co-benefits, including through a review of existing standards for biodiversity "credits" and "contributions." The need for

this study reflects the growing demand for inclusion of biodiversity within carbon-focused projects, but the current lack of technical clarity on how this may best be undertaken. This module is expected to be published in 2026, after initial results from biodiversity piloting are available.

An additional thematic module may be developed opportunistically to assess lessons as they arise from the initiative or from any of the ISFL program countries. Alternatively, the scope of the listed themes above could be altered or replaced with a more suitable topic, depending on the context at that time.

Oversight

For some of the thematic learning modules, the ISFL FMT intends to oversee external consultants who will develop and implement the thematic learning modules and conduct analyses to capture lessons learned from the initiative's programs. The exact topics and timelines for each review will be agreed upon with ISFL Contributors. In order to facilitate consensus on the learning module topics, the ISFL FMT will present TORs to ISFL Contributors for consideration. Upon approval of a topic, timeline, and TOR, the ISFL FMT will select an external consultant to develop and execute the thematic learning module, according to World Bank procurement policies. The FMT will also review and approve drafts from the consultant. Contributors will be given opportunities to provide technical and strategic comments on drafts before they are finalized.

Cost

Each thematic learning module will likely cost between $80,000 and $100,000, and the ISFL FMT will conduct reviews between 2017 and 2026.

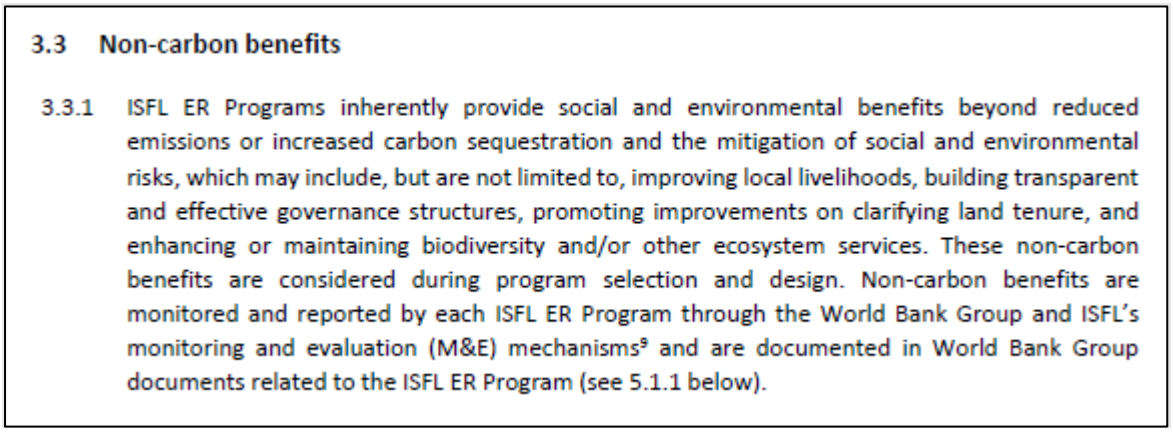
5. ISFL Emission Reductions Program Requirements

As outlined in the ISFL Emission Reductions (ER) Program Requirements document,[13] non-carbon benefits will be reported through the MEL Framework. A corresponding section on non-carbon benefits was added to the updated ISFL Program Document Template in 2019.

Monitoring and evaluation of the ISFL Emission Reductions Program will be undertaken through an Emission Reductions Monitoring Report (the template is currently under development). This is in line with the guidance in the ISFL ER Program Requirements:

[13] This can be accessed at: https://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/ISFL%20Documents

Figure 5.1 Section on non-carbon benefits in the ISFL Emission Reductions Program Requirements Document

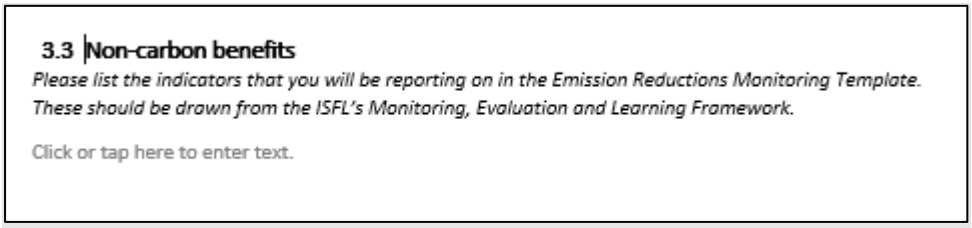


3.3 Non-carbon benefits

3.3.1 ISFL ER Programs inherently provide social and environmental benefits beyond reduced emissions or increased carbon sequestration and the mitigation of social and environmental risks, which may include, but are not limited to, improving local livelihoods, building transparent and effective governance structures, promoting improvements on clarifying land tenure, and enhancing or maintaining biodiversity and/or other ecosystem services. These non-carbon benefits are considered during program selection and design. Non-carbon benefits are monitored and reported by each ISFL ER Program through the World Bank Group and ISFL's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms[9] and are documented in World Bank Group documents related to the ISFL ER Program (see 5.1.1 below).

To ensure that program countries are prepared for what will be expected of them, the following section asking task teams to track indicators for non-carbon benefits was incorporated into the ISFL Program Document Template.

