

## **Annex 11. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

**Programme title:** Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean ('the Programme')

**Duration:** 10 years

**Accredited Entity:** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

**Executing Entity:** Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

**Programme Countries:** Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles

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## Overview of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The Programme's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan includes the following components:

1. Inception workshop: A Programme inception workshop, involving AFD (Accredited Entity- AE) and CEPF (the Executing Entity -EE) will be held within the first three months of the project. The overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the Programme team to understand and take ownership of the Programme's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to further detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the AE and EE.
2. Inception workshop report: The EE will produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the Programme planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the Programme. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of Programme start-up and activities.
3. Programme Results Monitoring Plan: A Programme Results Monitoring Plan is provided below following the GCF template. This will be further refined once the Programme has started to ensure that the Programme team understand and take ownership of the Monitoring Plan. The Plan will be refined to ensure that it includes GCF-level Impact and Outcome indicators and Programme-level Output and Activity indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan.
4. Baseline Establishment: in the case that any necessary baseline data have not been collected during the Programme preparation phase, they will be collected and documented by the EE, in consultation with relevant Programme partners, ***within the first year*** of Programme implementation.
5. Programme Steering Committee meetings: The CEPF Donor Council acts as the Programme Steering Committee for all CEPF projects. The Donor Council includes representatives of AFD and CEPF's other donors, and is attended by selected staff from the CEPF Secretariat and will be held semi-annually. Meetings shall review and approve Programme annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and increase coordination and communication between key Programme partners. The PSC meetings will be minuted and results adequately reported.
6. AFD's Accredited Entity field supervision missions: AFD, as the Accredited Entity, will conduct annual visits in selected countries within the Madagascar and Indian Ocean hotspot and potentially to Programme field sites based on the agreed schedule in the Programme's Inception Report and annual work plan, to assess Programme progress at first hand. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of semi-annual supervision missions organized by the CEPF Secretariat to oversee development of the hotspot's grant portfolio and review the performance of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the AFD staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the Programme team and PSC members within one month of the visit.
7. CEPF Secretariat field supervision missions: Semi-annual supervision missions organized by the CEPF Secretariat to oversee development of the grant portfolio in the hotspot and review the performance of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT).

8. RIT supervision: The RIT will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the impact of CEPF's large and small grants. They will continuously collect monitoring data for the Programme. They also ensure quality of performance by large and small grantees, verify completion of deliverables by grantees as set out in their proposals. To achieve this the RIT will organize regular site visits to grantees to monitor their progress and ensure outreach, verify compliance and support capacity building. They will also provide guidance to grantees for the effective design and implementation of safeguard policies to ensure that these activities comply with the guidelines detailed in the CEPF Operations Manual and with GCF's environmental and social safeguard policies (see Annex 6).
9. NDA supervision: The NDAs (or technical agencies/staff that they designate – country specific arrangements to put in place) in each of the Programme countries will participate in monitoring and evaluation of Programme activities through participation at key meetings with AFD, the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT, and supervision visits to grantee subproject field sites to assess subproject and Programme progress at first hand.
10. Annual Performance Report (APR): CEPF will prepare an APR to monitor progress made since Programme start and in particular for the reporting period (dates to be determined as part of inception meeting based on actual Programme start date). The APR will summarize the annual Programme results and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the PSC.
11. Final Programme Report: CEPF will draft a final report at the end of the Programme.
12. Independent external quarter-term Review: The Programme will undergo independent Interim Evaluation within 90 days prior to half-way through the grant term (i.e. after 5 years). The Interim Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Evaluation will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present lessons learned about Programme design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Evaluations will be incorporated into the design of the Programme to secure maximum Programme results and sustainability during subsequent Programme implementation.
13. Independent Final Evaluation: An independent Final Evaluation will take place within the last 90 days before the end of the Programme, and will be undertaken in accordance with AFD guidance. The Final Evaluation will focus on the delivery of the Programme's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Interim Evaluation, if any such correction took place). CEPF, in collaboration with the PSC, will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the Final Evaluation.
14. Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the Programme will be disseminated within and beyond the Programme intervention area through information-sharing networks and forums developed by the Programme (see Component 3). The Programme will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and any other networks, which may be of benefit to Programme implementation through lessons learned. The Programme will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects and/or programmes. Time and resources are explicitly allocated to documentation and dissemination of lessons learned under Component 3 but opportunities for sharing with other GCF projects/programmes and EbA projects/programmes funded by other donors will also be sought out on an opportunistic basis throughout the Programme. There will be a two-way flow of information between this Programme and other projects/programmes of a similar focus.

