



BioCarbon Fund
Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework

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Acronyms

BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CRI	Corporate Results Indicators
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
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IEG-OECD DAC	Independent Evaluation Group – World Bank and OECD-Development Assistant Committee
IFC	International Finance Corporation
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
PPPs	Public-private partnerships
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
T3	Tranche 3
U.N.	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WBG	World Bank Group

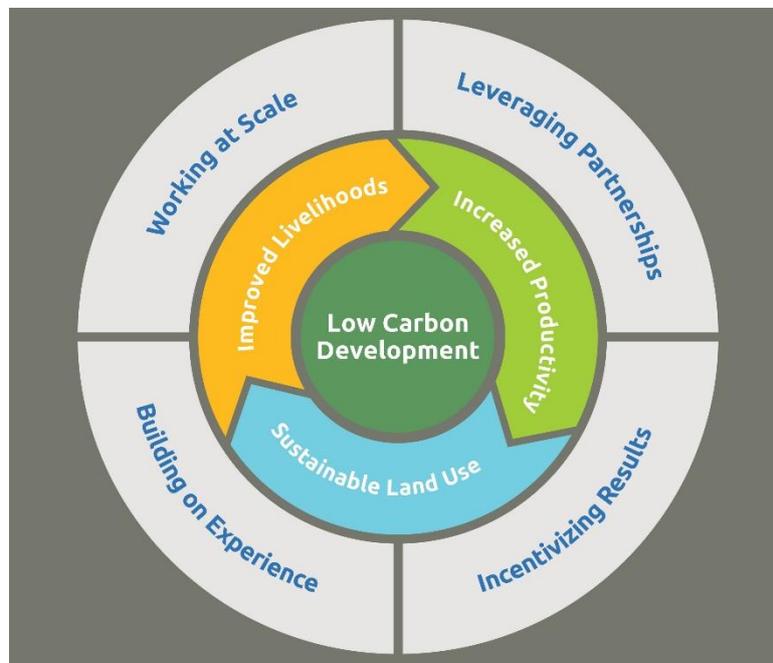
1. Introduction

1.1 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 REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation), 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 emissions from the land. 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 (state, province, or region) within a country, which provides programs with the opportunity to engage with multiple sectors affecting land use and increase its 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. This is done by targeting 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 other public sector initiatives and private sector actors. **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 – including a reduction in GHG emissions. To incentivize countries to do so, the ISFL will provide significant **results-based climate finance** over a 10-15 year period by purchasing verified emission reductions.

Building on Experience

The ISFL reflects the demand for progression from relatively small-scale pilot projects to a program 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 not duplicating existing processes.

ISFL Funding Instruments

In order to achieve success in each ISFL program, countries will require several tools and approaches at their disposal, and the flexibility to combine them to suit the country's context. The design of the BioCF*plus*, a true pioneer for the World Bank Group and carbon and land use funds

- in combination with the results-based finance from BioCF Tranche 3 (T3) - can provide this flexibility.

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

BioCF <i>plus</i>	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 for each jurisdiction.
Supports piloting of activities and key partnerships, including engagements with private sector.	
Provides resources to countries to develop systems for monitoring, reporting, and verifying reductions in GHG emissions to prepare jurisdictions for payments.	Payments can be used to support successful interventions that ensure sustainable land use in each jurisdiction.

1.2 Background of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework

The ISFL began development of 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 Contributors¹. This collaboration has resulted in this document, the MEL Framework, which incorporates the Theory of Change and Logframe, as well as details on planned approaches to monitoring, evaluation, and learning. This is a working document, which will likely be updated continuously during the life of the ISFL as its programs advance in order to improve its effectiveness in measuring results.

This document starts with a description of the scope of the MEL Framework. This is followed by a presentation of the main planning and management tools that are central in guiding and organizing the MEL function for the ISFL, namely the Theory of Change and Logframe (Section 2). Section 3, then, continues with a short description of the link between various internal reporting tools to be used to fulfill the monitoring function, while Section 4 describes the evaluation and learning approaches for the ISFL. Section 5 of the report concludes with a description of the intended audiences and mechanisms for generating knowledge and sharing lessons learned from the Initiative. An annex of 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 ISFL Contributors include donors to BioCF*plus* and/or BioCF T3.

1.3 Scope

The MEL Framework is meant to encompass all key building blocks required for the effective monitoring, evaluation, and learning of the ISFL's approach and performance until December 2030. The monitoring function refers to the continuous process of performance reporting and includes the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency in program delivery as well as reporting against some impacts, which are longer term in scope. The evaluation function takes place at set intervals and assesses the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability in 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 for the ISFL.

This Initiative-level MEL Framework is not meant to replace country-specific monitoring and evaluation efforts on the performance of the implementation of their grants and, ultimately, the generation of emission reductions 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 of aggregating results from them so that results can be reported for the Initiative as a whole.