Figure 5.2: Addition to the ISFL Program Document Template



3.3 Non-carbon benefits

Please list the indicators that you will be reporting on in the Emission Reductions Monitoring Template. These should be drawn from the ISFL's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework.

Click or tap here to enter text.

The following mandatory indicators in Table 5.1 are also listed under the section for non-carbon benefits.

Table 5.1: Tier 1 and Tier 2 mandatory indicators: non-carbon benefits (to be included in non-carbon benefit annex)

Indicator
T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to ISFL support (% women)
T2.O3.1 Volume of for-profit private sector finance leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives
T2.O3.2 Volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives
T2.O3.3 Number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices (% women)

Indicators from Table 5.2 are optional and will be selected and listed in the relevant section of the ISFL Program Document by each country, if appropriate. Additional indicators may be developed at the discretion of the M&E Specialist.

Table 5.2: Tier 2 optional indicators: non-carbon benefits (to be included in non-carbon benefit annex)

Indicator
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1

T2.O1.a Total land area brought under sustainable management plans as a result of ISFL support, including, where relevant: forest plans, biodiversity plans, land-use plans, other
T2.O1.b Total land area under sustainable landscape management practices as a result of ISFL support, including, where relevant: forestry, agriculture, other *(CRI, FAP[14])*
T2.O1.c Land users who have received training for improving land management (% women)
T2.O1.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity (% women)
T2.O1.e Reforms in forest and land-use policy, legislation, or other regulations as a result of ISFL support
T2.O1.f Government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions
T2.O1.g Number of government institutions provided with capacity building to improve land-use management
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3
T2.O3.a Number of partnerships established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support
T2.O3.b Number of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support
T2.O3.c Number of engagements established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support
T2.O3.d Number of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support
T2.O3.e Number of coordination platforms supported
Any additional indicators
…

[14] *FAP* denotes that a particular indicator is adapted from the Forest Action Plan (FAP). *CRI* denotes that an indicator is adapted from the Corporate Results Indicators (CRI) list.

Those indicators that will be verified and included in the ER Monitoring Report and those in the BSP annex (not verified) **should not be included in the non-carbon benefits annex,** but can be found below in Table 5.3 for reference.

Table 5.3: Tier 1 and 2 mandatory indicators: ER delivery and BSP benefits/carbon benefits

Indicator	Verified/Not-verified (to be included in annexes)
T1.1b Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL Emission Reductions programs (% women)	**Not-verified – from BSP/ER Monitoring Reports**
T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas *(FAP)*	**Verified**
T2.O1.1 Area of forest remaining forest in ISFL program areas	**Verified**
T2.O1.2a Area of conversions from forest to other land uses in ISFL program areas	**Verified**
T2.O1.2b: Area of other land uses converted to forest in ISFL program areas	**Verified**
T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest remaining forest as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	**Verified**
T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas *(FAP)*	**Not-verified – from ISRs**
T2.O1.5 Land users who have adopted sustainable land management practices (% women) as a result of ISFL support, including in the following sectors, where relevant: **▪ Forestry** **▪ Agriculture** **▪ Other**	**Not-verified - from BSP**
T2.O2.1 Number of communities or other organizations that have received benefits (assets and/or services) from emission reduction payments	**Not-verified - from BSP**

6. Reporting Results

The ISFL intends to widely share lessons learned from its approach and programs in order to positively contribute to the global knowledge pool on land use and climate change. In order to increase the likelihood that other initiatives and countries take up these lessons, the ISFL will generated knowledge from its programs and communicate lessons to appropriate audiences through effective media.

Target audiences for knowledge management and communications efforts include:

- Forest/REDD+ countries
- Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), and Indigenous Peoples (IPs)
- Donor countries, including ISFL Contributor countries
- Government and multilateral organizations/programs (FAO, UNDP, UN-REDD, CIF, GCF, FCPF, etc.)
- International, national, and local media
- World Bank staff

The ISFL FMT uses a range of oral and written methods to reach stakeholders and target audiences. These include:

- Technical reports, including annual reports, evaluation reports, and learning reports
- Policy documents
- Events, both internal and external ones
- Videos, photos, and other multimedia
- Newsletters, emails, and listservs
- Websites
- Stories, blogs, and press releases produced for the World Bank Group websites
- International, national, and local media stories
- ISFL-specific and general World Bank Group social media messages/platforms

The ISFL FMT will regularly monitor communications and knowledge management activities in order to gauge their success. Where appropriate, the FMT will adapt its methods to ensure that these modes of communication continue to help the ISFL meet its objectives. Measurement mechanisms for internal and external outreach exist and are in line with best practices. The ISFL FMT will continue to use the results of both formal and informal research to measure target audience satisfaction with the quality and quantity of information provided.

Annex 1: Guidance for ISFL Indicators

Background

The purpose of this annex is to provide a common basis of understanding for each indicator in the ISFL Logframe. The definitions and guidance presented here are not intended to be prescriptive. Instead, ISFL program countries will use terminology and definitions that are consistent with their national laws and regulations, unless otherwise noted. For example, the term 'biodiversity' may be defined differently by various ISFL program countries. In allowing for this flexibility, the ISFL can report on its portfolio at an aggregate level, without limiting the ability for countries to report on program-specific indicators.

It is important to note that all indicator definitions must be consistent with the World Bank's safeguards policies[15], where relevant.