15. Financial statements audit: A separate audit of CEPF records, accounts, and financial statements is undertaken annually, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The purpose of this external audit is to provide assurance on the financial statements of CEPF. The audit will test CEPF's compliance with provisions of the CEPF Operational Manual and consideration of its related internal control. This external CEPF audit will be conducted by independent auditors in accordance with Terms of Reference approved by the CEPF Donor Council.
16. The Terms of Reference for the evaluations will be drafted by AFD in accordance with GCF requirements.

## Programme Results Monitoring

This section describes the expected Programme results that will be used to measure GCF-level impact and progress towards achieving the Programme Outcomes and activities. Programme targets are provided for each of the indicators. Data sources for the results monitoring are indicated in Table 5 below.

*Table 1. Fund-level Impact indicators*

Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
<i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i>	<i>A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</i>	Independent socio-economic survey results, disaggregated by sex.	169 females, 389 males	22,169 females, 22,389 males	44,169 females, 44,389 males	Restoration of natural ecosystems leads to increased resilience and diverse livelihood opportunities.
<i>A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</i>	<i>A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change</i>	Official gazette notifications of protected area expansion.  Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool reports.	2.91M ha	3.82M ha	4.74M ha	Governments remain committed to increasing coverage and strengthening management (e.g. ensuring appropriate regulations are in place, staff are capacitated, equipment and budget are sufficient, and a management plan is developed and implemented) of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

*Table 2. Fund-level Outcomes indicators*

Expected Outcomes	Indicator		Baseline	Target	Assumptions
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		Means of Verification (MoV)		Mid-term)	Final	
A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<i>A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation</i>	Notification s of new laws, policies and regulations in official gazettes.	4 policies, laws or regulations that include EbA as a priority	4	12	Governments provide space for CSOs to engage in formulation of climate policy. Opportunities to integrate EbA into public policy arise during the Programme.
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<i>A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability</i>	Report of independent evaluation of use of tools, techniques and instruments developed by Programme.	0 communities, businesses and/or public sector institutions who use EbA tools, techniques and instruments	12	25	CSOs are willing to engage in EbA activities. Governments provide political space for CSOs to do so.
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<i>A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened</i>	Independent socio-economic survey results, disaggregated by sex.	0 females 0 males reached by climate risk reduction measures	152,590 females 152,590 males	305,180 females 305,180 males	People in communities targeted by the Programme are receptive to EbA approaches to climate risk reduction.

The following Programme performance indicators will be tracked as part of Programme monitoring to assess progress towards achieving the stated Programme outcomes. The information required for these indicators will be based on reports from grantee CSOs and Regional Implementation Team (RIT) reports with sample verification undertaken during site visits by CEPF and AFD staff. Costs associated with monitoring performance indicators are included within staff time and travel costs.