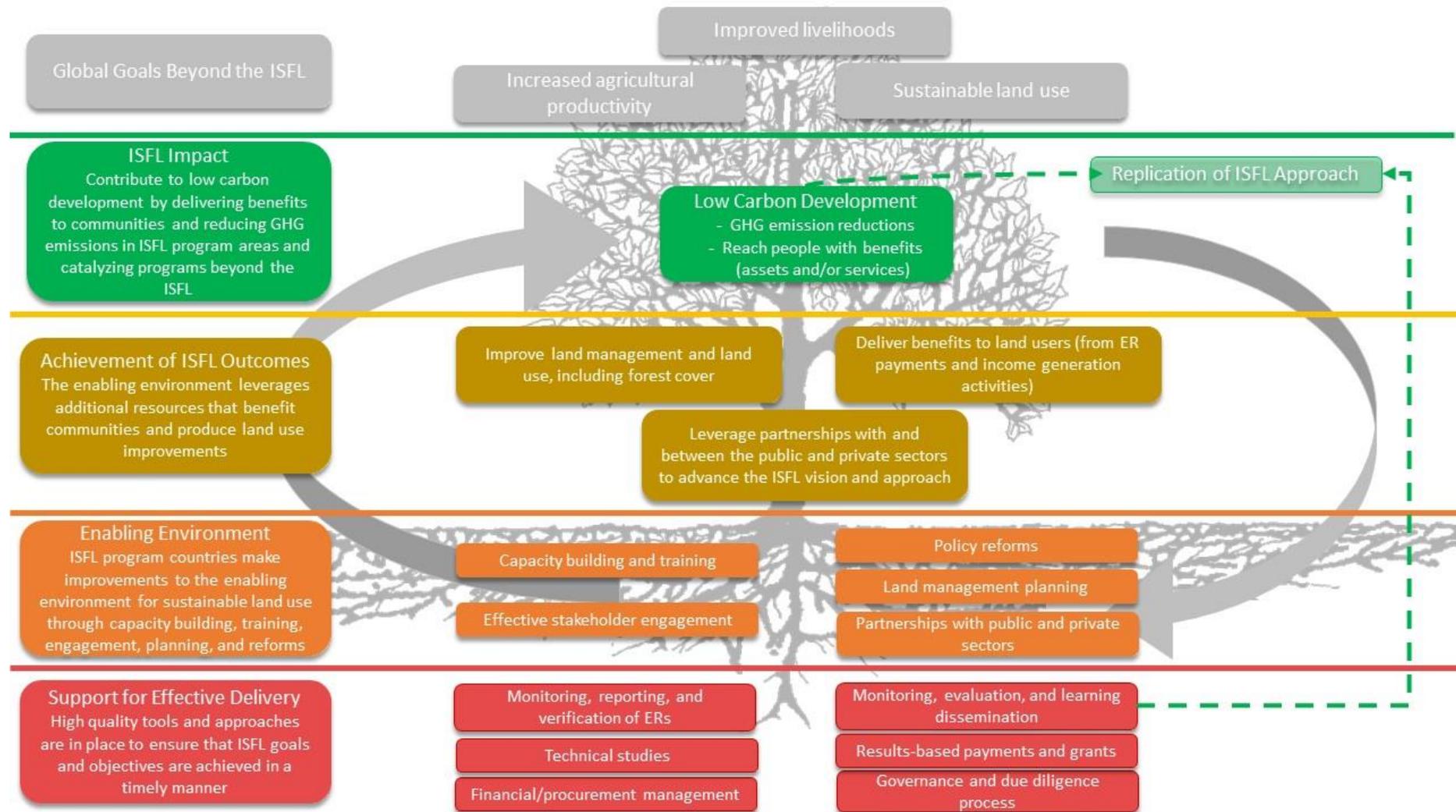
2. ISFL Theory of Change and Logframe

2.1 ISFL Theory of Change

In order to achieve the overall objective 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 (as 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 underlying result chain from support provided by the Initiative to the overall impact of the ISFL. 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. Based on these efforts, 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 impact of low carbon development. Delivery of many of the interventions at each level influence other elements. In particular, monitoring and evaluating the ISFL and sharing lessons learned from its programs and approach will be the main tools in potentially influencing other programs or countries to adopt successful interventions for reducing GHG emissions or to avoid identified challenges.

Beyond the direct reach of the programs, ISFL aims to contribute to broad global goals related to improved livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, and sustainable land use, including the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (for example, 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 of progress of the Initiative towards its objectives and for evaluating its overall performance and impacts. The Logframe demonstrates the details of 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 (so called 'SMART') indicators. Each indicator is qualified by targets to be achieved between 2014 and 2031², where possible. Not everything that can be measured is targeted and only those aspects that provide relevant information for performance measurement and steering of 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 efficient.

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 tool to help set strategic priorities and make choices in terms of actions 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 Logframe helps the fund bring the partners together around a set of commonly agreed upon expected results. Here, the Logframe can provide guidance or serve as a benchmark for setting priorities.

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 context 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 foremost important source to learn about each program's progress and impacts. The ISFL Logframe complements the Results Frameworks of ISFL programs, while enabling the monitoring of each program's highest goals (impact) 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 information will be collected for both men and women. This gender differentiation implies that countries, in the development and reporting of their ISFL programs, will be mindful of the need to report on sex-disaggregated data and differentiated effects and impacts, whenever possible.

² All target years refer to the end of a WB 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.

³ World Bank policies do not require the development of Theories of Change diagrams in Project Appraisal Documents, and the Results Frameworks, otherwise known as Logframes, are the main accountability tool for M&E.

Figures for targets are based on the best estimates of the ISFL at the time the Logframe is published. Target values will be updated with information from each ISFL program's Results Framework once they are finalized in the program's design document (Project Appraisal Document) and as future programs are added to the ISFL portfolio. The current targets included in the ISFL Logframe indicate results for the ISFL's portfolio of five programs. Specific targets are not included for the Indonesia program, although the indicators they will measure are, as their preparation grant is not yet effective.