The ISFL FMT encourages ISFL program countries to explore existing sources for indicator definitions and methodologies, unless a specific approach is noted here. The following sources provide acceptable indicator definitions, though others may be explored:

- World Bank Corporate Results Indicators[16]
- World Bank Core Sector Indicators[17]

[15] This can be accessed at: http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework
[16] This can be accessed at: http://projects-beta.worldbank.org/en/results/overview
[17] This can be accessed at: http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTOPCS/Resources/380831-1177599583121/3719948-1248469457617/6332446-1412776252855/CoreSectorIndicators-Full.pdf

Tier 1 (Impact) Indicators

T1.1a Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL grant programs (% women)

Definition

Direct beneficiaries are people or groups who are reached with assets and/or services from an ISFL grant program (i.e., community members deriving monetary (assets) or non-monetary (services) benefits from an emission reductions payment, people that have received training for improving land management, people with improved access to fuel wood and cultural and spiritual services, etc.). The family members of beneficiaries are excluded.

Details

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Please note that the corresponding indicator in the Indonesia grant program Results Framework, *Community groups/villages reached with benefits, (assets and/or services) (Number)*, does not perfectly align with portfolio-level indicator T1.1a. To aggregate Indonesia's targets, the FMT has calculated the average size of target communities (38 people) and multiplied the target number of communities by this average. The Indonesia task team will report the number of individual beneficiaries to the ISFL FMT each year to be sure there is an accurate count in the results reported.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of direct program beneficiaries, programs will specify the proportion of direct program beneficiaries that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number and Percentage
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (grant), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant- no gender disaggregation reported), Zambia (grant)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014) and WBG Corporate Results Indicators

T1.1b Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL Emission Reduction programs (% women)

Definition

Direct beneficiaries are people or groups who are reached with assets and/or services from an ISFL Emission Reduction program (i.e., community members deriving monetary (assets) or non-monetary (services) benefits from an emission reductions payment, people that have received training for improving land management, people with improved access to fuel wood and cultural and spiritual services, etc.). The family members of beneficiaries are excluded.

Details

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of direct program beneficiaries, programs will specify the proportion of direct program beneficiaries that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number and Percentage
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program - no gender disaggregation reported), Zambia (Emission Reduction Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014) and WBG Corporate Results Indicators

T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas (FAP)

Definition

This indicator measures the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) emission reductions in the program area as a result of the ISFL program, relative to a baseline.

Details

Targets for this indicator will be developed as countries complete their ERPDs and will be reported on through the ER Monitoring Template.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	$MtCO_2e$
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (Emission Reductions Program), Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Indonesia (Emission Reductions Program), Mexico (Emission Reductions Program), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Forest Action Plan

T1.3 Non-ISFL programs replicate or incorporate ISFL approaches in their program design

Definition

This indicator measures the number of non-ISFL programs that replicate or incorporate lessons learned or unique ISFL approaches in their program design. ISFL approaches can include, but are not

limited to, approaches for private sector engagement, benefit sharing, carbon accounting, leveraging finance, etc.

Details

This indicator will be reported on through ISFL evaluations. Methods for measuring replication or incorporation will be developed as part of these evaluations.

It is anticipated that replication and/or incorporation will be achieved by the end of fiscal year 2021. However, this target will not be assessed until the second ISFL evaluation.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	Replication or incorporation
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	ISFL evaluations
Data source	ISFL evaluations
Requirement	Mandatory
Indicator origin	N/A

Tier 2 (Outcome) Indicators

Outcome 1: Improve land management and land use, including forest cover

T2.O1.1 Area of forest remaining forest in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the total hectares of forest area remaining forest in ISFL program areas. The definition for forest area will be in accordance with each ISFL program country's definition of forests.

Details

Indicator will be reported for each reporting period through ER Monitoring Reports and will be verified. Targets will not be included for this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O1.2a Area of conversions from forest to other land uses in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the number of hectares of conversions from forest to other land uses, as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas.

Details

Indicator will be reported for each reporting period through ER Monitoring Reports and will be verified. Targets will not be included for this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Forest Action Plan

T2.O1.2b Area of other land uses converted to forest in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the number of hectares of other land uses converted to forest, as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas.

Details

Indicator will be reported for each reporting period through ER Monitoring Reports and will be verified. Targets will not be included for this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Forest Action Plan

T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest remaining forest as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the reduction in the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) emitted from forest remaining forest, as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas.

Details

Indicator will be reported for each reporting period through ER Monitoring Reports and will be verified. Targets will not be included for this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	$MtCO_2e$
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Forest Action Plan

T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas (FAP)

Definition

This indicator measures the land area that has been reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas.

Details

Area reforested or afforested refers to the establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that was not previously classified as forest, or the re-establishment of

forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land previously classified as forest. This can also include, but is not limited to, assisted natural regeneration, natural regeneration, coppicing, or other locally appropriate methods. This indicator does not include areas which have been cleared during or in anticipation of the program.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (grant), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant)
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014) and WBG Forest Action Plan

T2.O1.5 Land users who have adopted sustainable land management practices (% women) as a result of ISFL support, including in the following sectors, where relevant:

- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Other

Definition

This indicator measures the number of land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of ISFL support.

Details

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of total land users who have adopted improved practices, programs will specify the proportion of land users that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

Adoption refers to a change in practice or a change in the use of a technology that was promoted or introduced by the program.