Table 3. Programme outcome performance indicators

Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	

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<i>Priority sites for provision of ecosystem services identified and adopted by stakeholders in the four Programme countries.</i>	Number of coastal, freshwater and terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) assessed as critically important for ecosystem service provision.	Inventory and maps of KBAs critically important for ecosystem services.	0	30	30	Data sets on ecosystem services are available at sufficient resolution to allow setting of site-scale priorities.
	Number of government, private sector and civil society organizations that formally adopt KBAs critically important for ecosystem services as priorities for EbA.	Published national climate change plans, strategies and policies.  Published private sector policies and commitments.  CSO strategies and public commitments.	0	6	12	Government, private sector and CSO stakeholders in each country accept the KBA+ methodology as the basis for setting common priorities.
<i>Critical ecosystem services are maintained and enhanced through EbA activities at priority sites</i>	Area of intact coastal ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass meadows) with strengthened management.	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool reports.	0.57M ha	1.18M ha	1.80M ha	Political instability does not create conditions where unsustainable and destructive natural resource use becomes rampant and uncontrollable. Government funding to agencies responsible for management of natural resources does not decrease from current levels.
	Area of intact watershed forest ecosystems with strengthened management (e.g. through establishment of community fire brigades and community conservation teams, collaborative monitoring of protected area management plans, etc.).	Remote sensing data comparing deforestation rates between priority sites and benchmark sites.  Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool reports.	2.34Mha	2.64M ha	2.94M ha	Political instability does not create conditions where unsustainable and destructive natural resource use becomes rampant and uncontrollable. Government funding to agencies responsible for management of natural resources does not decrease from current levels.
	Area of degraded coastal ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass meadows) restored.	Aerial photos showing change in ecosystem extent over time.  Reports of Coral Health Index or other ecosystem-appropriate measures of ecosystem condition.	91 ha	2,091 ha (i.e. 2,000 ha more than baseline)	4,091 ha (i.e. 4,000 ha more than baseline)	Natural resource rights at priority sites are sufficiently clear to allow restoration. Socially acceptable alternatives can be found for people whose livelihood activities (e.g. charcoal production) inhibit restoration.
	Area of degraded watershed forest ecosystems restored.	Aerial photos showing change in ecosystem	16 ha	1,016 ha (i.e. 1,000 ha	2,016 ha (i.e. 2,000 ha	Land-tenure at priority sites is sufficiently clear to allow restoration.



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		extent over time.  Reports of surveys of tree seedling survival rates or other appropriate measures of restoration success.		more than baseline)	more than baseline)	Socially acceptable alternatives can be found for people whose livelihood activities (e.g. cattle grazing) inhibit restoration.
	Area of climate-resilient agroforestry established.	Reports of surveys of canopy cover, ground cover, crop yield or other appropriate measures of climate resilience.	0 ha	1,000 ha	2,000 ha	Appropriate native species for shade plants, ground cover and nutrient fixing can be identified. Land-tenure at priority sites is sufficiently clear to introduce climate-resilient agroforestry.
	Number of hectares of small island ecosystems where alien invasive species inhabiting ecosystem restoration are removed.	Reports of pre- and post-removal surveys.	0 ha	1,000 ha	2,000 ha	Appropriate techniques can be found to control alien invasive species that inhibit restoration. Governments, communities and private landowners grant permission for alien invasive species control measures.
<i>Local livelihoods at priority sites are diversified and improved through EbA activities</i>	Number of females and males with increased income as a result of ecosystem-based livelihood activities (sustainable fisheries, nature-based tourism, harvesting natural products, etc.).	Grantee reports with independent evaluation.	27 females and 66 males	16,527 females and 16,566 males  (i.e. 16,500 females and 16,500 males more than baseline)	33,027 females and 33,066 males  (i.e. 33,000 females and 33,000 males more than baseline)	Cash benefits, including increased incomes due to livelihood support from the Programme lead to increased resilience
	Number of females and males receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training as a result of enhanced delivery of ecosystem services (provision of freshwater, protection from extreme weather events, etc.).	Grantee reports with independent evaluation.	7,711 females and 6,627 males	160,211 females and 159,127 males  (i.e. 152,500 females and 152,500 males more than baseline)	312,711 females and 311,627 males  (i.e. 305,000 females and 305,000 males more than baseline)	Strengthened management and restoration of natural ecosystems leads to increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods.
<i>Effective EbA techniques replicated through use of knowledge products developed by the Programme</i>	Number of subprojects in the CEPF global portfolio that integrate EbA techniques developed under the Programme (e.g. climate-resilience agroforestry, assisted regeneration of denuded watersheds with native species, coral reef restoration with seeding units, etc.).	Grantee reports with independent evaluation.	0	5	20	The EbA tools and techniques developed by the Programme are applicable to other social and ecological contexts in the hotspots.