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 at the development of a Project Appraisal Document, midterm review of the program, or at time of program restructuring, if any)
- 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 intervention logic of the ISFL. This is crucial as such assumptions should also be monitored as ISFL programs progress, so that strategies and interventions can adapt. The assumptions included in the ISFL Logframe are derived from the Initiative's tools for monitoring and assessing risk.

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 be 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 the scope of 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 between two and five outcome indicators (total number of outcome indicators is 10). These outcome 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)⁴.

Each outcome indicator is supported by underlying output indicators (total number of output indicators is 23). 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 for maximum aggregation of results for the Initiative. However, given the wide variance in each program design, it is understood that the adoption rate of these output indicators will be lower than the impact or outcome indicators.

For the output level, the ISFL FMT will closely monitor the 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 those of interest that are not included in the ISFL Logframe. The ISFL FMT will report on those indicators that are the most representative and most commonly used amongst 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 input indicators.

Cross-Cutting Outputs for ISFL program design and preparation

The ISFL Logframe also includes one cross-cutting output that focuses on progress in program design and preparation. For ISFL programs, this work is especially important for maximizing the likelihood of a program to deliver 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.

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.

ISFL Logframe Indicators

Global goals beyond the ISFL:

The ISFL aims to contribute broad global goals related to improved livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, and sustainable land use, including the 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 indicate results for the ISFL's portfolio of five grant programs. Information on which countries are reporting on specific indicators can be found in the annex in the "supplemental information" box for each individual indicator. As there are no targets set for Indonesia as of yet, indicators that Indonesia will be reporting on will have [Indonesia] (in brackets) listed to show that they plan to report on these indicators. As the program becomes effective and targets are developed with baselines and targets through the Results Framework, the MEL Framework will be updated. This update will be indicated in each relevant ISFL Annual Report.

All output and Tier 3 indicators will be adopted, only if relevant. Therefore, targets may be developed for indicators by a certain date, if they are relevant to the ISFL programs and are included in their respective results frameworks.

All target years refer to the end of a WB fiscal year (June 30). For example, Target 1 (2021) refers to June 30, 2021.

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

Bolded indicators are mandatory for all ISFL programs/the initiative to report on, if relevant.

Table 2.1: End dates for jurisdictional programs

Country	Program Name	End Date (FY)
Colombia	Orinoquía Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program	2022
Ethiopia	Oromia National Regional State Forested Landscape Program	2022
Indonesia	Sustainable Landscape Program in Jambi	2023
Mexico	Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes	2023
Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program (ZIFL-P)	2022

A note on certain denotations

References to *BioCFplus* include other co-financiers to ISFL programs such as the International Development Association (IDA) or the Government. If co-financing arrangements are in place, targets and results will be discounted in accordance with the co-financing split to better reflect attribution.

An ISFL program document can include Results Frameworks, annual country monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports, ISRs, verification reports, 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 the IFC).

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					
T1.1 Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL programs (% women)	Persons	0	29,969 (Average 22%)	103,748 (Average 28%)	147,680 (Average 28%)	147,680 (Average 28%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCF <i>plus</i> /BioCFT3
T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas (<i>FAP</i>) [Reporting to begin in 2020]	MtCO ₂ e	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPA Results Frameworks are finalized]					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 <i>plus</i> /BioCFT3

Tier 2: Outcome [Reporting to begin in 2020]											
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 Total natural forest area in ISFL program areas	Ha.	[Indicator targets to be developed]					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 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
T2.O1.2 Reduction in deforestation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	Ha.	0	2,973	5,842	5,842	5,842	Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	
T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	MtCO _{2e}	[Indicator targets to be developed]					Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	
T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas (FAP)	Ha.	0	5,047	24,208	37,937	37,937	Every 2-3 years	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ 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	18,383 (Average 18%)	59,467 (Average 30%)	88,342 (Average 30%)	88,342 (Average 30%)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	

											encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
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	Ha.	0	42,748	1,854,129	4,829,608	4,829,608	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus	- 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, 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
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	14,813	46,320	59,149	59,149	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus	- 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
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	BioCFplus	- 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.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity (% women)	Persons	0	17,000 (No % target)	17,000 (No % target)	17,000 (No % target)	17,000 (No % target)	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus	- 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.e Reforms in forest and land use policy, legislation or other regulations as a result of ISFL support	Regulations	0	0	4	10	10	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- 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.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	BioCFplus	
T2.O1.g Number of government institutions provided with capacity building to improve land use management	Institutions	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus	
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 to be developed]					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
T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to ISFL support (% women)	Persons	(Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.)					Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
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	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged
T2.O2.b Volume of emission reductions purchases from ISFL programs	Million USD	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPAs are signed]					Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFT3	

							- Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral changes to fulfill the program's objectives
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	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/ 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.).
T2.O3.2 Volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives	Million USD	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity - Different stakeholders involved in the program's design and implementation have been appropriately engaged
T2.O3.3 Number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices	Persons	[Indicator targets to be developed]	Annual	ISFL program documents	ISFL programs	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- Appropriate incentives are tailored to relevant stakeholders involved in the program, in a manner that encourages behavioral

											changes to fulfill the program's objectives	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3												
T2.O3.a Number of partnerships established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support	Partnerships	0	3	4	4	4	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/ 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	
T2.O3.b Number of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support	Partnerships	0	3	4	4	4	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL programs/ ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- 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.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	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity	
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	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3	- ISFL program countries have adequate financial and technical capacity	
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	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3		changes to fulfill the program's objectives