Sustainable landscape management practices can include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation/climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Fertility-boosting technologies
- Terracing
- Irrigation management technologies
- Rainwater harvesting
- Pastoralism and rangeland management
- Improved grazing management

- Integrated crop-livestock systems
- Natural forest management
- Plantations and re-/afforestation
- Catchment management

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (grant), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant - no gender disaggregation reported), Zambia (grant)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014) and WBG Corporate Results Indicators

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1

T2.O1.a Total land area brought under sustainable management plans as a result of ISFL support, including, where relevant:

- Forest plans
- Biodiversity plans
- Land-use plans
- Other

Definition

This indicator measures, in hectares, the land area that has been brought under sustainable management plans by operations supported by ISFL programs.

Details

This indicator includes plans that outline a set of actions and responsibilities for:

- Forest management
- Biodiversity management, including wildlife management, and plans for an ecosystem, area, or species
- Land-use plans that delineate protected areas and allocate land for socioeconomic activities such as agriculture, housing, industry, recreation, and commerce
- Other relevant management plans

Sustainable management plans are defined as plans that manage the use of natural resources to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions[18]. Plans must be site-specific because different areas will require different interventions.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

[18] Adapted from FAO.

Please note that, in the Indonesia Results Framework, the corresponding indicator for T2.O1.a, *Total land area brought under sustainable management plans (Hectare),* does not specify "as a result of ISFL support" and therefore has a baseline other than zero (baseline of 440,000 hectares). To account for this, the ISFL FMT has subtracted the baseline from Indonesia's targets for this indicator before aggregating in the Logframe. The ISFL FMT will also subtract the baseline from Indonesia's results when reporting on this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (grant), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant), Zambia (grant)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	Adapted, in part, from WBG Corporate Results Indicators and the FAO

T2.O1.b Total land area under sustainable landscape management practices as a result of ISFL support, including, where relevant: Forestry, Agriculture, Other (CRI, FAP)

Definition

This indicator measures the land area in which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced through operations supported by ISFL programs.

Details

Adoption refers to a change in practice or a change in the use of a technology that was promoted or introduced by the program.

Sustainable landscape management practices can include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation/climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Fertility-boosting technologies
- Terracing
- Irrigation management technologies
- Rainwater harvesting
- Pastoralism and rangeland management
- Improved grazing management
- Integrated crop-livestock systems
- Natural forest management
- Plantations and re-/afforestation
- Catchment management

Please note that, in the Indonesia Results Framework, the corresponding indicator for T2.O1.b, *Land area under sustainable land management and/or restoration practices (Hectare),* does not specify "as a result of ISFL support" and therefore has a baseline other than zero (baseline of 220,000 hectares). To account for this, the ISFL FMT has subtracted the baseline from Indonesia's targets for this indicator before aggregating in the Logframe. The ISFL FMT will also subtract the baseline from Indonesia's results when reporting on this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant), Zambia (grant, and Emission Reduction Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Corporate Results Indicators and WBG Forest Action Plan

T2.O1.c Land users who have received training for improving land management (% women)

Definition

This indicator measures the number of land users that have received capacity building training for improved land management as a result of an ISFL program.

Details

Training needs to be targeted to a specific audience. General media or public awareness campaigns are not included. When estimating the number of people trained, it is essential to avoid double counting if the same individuals have participated in a series of training events.

Trainings can be on any topic related to improving land management, including, but not limited to the following:

- General project/administrative management practices
- Biodiversity management
- Sustainable forest management
- Sustainable land-use certification schemes
- Conservation/climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Fertility-boosting technologies
- Terracing
- Irrigation management technologies

- Rainwater harvesting
- Pastoralism and rangeland management
- Improved grazing management
- Integrated crop-livestock systems
- Natural forest management
- Plantations and re-/afforestation
- Catchment management

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of total land users who have received training for improving land management, programs will specify the proportion of land users that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (grant), Mexico (grant - not included in Mexico Results Framework, to be reported to the ISFL separately)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	WBG Corporate Sector Indicators (2014)

T2.O1.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity (% women)

Definition

This indicator measures the number of land users that have received capacity building training for improved agricultural productivity as a result of an ISFL program.

Details

Training needs to be targeted to a specific audience. General media or public awareness campaigns are not included. When estimating the number of people trained, it is essential to avoid double counting if the same individuals have participated in a series of training events.

Trainings can be on any topic related to improving agricultural productivity, including, but not limited to training on the use of:

- Hybrid seeds
- Fertilizer
- Agrochemicals (pesticides/herbicides)

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of total land users who have received training for improving land management, programs will specify the proportion of the land users that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (grant)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	WBG Corporate Sector Indicators (2014)

T2.O1.e Reforms in forest and land-use policy, legislation, or other regulations as a result of ISFL support

Definition

This indicator measures the number of forest and land-use sector reforms an ISFL program has explicitly supported. This includes revised policies or legal and institutional reforms that have been adopted by the ISFL program country. It also includes well-defined, time-bound, and phased action plans that have been launched with the objective of achieving forest or land-use sector reforms. The processes must be formalized through official documents and should be inclusive and consultative.[19] Reforms must support ISFL objectives.

A program country may adopt these reforms by approving new legislation, issuing or implementing regulations or decrees, or removing obstructive, existing policies or regulations.