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<i>Financial and institutional sustainability of EbA programs strengthened, including through enhanced public and private partnerships</i>	Number of CSOs with an institutional capacity score of 80% or more on CEPF's Civil Society Tracking Tool.	Civil Society Capacity Tracking Tool reports.	3	15 (i.e. 12 more than baseline)	28 (i.e. 25 more than baseline)	Training, mentoring and grant funding will be sufficient to overcome CSOs' main constraints. The political context in the Programme countries remains conducive to CSO operations.
	Amount of funding leveraged to support EbA activities identified in the long-term vision.	Signed financing agreements for EbA activities.	0	0	USD10M	Climate change adaptation will remain a funding priority for governments and institutional donors. Private companies will make voluntary commitments to climate change adaptation.
	Amount of capital invested in long-term financing mechanisms (endowment funds, revolving funds, etc.) to support EbA activities beyond the end of the Programme.	Audited financial statements of long-term financing mechanisms.	0	0	USD5M	Governments, private companies and institutional donors able to capitalize funds of indefinite duration.
	Number of people receiving structured training as a result of the CEPF Programme.	Consolidated report of training activities conducted under the programme	142 females and 323 males	5,642 females and 5,823 males	11,142 females and 11,323 males	Structured training leads to enhanced capacity of civil society.

The following activities are included in the Programme and the indicators related to each one are described in the deliverables column. The data needed to track progress towards these indicators will be from CSO grantee reports (verified with spot checks), RIT reports (verified during annual supervision visits) and CEPF's Annual Performance Reports (APR).

*Table 4. Activities indicators*

Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Activity 1.1.1 Identification of important Ecosystem Services and priority sites for EbA	Analysis and mapping of important Ecosystem Services (ES) in each country, using the KBA+ methodology	Identification of ES; overlay with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); analysis of opportunities for EbA, including gender-related;	4 KBA+ inventories and maps – one per country
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct stakeholder consultation to set priorities for CEPF investment in EbA	Stakeholder consultation to develop a consensus on priorities for EbA, including gender priorities, based on analysis of threats to ES and opportunities to engage CSOs	Stakeholder consultation meetings in each country; coordination with government and donors to identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts	4 consultation reports – one per country

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Activity 1.1.3 Develop and publish updated Ecosystem Profiles for the hotspot	Write, review and acquire government endorsements of updated Ecosystem Profiles	Collation of information; drafting of documents; consultations with NDAs on draft documents; include gender disaggregated indicators	2 updated Ecosystem Profiles – two for hotspot (initial and after 5 years)
Activity 1.2.1. Use multi-sectoral participatory processes to collect data needed for long-term vision	Stakeholder consultation to develop a consensus on priorities for long-term investment in EbA, including gender-related priorities	Stakeholder consultation meetings in each country; coordination with government and donors to agree common vision	4 consultation reports – one per country
Activity 1.2.2. Define targets for CSO capacity building for the hotspot	Stakeholder consultation to develop a consensus on priorities for CSO capacity building, including on gender	Stakeholder consultation meetings in each country	1 set of targets for CSO capacity building in the hotspot
Activity 1.2.3. Develop and publish Long-term Vision for the hotspot	Write, review and acquire government endorsements of Long-term Vision for the hotspot	Collation of information; drafting of documents; consultation with NDAs on draft document	1 Long-term Vision for the hotspot
Activity 1.3.1. Establish financial targets for identified EbA actions	Set financial targets for actions identified in the Long-term Vision	Feasibility study of EbA financing mechanisms in the hotspot; calculation of financial needs for actions; setting financial targets; consultations with donors	1 sets of financial targets for the hotspot
Activity 1.3.2. Develop financing plan for the hotspot	Write, review and acquire government and donor endorsements of financing plan	Collation of information; drafting of document; consultation with NDAs on draft document	1 financing plans for the hotspot
Activity 1.4.1. Identify opportunities for CSOs to engage in mainstreaming EbA into government policies	Identify, through broad stakeholder participation, innovative models of EbA, that can be amplified by mainstreaming them in public policy	Stakeholder consultations; identification of EbA models; identification of opportunities for mainstreaming; definition of policy targets	4 sets of policy targets – one per country
Activity 1.5.1 Identify opportunities for private sector partnerships with CSOs to deliver EbA	Identify, through broad stakeholder participation, strategies for engagement with private sector actors for mainstreaming EbA into business practices	Stakeholder consultation; identification of EbA models and opportunities for mainstreaming; development of strategies for private sector engagement	4 strategies for private sector engagement – one per country
Activity 2.1.1. Select and contract Regional Implementation Team (RIT)	Selection of RIT through an open call for proposals, followed by contracting and training	Development of terms of reference; request for proposals; selection based on technical and financial offer; contracting; training	1 RIT grant agreement and terms of reference for the hotspot
Activity 2.1.2. Manage the grant-making process	Solicit, review and select proposals from CSOs for EbA activities, in line with CEPF operational manual	Establishment of grant selection process; call for Letters of Inquiry (LOIs); review and selection of LOIs; proposal development workshops	At least 190 approved grant proposals for EbA activities