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	71	71	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFplus
T3.2 Volume of grants disbursed to ISFL programs	Million USD	0	3.25	19.25	30.5	38.5	69.5	69.5	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFplus
T3.3 Volume of emission reductions purchase agreements committed to ISFL programs	Million USD	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPAs are signed]						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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/BioCFT3
T3.8 Number of documents made public in order to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned	Documents	0	10	15	20	25	30	37	Annual	ISFL website/ ISFL evaluations	ISFL FMT/Third-party evaluator	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/BioCFT3
T3.10 Percentage of participants who rate ISFL knowledge	Participants	0	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/BioCFT3

dissemination events as 'overall satisfactory (useful)'												
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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/BioCFT3
T3.13 Number of external evaluations/assessment carried out at Initiative and program levels	Studies	0	0	0	3	4	6	8	Annual	Official ISFL documents	ISFL FMT	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus/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	BioCFplus
CC.P.2 No. 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	BioCFplus
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	BioCFplus
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	BioCFplus
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	BioCFplus/ 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	BioCFplus/ 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	BioCFplus/ 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	BioCFplus/ BioCFT3

3. ISFL Monitoring Approach

3.1 Objective

Monitoring the progress of the ISFL is a continuing function that aims to provide early indications of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement of results. Monitoring helps the ISFL and its programs track achievements through the regular collection of information to assist 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 Frameworks and those in the ISFL Logframe will be tracked and reported.

Reporting by ISFL task teams (World Bank) to the ISFL FMT

World Bank ISFL task teams will be requested to report on monitoring and evaluation information related to ISFL programs as part of their supervisory responsibilities. Once every fiscal year⁵, the ISFL FMT will request task teams (through the ISFL focal points⁶) to provide information using a standardized template. A section of the template will request task teams to update the ISFL FMT on progress towards indicators in the programs' Results Frameworks and relevant indicators of the ISFL Logframe that are not included in the Results Frameworks. This template will request task teams to provide both quantitative analysis of the indicator's results as well as a narrative. 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 implementation progress of ISFL programs using existing tools that the Bank has for on-going investments. Specifically, the ISFL FMT will review every Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) completed by the ISFL program Task Team Leader. An ISR is typically filed every 6-9 months and includes overall advancement of the program (as assessed by the Bank's task teams) and updated progress on indicators in the Results Frameworks.

Reporting by ISFL program countries to the ISFL FMT

Once every fiscal year, the FMT will work with the ISFL Task Teams and program country governments to collect relevant monitoring and evaluation information using a standardized template. The template will include sections for countries to deliver a narrative of progress over the past World Bank fiscal year. Narrative sections will seek information on:

1. Main achievements and results in the past World Bank fiscal year;

⁵ The World Bank's fiscal year is from July 1 – June 30.

⁶ World Bank staff working on an ISFL program that has a direct reporting relationship with the ISFL FMT.

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

A separate section will request countries to update the ISFL FMT on progress towards key indicators for the program. This template will request countries to provide both quantitative analysis of the indicator's results as well as a narrative, if relevant.

Supplemental data collation by the ISFL FMT

The ISFL FMT will collate progress on some indicators in the ISFL Logframe for which they are the primary reporting source such as Tier 3 (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 Annual 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 program in meeting its objectives 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 achievement of results, optimize resource use, and address issues of target group satisfaction. 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).⁷ Additionally, learning activities will ensure that the results stemming from the monitoring and evaluation work are captured as they arise, fed back into program implementation, and shared more broadly with ISFL stakeholders, the land-use climate community as a whole, and the public.

⁷ This can be accessed at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGLOREGPARPROG/Resources/sourcebook.pdf>

4.2 ISFL Evaluation Approach

Frequency

It is proposed that the ISFL will undertake three evaluations 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 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 in order for evaluators to be able to assess program level progress, rather than solely aspects of establishing the Initiative. An evaluation was undertaken in 2018/19 of the ISFL, covering all five programs with in-country visits to Zambia and Colombia.

Oversight

As per 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 and the independent nature of the evaluation. Thus, in the case of the ISFL, an Evaluation Oversight Committee (EOC) will be set up including a representative of 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 exact list of evaluation questions and detailed methodologies for the evaluation will be further refined through the discussion of the detailed work program for the external evaluator.

Selection will follow recommendations in the IEG-OECD DAC report and be conducted as a competitive process. A panel of relevant World Bank staff will be compiled consisting of personnel who exhibit technical expertise and prior experience on M&E issues and evaluations of global programs in thematic areas close to that 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 firm candidates based on relevant criteria and following World Bank procurement rules applicable for selecting firms.

ISFL Contributors will review preliminary drafts prepared by the evaluator firm and provide comments to their nominated representative on the Evaluation Oversight Committee and approve the final draft of the evaluation. The ISFL FMT will provide support to the Contributors such as providing the draft TOR/RfP, carrying out the procurement process of the external evaluator firm according to World Bank policies, and providing corrections of any factual errors and comments on 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 (2018/19) 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 early lessons emerging from the programs.

In addition, it assessed any uptake of lessons learned or replication of ISFL approaches by other programs or countries.

The **second** evaluation (anticipated 2023) is expected to address the progress of outputs from a wider portfolio base of more ISFL programs under 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 whether lessons from its programs have been taken up by other programs or countries. It may also assess certain aspects 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 2028) evaluation will examine outputs and outcomes (and possibly impacts), the replicability of the ISFL approach, sustainability, and other strategic issues such as 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 as well as the management of the program through site visits and stakeholder interviews. This assessment of quality could include some small sampling of data, but 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 based on the cost of similar evaluations of other programs, including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the first ISFL evaluation.