Details

If the program has launched an action plan to achieve reforms, it is expected to document the official endorsement and the consultative and inclusive nature of the process.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Regulations
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant – not included in Mexico Results Framework, to be reported to the ISFL separately)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional

[19] For an ongoing reform, it is essential that it be based on an official decision and it has a clear mandate to prepare for policy, legislative, or institutional changes. General ongoing policy dialogue with stakeholders should not be included.

Supplemental information	
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014)

T2.O1.f Government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions

Definition

This indicator measures the number of government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions through ISFL programs.

Details

A *government official* is a person employed by the government of an ISFL program country.

Technical training can include the provision of financial/technical support to government officials, support for government operations, or technical information. These trainings can cover any aspect of an ISFL program, including, but not limited to: aspects of an ER program; monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV); sustainable land management practices; and general project management practices.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Mexico (grant - not included in Mexico Results Framework, to be reported to the FMT separately)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O1.g Number of government institutions provided with capacity building to improve land use management

Definition

This indicator tracks capacity building efforts aimed at strengthening the ability of land administration institutions and other institutions to manage land use. The institutions that are targeted may also lie outside the land sector and they may include other public institutions, service delivery institutions, and law enforcement organizations located in rural landscapes.

Details

Government institutions refers to the number of national or sub-national institutions (e.g., land or environmental departments at the national, state, or provincial levels) that have received capacity building training as a result of an ISFL program.

Capacity building includes the provision of financial/technical support to government officials, support for government operations, investment in information management or in physical infrastructure, or the provision of technical information.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Institutions
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Mexico (grant - not included in Mexico Results Framework, to be reported to the FMT separately)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014)

Outcome 2: Deliver benefits to land users

T2.O2.1 Number of communities or other organizations that have received benefits (assets and/or services) from emission reductions payments

Definition

This indicator measures the extent to which communities or other organizations have received benefits as a result of ISFL emission reductions payments. This may cover both monetary (assets) and non-monetary (services) benefits. Non-monetary benefits can include, but are not limited to:

- Improved services
- Improved infrastructure
- Trainings and capacity building
- Increased agricultural productivity

Details

Communities are defined as groups of people living in the same place (e.g., an administrative district, village, chiefdom, etc.) or groups of people who come together to take collective action on a common issue.

Organizations are defined as legal entities that work in and with communities and conduct activities that are eligible for emission reductions payments.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Communities/Organizations
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014)

T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to the program's interventions (% women)

Definition

This indicator aims to capture the number of people involved in activities that generate income as a result of ISFL program interventions.

Details

This indicator measures the number of people who are self-employed or employees in enterprises of all sizes that have been established as a result of or that have received direct support from an ISFL program. This indicator also includes the number of people who have increased their income as a result of an ISFL program.

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of people involved in income generation activities, programs will specify the proportion of those people that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Mexico (grant - not included in Mexico Results Framework, to be reported to the FMT separately), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014)

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2

T2.O2.a Number of approved benefit-sharing plans established for emission reductions payments

Definition

This indicator tracks whether an ISFL program develops a transparent and fair benefit-sharing plan for emission reductions payments. The plan should be developed by the ISFL program country and endorsed by the program's main stakeholders, which can include: government entities at all levels; communities, especially those living inside the program area; marginalized communities, etc. BSPs are incorporated through signed ERPAs.

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Plans
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O2.b Value of emission reductions purchased from ISFL programs

Definition

This indicator measures the value of emission reductions purchased from ISFL program countries by the ISFL, based on the assumption that the ISFL's offered price is sufficiently attractive for these countries to exercise ER transactions with ISFL under the ISFL ERPA terms.

Details

Emission reductions purchases refers to payments made for verified emission reductions.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

Outcome 3: Leverage partnerships with and between the public and private sectors to advance the ISFL vision and approach

T2.O3.1 Volume of for-profit private sector finance leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives

Definition

This indicator reports the volume of for-profit private sector finance that the ISFL has leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives.

For-profit private sector organizations are defined as any non-governmental, for-profit organization ranging from small and medium sized enterprises, to national and multinational firms. The finance leveraged must be directly attributable to efforts supported by the ISFL.

Details

Targets will be set for Emission Reductions programs where teams and clients have the ability to report on this data. Targets will not be set for grant programs, but results from grant programs for this indicator will be reported on each year.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (grant and Emission Reductions Program), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant), Zambia (grant and Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.2 Volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives

Definition

This indicator reports the volume of not-for-profit finance from either the public or private sector that the ISFL has leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives.

Not-for-profit organizations are defined as public or non-governmental organizations or initiatives, ranging from publicly funded programs to civil society organizations or roundtables. The finance leveraged must be directly attributable to efforts supported by the ISFL.

Details

Targets will be set for Emission Reductions programs where teams and clients have the ability to report on this data. Targets will not be set for grant programs, but results from grant programs for this indicator will be reported on each year.

Reported results will be disaggregated by not-for-profit public (government or multilateral) and not-for-profit private (non-governmental organization) finance.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (grant and Emission Reductions Program), Indonesia (grant), Mexico (grant), Zambia (grant and Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual

Supplemental information	
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.3 Number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices (% women)

Definition

This indicator measures the number of people adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of established ISFL engagements with for-profit private sector organizations.

Details

Adoption refers to a change in practice or a change in the use of a technology that was promoted or introduced by the program.