4.4 ISFL Learning Agenda

As part of the ISFL's monitoring, evaluation, and learning approach, learning activities ensure that the results stemming from the M&E work are captured, fed back into program implementation, and shared more broadly with ISFL stakeholders, the land-use climate community as a whole, and the public. 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. However, the more narrowly focused thematic review of a select number of topics will ensure that there is a continuous learning culture in ISFL management to improve the effectiveness of the ISFL without waiting for the outcomes of the formal external evaluations.

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 scale 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 module topics highlight approaches of critical importance for the success of the ISFL, though the topics could be adjusted given critical learning opportunities in 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 and, therefore, the timing of each thematic learning module is fluid and will reflect progress in ISFL programs. However, options are proposed below for future module given current indicative timelines for each ISFL program.

1. Analysis of best practices for benefit sharing.

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 the ER Programs with relevant stakeholders. The ISFL ER Program Requirements include those related to benefit sharing, but further guidance is needed to support ER Programs and relevant stakeholders in integrating best practices into their benefit sharing plans. In order to do so, an analysis will be undertaken to synthesize best practices for benefit sharing with a particular focus on results from benefit sharing at a large scale from programs focused on forests, land use, natural resources, and/or climate change. This work has currently started as is expected to be completed by the end of 2019.
2. Assessment of the implementation of the ISFL's comprehensive landscape carbon accounting approach.

By 2022, it is expected that countries will have applied the ISFL ER Program Requirements through the development of Program Documents and some may have begun reporting emission reductions. Given the innovation of the new methodology the ISFL is developing, it will be important to assess the challenges and opportunities for implementing the approach.
3. The role of the ISFL as a bridging facility for countries to access additional REDD+ or results-based carbon finance.

By 2026, ISFL programs will be just a few years from the end date of their emission reduction purchase agreements (ERPAs). At this stage, the ISFL will assess whether program countries have been able to access additional results-based carbon finance to diversify this income source and sustain progress and results in the country.

An additional thematic module can be developed opportunistically to assess lessons as they arise in the Initiative or any of the ISFL program countries, therefore totaling the number of modules at five. 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. Indicatively, a module has been planned for 2023 to assess an aspect of the funding from *BioCFplus*, if of interest.

Oversight

The ISFL FMT intends to oversee external consultants in carrying out thematic learning modules and analysis to capture lessons learned from its programs. The exact topics and timelines for each review will be agreed on with ISFL Contributors as they arise. In order to facilitate this decision, the ISFL FMT will present a TOR to ISFL Contributors for consideration. Upon approval of a topic,

timeline, and TOR, the ISFL FMT will select the external consultant to execute the thematic learning module exercise 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

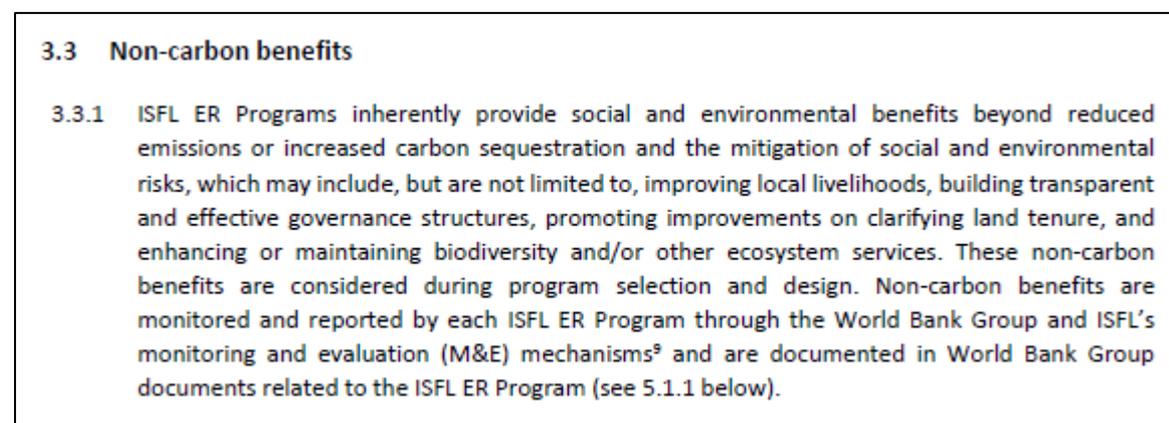
Each thematic review will likely cost about \$80-100K and the ISFL FMT will conduct 5 reviews between 2017 and 2026.

5. Emission Reductions (ER) Program Requirements

As outlined in the ISFL Emission Reductions (ER) Program Requirements document⁸ on non-carbon benefits – these will be reported through the MEL Framework. A corresponding section is being proposed to be added to the updated ISFL Program Document Template for consideration as the ERPD is designed.

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

Figure 5.1 Non-carbon benefits as outlined in the ISFL Emission Reductions Program Requirements Document



However, to ensure that countries are prepared for what will be expected of them, we are proposing the following to include indicators on the non-carbon benefits that will be derived from the project to the ISFL Program Document Template of the following text:

Figure 5.2: (Proposed) addition to the ISFL Program Document Template

⁸ <https://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/ISFL%20Documents>

<p>3.3 Non-carbon benefits</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
--

This would involve the following indicators (taken from the Logframe, Table 2.2) in Table 1 and listing them the section in the ISFL Program Document.

This would involve the following indicators (taken from the ISFL MEL Framework) in Table 5.1 and listing them the section in the ISFL Program Document.

Table 5.1: Tier 1 and Tier 2 Mandatory⁹ 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

Indicators from Table 5.2 are optional and to be selected by each country and listed in the section in the ISFL Program Document. Additional indicators can also be developed as the discretion of the M&E Specialist.

Table 5.2: Tier 2 Optional¹⁰ 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 ¹¹)
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

⁹ "all ISFL programs need to make every effort to include these ... as long as they are relevant to their specific programs, or they must be included in the scope of ISFL evaluations." (ISFL MEL Framework)

¹⁰ "These output indicators are **optional (i.e. not mandatory)**. ISFL task teams are strongly encouraged to include these output indicators ... to allow for maximum aggregation of results for the Initiative. However, given the wide variance in each program design, it is understood that the adoption rate of these output indicators will be lower than the impact or outcome indicators." (ISFL MEL Framework)

¹¹ "FAP" denotes that a particular indicator originates from the Forest Action Plan (FAP). "CRI" denotes that an indicator originates from the Corporate Results Indicators (CRI) list.

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
...

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)
T1.1 Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL programs (% women)	Not-verified - from BSP
T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas (FAP)	Verified
T2.O1.1 Total natural forest area in ISFL program areas	Verified
T2.O1.2 Reduction in deforestation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	Verified
T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	Verified
T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas (FAP)	Verified
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 of uptake of lessons, the ISFL will manage knowledge generated from its programs and communicate them to appropriate audiences through effective mediums.

Target audiences for knowledge management and communications efforts include:

- Forest/REDD+¹² countries
- Nongovernmental organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples
- Donor countries, including ISFL Contributor countries
- Government and multilateral organizations/programs (FAO¹³, UNDP¹⁴, UN-REDD¹⁵, CIF, GCF¹⁶, FCPF, etc.)
- International, national, and local media
- World Bank staff

The ISFL FMT uses a range of spoken and published methods through which to reach stakeholders and target audiences. These include:

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

¹² 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

¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme

¹⁵ United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

¹⁶ Green Climate Fund

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 indicators.

It is important to note that all indicator definitions must be consistent with the World Bank's safeguards policies¹⁷, 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 Indicators¹⁸
- World Bank Core Sector Indicators¹⁹

¹⁷ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

¹⁸ <http://projects-beta.worldbank.org/en/results/overview>

¹⁹ <http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTOPCS/Resources/380831-1177599583121/3719948-1248469457617/6332446-1412776252855/CoreSectorIndicators-Full.pdf>

Tier 1 (Impact) Indicators

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

Definition

Direct beneficiaries are people or groups who are reached with assets and/or services from an ISFL 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.). 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, specify what proportion of the direct program beneficiaries are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number and Percentage
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, [Indonesia], Mexico (no gender disaggregation reported), Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents ²⁰
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

Number of million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) emission reductions in the program area as a result of the ISFL program relative to a counterfactual.

Details

²⁰ An ISFL program document can include Results Frameworks, annual country M&E reports, ISRs, verification reports, IFC M&E reports, etc.

Targets for this indicator will be developed as countries complete their ERPDs and will be reported on through the ER Monitoring Template. "FAP" denotes that this indicator originates from the Forest Action Plan (FAP).

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Impact
Unit of measure	MtCO ₂ e
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	N/A

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

Definition

Indication that non-ISFL programs 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, 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 or incorporation may be achieved by FY2021. However, this target will not be assessed until the 2nd ISFL evaluation.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 Total natural forest area in ISFL program areas

Definition

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

Details

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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.O1.2 Reduction of deforestation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the number of hectares of deforestation reduced as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas.

Details

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Zambia
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 degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas

Definition

This indicator will measure the metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO_{2e}) emitted due to forest degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas.

Details

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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/afforested in ISFL program areas.

Details

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

“FAP” denotes that this indicator originates from the Forest Action Plan (FAP).

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Hectares

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia, [Indonesia], Mexico
Reporting frequency	Every 2-3 years
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Core Sector Indicators (2014)

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, specify what proportion of the land users are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology 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
- Terraces
- 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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia, Mexico (no gender disaggregation reported), Zambia
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 a sustainable management plan 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 and plans for an ecosystem, area, or species
- Land use plans that can include the use of land for socioeconomic activities such as agriculture, housing, industry, recreation, and commerce as well as the protection of areas from development
- Other relevant management plans

Sustainable management plans are defined as plans for managing the use of land resources to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions²¹. Plans must be site-specific because different areas will require different interventions.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output

²¹ Adapted from FAO.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, [Indonesia], Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	Adapted, in part, from WBG Corporate Results Indicators

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

Details

Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology 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
- Terraces
- 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

“FAP” denotes that a particular indicator originates from the Forest Action Plan (FAP). “CRI” denotes that an indicator originates from the Corporate Results Indicators (CRI) list.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Hectares
Quantity	Number

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Programs reporting	[Indonesia], Mexico, Zambia
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Optional
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Corporate Results Indicators

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 for land management through training 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:

- General project/administrative management practices
- Biodiversity management
- Sustainable forest management
- Sustainable land use certification schemes
- Conservation/climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Fertility-boosting technologies
- Terraces
- 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, specify what proportion of the land users are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico (Indicator 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 through training as a result of an ISFL program.