Sustainable landscape management practices can include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation/climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Fertility-boosting technologies
- Terracing
- Irrigation management technologies
- Rainwater harvesting
- Pastoralism and rangeland management
- Improved grazing management
- Integrated crop-livestock systems
- Natural forest management
- Plantations and re-/afforestation
- Catchment management

Supplemental Value: Female beneficiaries (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of direct program beneficiaries, programs will specify the proportion of direct program beneficiaries that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage. Targets have not been set for gender disaggregation, but female beneficiaries will be reported on annually.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia (grant), Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Corporate Results Indicators

T2.O3.4 Evidence of businesses/private sector actors ensuring environmental and social benefits are created, sustainable, and scaled as a result of ISFL support

Definition

This indicator evaluates evidence of businesses or other private sector actors that, due to ISFL support, adopt practices that ensure environmental and social benefits and work to create, sustain, and scale these benefits.

Details

This indicator will be reported on through ISFL evaluations. Methods for measuring adoption of practices that ensure environmental and social benefits will be developed as part of these evaluations.

This target will not be assessed until the second ISFL evaluation.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	Qualitative
Quantity	N/A
Reporting frequency	ISFL evaluations
Data source	ISFL evaluations
Requirement	Mandatory
Indicator origin	N/A

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3

T2.O3.a Number of partnerships established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support

Definition

This indicator measures the number of formal relationships that the ISFL and/or ISFL-related actors have with for-profit private sector organizations.

For-profit private sector organizations are defined as any non-governmental for-profit organization, ranging from small and medium sized enterprises to national and multinational firms.

Details

Evidence of a formal relationship includes legal agreements, memorandums of understanding, or similar documents establishing ISFL support. Subsequent engagements with the same organization that are based upon the same agreement, memorandum of understanding, or similar documents will not be counted twice.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Please note that, in the Indonesia Results Framework, the corresponding indicator for T2.O3.a, *Community partnerships established with the private sector (Number),* does not specify "as a result of ISFL support" and therefore has a baseline other than zero (baseline of 2). To account for this, the ISFL FMT has subtracted the baseline from Indonesia's targets for this indicator before aggregating in

the Logframe. The ISFL FMT will also subtract the baseline from Indonesia's results when reporting on this indicator.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Partnerships
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.b Number of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support

Definition

This indicator measures the number of formal relationships that are formed with ISFL-related actors and not-for-profit public or private sector organizations/initiatives.

Not-for-profit organizations are defined as public or non-governmental organizations or initiatives, ranging from publicly funded programs to civil society organizations and roundtables.

Details

Evidence of a formal relationship could include co-financing arrangements, legal agreements, memorandums of understanding, or similar documents that demonstrate ISFL support. Engagements with the same organization based upon the same co-financing arrangement, legal agreement, memorandum of understanding, or similar document will not be counted twice.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Partnerships
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.c Number of engagements established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support

Definition

This indicator measures the number of for-profit private sector organizations with which the ISFL program or ISFL-related actors have a publicly stated relationship, but not necessarily a partnership

(engagements may evolve to become formal partnerships, in which case, this evolution would be noted for both indicators).

For-profit private sector organizations are defined as any non-governmental for-profit organization, ranging from small and medium sized enterprises to national and multinational firms.

Details

An *engagement* is defined as a relationship that is publicly stated, i.e., cited in an official ISFL document. Examples of engagements include formal meetings or workshops hosted jointly or with support from the ISFL, joint initiatives towards mutual objectives, collaboration when developing standards or procedures, etc. Engagements do not include partnerships.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Engagements
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.d Number of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support

Definition

This indicator measures the number of not-for-profit organizations with which the ISFL program has a publicly stated relationship, but not necessarily a partnership (engagements may evolve to become formal partnerships, in which case, this evolution would be noted for both indicators).

Not-for-profit organizations are defined as public or non-governmental organizations or initiatives, ranging from publicly funded programs to civil society organizations and roundtables.

Details

An *engagement* is defined as a relationship that is publicly stated, i.e., cited in an official ISFL document (e.g., the ISFL Annual Report). Examples of engagements include formal meetings, joint initiatives towards mutual objectives, collaboration when developing standards or procedures, etc. Engagements do not include partnerships.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Engagements
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents

Supplemental information	
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T2.O3.e Number of coordination platforms supported

Definition

This indicator measures the number of coordinating groups consisting of people and/or organizations in an ISFL jurisdiction that receive funding and/or formal support from and contribute to the objectives of an ISFL program.

Details

Coordinating groups can include, but are not limited to, groups of people and/or organizations that direct, provide input to, or monitor the ISFL program within the program area. This can include, for example, a roundtable of stakeholders, a REDD+ steering committee, etc. These groups may have existed before the ISFL program was prepared -- for example, they may include institutions created through the efforts of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD), and Indigenous Peoples (IP) and civil society organization (CSO) networks.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Platforms
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

Tier 3: High quality tools and approaches are in place to ensure that ISFL goals and objectives are achieved in a timely manner.

T3.1 Volume of grants committed under ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions

Definition

This indicator tracks the volume of grant funding committed under the ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions.

Details

The source of grant funding is BioCF*plus* and BioCFT3.

A *committed grant* refers to a grant that has been signed by both the World Bank and the ISFL program country.

Enabling environment refers to a set of interrelated conditions that include legal, organizational, fiscal, informational, political, and cultural factors that impact the capacity of stakeholders to engage in development processes that are sustainable and effective.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.2 Volume of grants disbursed to ISFL programs

Definition

This indicator tracks the volume of grant funding disbursed to ISFL programs through BioCF*plus* and BioCFT3 by the ISFL.

Details

Targets for this indicator are based on the best estimates of disbursement schedules for ISFL program countries. It is anticipated that BioCF*plus* grant disbursements in Ethiopia and Zambia will conclude by 2023, in Colombia and Mexico by 2025, and in Indonesia by 2026. Additional grants were provided to the Zambia Emissions Reduction Program through BioCFT3.
The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.3 Value of emission reductions purchase agreements committed to ISFL programs

Definition

This indicator tracks the value in USD of Emission Reductions Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) committed to ISFL programs.

Details

The *ERPA* is a legal document in which the Seller (i.e., the ISFL program country) and the Buyer (i.e., the ISFL) agree on the commercial terms of the sale and payment for emission reductions to be

generated and verified under the ISFL ER Program Requirements. A *committed ERPA* refers to an ERPA that has been signed by both the World Bank and the ISFL program country.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia (Emission Reductions Program), Zambia (Emission Reductions Program)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.4 Number of Emission Reductions Purchase Agreements signed

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of ERPAs signed with ISFL program countries.

Details

The *ERPA* is a legal document in which the Seller (i.e., the ISFL program country) and the Buyer (i.e., the ISFL) agree on the commercial terms of the sale and payment for emission reductions to be generated and verified under the ISFL ER Program Requirements. A *committed ERPA* refers to an ERPA that has been signed by both the World Bank and the ISFL program country.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Agreements
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.5 Number of ISFL target countries that are officially included in the ISFL pipeline

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of target countries that are officially included in the ISFL pipeline, which means that they have been identified by the ISFL FMT and approved by ISFL Contributors.

Details

The ISFL maintains a process for approving target countries. Potential ISFL target countries are first identified through a landscape analysis and then approved by ISFL Contributors before they are

officially included in the ISFL pipeline. Target countries are generally included in the ISFL pipeline at the stage at which a concept document has been developed.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Countries
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.6 Number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation.

Details

A *program under implementation* refers to an ISFL program country that has signed legal funding agreements with the ISFL (e.g., grants or ERPAs).

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Countries
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.7 Number of ISFL programs that develop a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of ISFL programs that develop both a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), or another framework document as required under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Details

If a program country develops a SESA but not an ESMF, or vice versa, that program will not count toward this indicator. Both documents, or another relevant framework document as required under the ESF, need to be developed.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Programs
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.8 Number of documents completed in order to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of knowledge sharing documents produced by the ISFL in order to share its approaches and lessons learned with ISFL stakeholders and/or the general public. The uptake and usefulness of these documents will be measured through ISFL evaluations.

Details

Examples of these documents include ISFL Annual Reports, evaluation and learning outputs, workshop and meeting summaries posted on the ISFL website, notes describing the ISFL approach, and documents related to the ISFL ER Program Requirements.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Documents
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.9 Number of ISFL knowledge dissemination events carried out

Definition

This indicator measures the number of knowledge dissemination events carried out to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned with stakeholders and/or the general public. Examples of these events include briefings for stakeholders, workshops, and knowledge sharing events centered around specific topics.

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Events
Quantity	Number

Supplemental information	
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.10 Percentage of participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events as 'overall satisfactory (useful)'

Definition

This indicator measures the percentage of participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events (which aim to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned) as 'overall satisfactory (useful)' through a survey taken during or after an event.

Details

The knowledge dissemination events can be for a public audience or for a select group of stakeholders. Examples of these events include briefings for stakeholders, workshops, and knowledge sharing events centered around specific topics.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Participants
Quantity	Percentage
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.11 Percentage increase of unique and returning visitors to the ISFL website (http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org)

Definition

This indicator tracks the percentage increase of unique and returning visitors to the ISFL website (http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org).

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Visitors
Quantity	Percentage
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional

Supplemental information	
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.12 An ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework is developed and updated, as necessary

Definition

This indicator assesses whether the ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework is developed and updated, as necessary, throughout the lifetime of the ISFL.

Details

The Framework has been endorsed by ISFL Contributors.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Framework
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.13 Number of external evaluations/assessments carried out at initiative and program levels

Definition

This indicator measures the number of external evaluations and/or assessments (e.g., learning modules and studies assessing the ISFL program) completed at the initiative and program levels.

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Studies
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.14 ISFL ER Program Requirements (GHG accounting approach, etc.) finalized

Definition

This indicator tracks whether the ISFL ER Program Requirements for carbon accounting have been developed and finalized through ISFL governance arrangements.

Details

The requirements have been approved by ISFL Contributors.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Requirements
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.15 An ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach is developed and updated, as necessary

Definition

This indicator tracks whether an ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach has been developed and updated, as necessary, throughout the lifetime of the ISFL and endorsed by ISFL Contributors.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Approach
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.16 An ISFL long-term financial plan is developed and updated annually

Definition

This indicator tracks whether a long-term financial plan for resource use for each source of ISFL funding has been developed and updated annually throughout the lifetime of the ISFL.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Plan
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

T3.17 An approach for managing pipeline risk is agreed and adjusted, as necessary

Definition

This indicator tracks whether an approach for managing pipeline risk, including under-delivery from ISFL programs, has been agreed upon and endorsed by ISFL Contributors and has been adjusted through ISFL governance procedures, as necessary.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Approach
Quantity	Yes/No
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	N/A

Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program preparation and implementation

Preparation Outputs

CC.P.1 Number of funded technical studies completed

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of technical studies related to ISFL program design that are funded by the BioCF*plus*.