Details

Training needs to be targeted to 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, specify what proportion of the land users are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Ethiopia
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 (new legislation, regulations or decrees, or removal of obstructive existing policies or regulations) an ISFL program has explicitly supported. This includes support to revised policies or legal and institutional reforms that have been adopted by the ISFL program country. It also includes well-defined, time-bound phased action plans that have been launched with the objective of achieving such forest or land use sector reforms. The processes must be formalized through official documents and should be inclusive and consultative.²² Adoption of reforms can be indicated by approving new legislation, issuing implementing regulations or decrees, or removing obstructive existing policies or regulations. Reforms must support ISFL objectives.

Details

If the program has launched an action plan to achieve forest and land use sector reforms, programs are 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Regulations
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Colombia, [Indonesia], Mexico (Indicator not included in Mexico results framework, to be reported to the ISFL separately)
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents

²² Interpretation needs to be based on national legislation and institutional structure. 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Requirement	Optional
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 trainings of government officials, support for government operations, or the provision of technical information. These trainings can cover any aspect related to an ISFL program, including but not limited to: aspects of an 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Mexico (Indicator 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 covers capacity-building efforts aimed at strengthening land administration institutions and other institutions to manage land use. The targeted institutions may also be outside the land sector and they may include other public institutions, service delivery institutions, and law enforcement organizations located in the rural landscape.

Details

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

Capacity building includes provision of financial/technical support to trainings of 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Institutions
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Mexico (Indicator 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) income 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 (for example, an administrative district, village, 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/with communities and are eligible for emission reductions payments.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Communities/Organizations
Quantity	Number
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 includes 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 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, specify what proportion of those people are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Programs reporting	Mexico (Indicator 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	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 measures the existence of a transparent and fair benefit-sharing plan for emission reductions payments for ISFL programs. The plan should be developed by the ISFL program country and endorsed by the program's main stakeholders, which can include: government at all levels; communities, especially those living inside the program area; marginalized communities, etc. Benefit-sharing plans are incorporated in signed emission reductions purchase agreements.

Details

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 Volume of emission reductions purchased from ISFL Programs

Definition

Emission reductions purchased from ISFL programs.

Details

Emission reductions purchased by the ISFL, measured in volume, from ISFL program countries.

Emission reductions purchases refers to payments made on verified emission reductions, using the ISFL ER program requirements.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Official ISFL documents
Requirement	Optional

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 enterprises to national firms to multinational firms to global forums. Finance leveraged must be directly attributable to efforts supported by the ISFL.

Details

This indicator will be reported on annually, but targets will not be developed.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
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 sectors that the ISFL has leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives. 'Not-for-profit' is defined as a public or non-governmental organization or initiative, ranging from a publicly funded program to a civil society organization to a roundtable of organizations. Finance leveraged must be directly attributable to efforts supported by the ISFL.

Details

This indicator will be reported on annually, but targets will not be developed.

Reported results will be disaggregated by not-for-profit public (government or multilateral) and not-for-profit private (NGOs, for example) finance.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Unit of measure	Million USD
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
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

Definition

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 change of practice or change in the use of a technology 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
- Terraces
- 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

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Outcome
Unit of measure	Persons
Quantity	Number
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISFL program documents
Requirement	Mandatory, where relevant
Indicator origin	Adapted from WBG Corporate Results Indicators

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 has 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 enterprises to national firms to multinational firms to global forums.

Details

Evidence of a formal relationship includes legal agreements, memorandums of understanding, or similar documents establishing ISFL support. Engagements on the same agreement, memorandum of understanding, or similar documents after the partnership is established will not be counted twice.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 occur with ISFL-related actors and not-for-profit public or private sector organizations/initiatives. 'Not-for-profit' is defined as a public or non-governmental organization or initiative, ranging from, for example, a publicly funded program to a civil society organization to a roundtable of organizations.

Details

Evidence of a formal relationship could include co-financing, legal agreements, memorandums of understanding, or similar documents using ISFL support. Engagements on the same co-financing, agreement, memorandum of understanding, or similar documents after the partnership is established will not be counted twice.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 has a publicly stated relationship, but not necessarily partnerships (engagements may evolve to become formal partnerships and will be noted in both indicators in this case). For-profit private sector organizations are defined as any non-governmental for-profit organization ranging from small and medium enterprises to national firms to multinational firms to global forums.

Details

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

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 partnerships (engagements may evolve to become formal partnerships and will be noted in both indicators in this case). 'Not-for-profit' is defined as a public or non-governmental organization or initiative, ranging from a publicly funded program to a civil society organization to a roundtable of organizations.

Details

An engagement is defined as a relationship that is publicly stated, i.e., cited in an official ISFL document (i.e. ISFL Annual Report). Examples of engagements include formal meetings, joint initiatives towards mutual objectives, collaborations on standards or procedures, etc.

Engagements do not include partnerships.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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.e Number of coordination platforms supported

Definition

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 can have been in existence before the ISFL program was prepared--for example, these may include institutions created through efforts of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, UN-REDD, and indigenous peoples and civil society organizations networks.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Grant funding committed under ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions.

Details

Grants, measured in volume, committed under ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions. The source of grant funding is BioCF*plus*.

Committed refers to a grant that has been countersigned by both the WB 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Grant funding disbursed to ISFL programs.

Details

Grant funding, measured in volume, disbursed from BioCF*plus* to ISFL program countries.

Targets for this indicator are based on best estimates of disbursement schedules to ISFL program countries. It is anticipated that grant disbursements in Colombia, Ethiopia, and Zambia will conclude by 2023.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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 Volume of emission reductions purchase agreements committed to ISFL programs

Definition

Emission Reductions Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) committed to ISFL programs.

Details

ERPAs, measured in volume, committed to ISFL programs.

The ERPA is a legal document in which the Seller (i.e., ISFL program country) and the Buyer (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.

Committed refers to an ERPA that has been countersigned by both the WB and the ISFL program country.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

T3.4 Number of emission reductions purchase agreements signed

Definition

ERPAS signed for ISFL programs.

Details

ERPAs, measured in number, signed with ISFL program countries.

The *ERPA* is a legal document in which the Seller (i.e., ISFL program country) and the Buyer (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.

Committed refers to an ERPA that has been countersigned by both the WB and the ISFL program country.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Target countries officially included in the ISFL pipeline, through identification by the ISFL FMT and approval by ISFL Contributors.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, the number of countries officially included in the ISFL pipeline, through the ISFL process for approving target countries. Potential ISFL target countries are identified through analysis and the ISFL Contributors approve target countries to officially be 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

Number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, the number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation, defined as countries which have signed legal funding agreements (grants or emission reductions purchase agreements).

Implementation refers to an ISFL program that has countersigned a BioCF*plus* grant.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

ISFL programs that develop a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), consistent with WB policies.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, the countries that develop a SESA and ESMF, consistent with WB policies.

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

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Programs
Quantity	Number

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Documents completed in order to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned with a targeted audience of ISFL stakeholders and/or the general public. The uptake and usefulness of these documents will be measured through an ISFL evaluation.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, the knowledge sharing documents produced by the ISFL to share its approaches and lessons learned from its portfolio. The documents can be made public or shared with a select group of ISFL stakeholders.

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

The uptake and usefulness of these documents will be measured through an ISFL evaluation.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Events carried out to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned with stakeholders and/or the general public.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, knowledge dissemination events carried out to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned. The events can be for a public audience or for a select group of stakeholders.

Examples of these events include briefings to stakeholders, workshops, knowledge sharing events around a specific product.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
Type of indicator	Output
Unit of measure	Events
Quantity	Number
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

Participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events as 'overall satisfactory (useful)' through a survey taken during or after an event.

Details

This indicator measures, in percentage, the participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events (which have the aim of sharing ISFL approaches and lessons learned) as 'overall satisfactory (useful)'. The events can be for a public audience or for a select group of stakeholders.

Examples of these events include briefings to stakeholders, workshops, and knowledge sharing events around a specific product.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

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

Details

This indicator measures, in percentage, unique and returning visitors to the ISFL website.

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

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

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

Definition

An ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework is developed and updated, as necessary throughout the lifetime of the ISFL.

Details

This indicator measures whether an ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework has been developed and updated, as necessary. The Framework is endorsed by ISFL Contributors.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

External evaluations and/or assessments completed at the Initiative and program levels for the ISFL.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, evaluations, learning modules, or studies assessing the ISFL program at both the Initiative and program levels.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

ISFL ER program requirements for carbon accounting are developed and finalized through ISFL governance arrangements.

Details

This indicator measures whether ISFL ER program requirements have been finalized. The requirements are approved by ISFL Contributors.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

An ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach is developed and updated, as necessary throughout the lifetime of the ISFL.

Details

This indicator measures whether an ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach has been developed and updated, as necessary. The Approach is endorsed by ISFL Contributors.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

An ISFL long-term financial plan for resource use from each source of ISFL funding is developed and updated annually throughout the lifetime of the ISFL.

Details

This indicator measures whether an ISFL long-term financial plan has been developed and updated annually.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

An approach for managing pipeline risk, including under-delivery from ISFL programs, is agreed on through ISFL governance procedures and adjusted, as necessary.

Details

This indicator measures whether an approach for managing pipeline risk has been agreed on and adjusted, as necessary. An approach for managing pipeline risk is endorsed by ISFL Contributors.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Number of technical studies related to ISFL program design funded by the BioCF*plus*.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, the technical studies funded by BioCF*plus* that are relevant for the design of an ISFL program. Examples of technical studies can include analyses of 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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs through a consultative process following WB safeguards policies.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs.

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, though all will follow WB safeguards policies. This may be in the form of open meetings, which may specify minimum levels of representation by specific groups considered vulnerable. This indicator will adopt the program's definition of community consultation activities, and provide a simple count of how many men and women have participated 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, specify what proportion of the people consulted are female. This indicator is calculated as a percentage.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

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 in the WB.

Details

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Workshops held with the government to prepare an ISFL program.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, workshops held with relevant government agencies or officials to prepare an ISFL program. This indicator does not include stakeholder workshops.

Workshops can cover any aspect related to an ISFL program, including but not limited to: the ISFL approach; potential interventions to be supported by a grant or ERPA; various aspects of an

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.

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Project Concept Notes (PCNs) completed and approved through WBG processes for ISFL documents.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, Project Concept Notes (PCN) completed for ISFL programs. A PCN is an early program concept/design document. This indicator will be measured and verified through internal WBG processes (PCN review meetings).

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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

Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) completed and approved through WBG processes for ISFL documents.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, PADs completed for ISFL programs. A PAD is a program design document. This indicator will be measured and verified through internal WBG processes (PAD decision meetings). Completed PADs are public documents available on the WBG website.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

Project manuals or other administrative documents completed by the ISFL program country for the implementation of an ISFL Program.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, program manuals or other administrative documents completed by the ISFL program country for the implementation of ISFL programs.

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

<i>Supplemental information</i>	
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**

Emission Reductions Program Documents (ERPDs) completed for ISFL Programs.

Details

This indicator measures, in numbers, ERPDs completed for ISFL Programs.

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

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

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