Details

Examples of technical studies include analyses of the drivers of land-use change, institutional arrangements, funding needs, etc., in an ISFL program area.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Studies
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.P.2 Number of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs following WB safeguard policies (% women)

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs through a participatory process, following World Bank safeguards policies.

Details

Consultation is a process through which subjects or topics of interest are discussed within or across constituency groups. Different ISFL programs may use different mechanisms to engage communities in program implementation, although all programs will follow World Bank safeguards policies. Consultations may be conducted in the form of open meetings, which may specify minimum levels of representation by specific groups considered vulnerable. This indicator will adopt the ISFL program's definition of community consultation activities and enumerate how many men and women participate in a range of consultation activities over a certain timeframe.

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental Value: Female stakeholders (percentage). Based on the assessment and definition of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs, programs will specify the proportion of the people consulted that is female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.P.3 Number of countries that develop a grievance redress mechanism

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of countries that develop a grievance redress mechanism to ensure that complaints related to ISFL program implementation are promptly reviewed and addressed by the responsible units within the World Bank.

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Countries
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.P.4 Number of workshops held to prepare an ISFL program

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of workshops held with relevant government agencies or officials to prepare an ISFL program.

Details

This indicator does not include stakeholder workshops.

Workshops can cover any aspect of an ISFL program, including, but not limited to: the ISFL approach; potential interventions to be supported by a grant or ERPA; the Emission Reductions Program; monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV); sustainable land management practices; general project management practices; etc.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Workshops
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.P.5 Number of Project Concept Notes completed for ISFL programs

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of Project Concept Notes (PCNs) completed and approved through WBG processes for ISFL programs.

Details

A *PCN* is an early program concept/design document. This indicator will be measured and verified through internal WBG processes (e.g., PCN review meetings).

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Documents
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL PCNs
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.P.6 Number of Project Appraisal Documents (project design documents) completed for ISFL programs

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) completed and approved through WBG processes for ISFL programs.

Details

A *PAD* is a program design document. This indicator will be measured and verified through internal WBG processes (e.g., PAD decision meetings). Completed PADs are public documents that are made available on the WBG website.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Documents
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL PADs
Indicator origin	N/A

Implementation Outputs

CC.I.1 Number of project manuals or other administrative documents completed

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of project manuals or other administrative documents completed by the ISFL program country for the implementation of an ISFL program.

Details

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Documents
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.I.2 Number of Emission Reductions Program Documents Completed

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of Emission Reductions Program Documents (ERPDs) completed for ISFL programs.

Details

The *Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD)* refers to the document that presents the technical and organizational aspects of the ER Program in accordance with the ISFL ER Program Requirements.

The baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Documents
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.I.3 Number of approved Emission Reductions Program Documents (ERPDs) which directly reference national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and/or related sub-national plans, and which include targets that demonstrate biodiversity benefits

Definition

In line with Article 6 of the Convention on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use, there is an obligation for national biodiversity planning. This indicator will measure the number of ERPDs that explicitly mention NBSAPs and/or related sub-national biodiversity policies and plans to which program countries are committed.

Targets that demonstrate biodiversity co-benefits will be measured based on the adoption of four proxy indicators, which program countries may take up:

- T2.O1.1 Area of forest remaining forest in ISFL program areas
- T2.O1.2a Area of conversions from forest to other land uses in ISFL program areas
- T2.O1.2b Area of other land uses converted to forest in ISFL program areas
- T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas

Details

This indicator will be reported on by the ISFL FMT every year.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Number
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.I.4 Number of program documents that explicitly mention biodiversity, i.e., grant Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs), and Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)

Definition

This indicator will measure the number of country program documents (specifically, PADs, SESAs, and ESMFs) that directly reference the keyword "biodiversity."

As such, the maximum reported number shall not exceed 15, since there are five program countries, and the documents referenced for this indicator will not include ERPDs, since they are covered under indicator CC.I.3.

Details

This indicator will be reported on by the ISFL FMT every year.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Number
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Indicator origin	N/A

CC.I.5 Number of programs that are designing or implementing biodiversity-friendly management strategies

Definition

This indicator will measure the number of country programs that are designing or implementing biodiversity-friendly management strategies, as identified by the Convention on Biological Diversity in the drafted Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Even if a country program is designing or implementing just one management strategy, that country will count toward this indicator.

Biodiversity-friendly management strategies include, but are not limited to:

- Invasive species management
- Protected area management
- Enhanced ecosystem connectivity
- Employment of sustainable use standards
- Crop diversification
- Ecosystem restoration
- Spatial planning
- Human-wildlife conflict management
- Addressing illegal wildlife trade
- Pollution reduction
- Disaster risk reduction
- Application of nature-based solutions

Details

This indicator will be reported on by the ISFL FMT every year.

Please note that this indicator requires supplemental information.

Supplemental information	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Number

Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory
Indicator origin	N/A