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		for shortlisted applicants; review of full proposals; contracting of grants; gender training and systems in place	
Activity 2.1.3. Administer EbA grants for CSOs	Monitor and oversee awarded grants, providing capacity building and hands-on support to CSOs as needed	New grantee orientation courses; site visits; financial management training; mentoring by RIT; exchanges among CSOs	Reports of at least 15 training courses and exchange visits for CSOs
Activity 2.1.4. Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation of grant portfolio	Ongoing supervision and monitoring of the RIT and the grant portfolio by CEPF	Semi-annual RIT supervision missions; CSO site visits; assessment workshops; independent evaluations	10 annual portfolio overviews/assessment reports
Activity 2.2.1 Support applied research activities to improve understanding of the role of specific ecosystems and to test the effectiveness of promising EbA techniques	Grant support for applied research that improves the efficiency and/or effectiveness of the grant portfolio in achieving EbA	Calls for proposals; project selection; award of grant agreements; oversight, monitoring and evaluation of research projects; seminars to share results with national stakeholders	At least 5 approved grant proposals for research activities on the role of ecosystems/the effectiveness of EbA techniques
Activity 2.2.2 Support research activities that provide quantification and verification of the impacts of grant portfolio on ecosystem services	Grant support for research that is specifically designed to quantify and/or verify the impacts of EbA approaches supported under the grant portfolio on ecosystem services	Calls for proposals; project selection; award of grant agreements; oversight, monitoring and evaluation of research projects; seminars to share results with national stakeholders	At least 5 approved grant proposals for research activities on the impacts of EbA approaches
Activity 3.1.1 Develop innovative knowledge products documenting models, tools and best practices developed under the Programme	Creation of knowledge products (videos, websites; apps., etc.) to disseminate effective EbA models, tools and best practices	Identification of good practice within the portfolio; requests for proposals; selection of consultants; development of knowledge products; dissemination	At least 6 knowledge products, including at least 1 on gender and 1 related to community based organizations
Activity 3.1.2 Support the replication of successful policy demonstrations models within the hotspot	Provide grants to support South-South exchanges among CSOs within the hotspot (using surface transportation or teleconferencing wherever possible) to replicate policy demonstration models	Identification of successful approaches; identification of participants for South-South exchanges; award and manage grants to support exchanges; evaluate impact in terms of replication of approaches	Evaluation reports of at least 4 South-South exchanges
Activity 3.1.3 Support the replication of EbA approaches through innovative partnerships between CSOs and the private sector	Provide grants to support CSOs to develop private sector partnerships to replicate successful EbA approaches	Identification of successful approaches; identification of participants for CSO-private sector partnerships; award and manage grants to support partnerships; evaluate impact in terms of replication of approaches	Evaluation reports of at least 2 CSO-private sector partnerships
Activity 3.2.1 Support the establishment of a long-term implementation structure to serve as a	Support long-term implementation structure from the second five-year phase of the project	Identify potential long-term implementation structure; select appropriate CSO or partnership to function as	Terms of reference for the long-term implementation structure

steward for the Long-term Vision	onward, so that it continues to support EbA actions led by CSOs beyond the end of the project, in line with the Long-term Vision	the structure; develop terms of reference for structure in cooperation with key stakeholders; leverage funding to support structure beyond the end of the Programme	
Activity 3.2.2 Build organizational and technical capacity of CSOs for EbA in the hotspot	Provide capacity building support for local (national, subnational and grassroots) CSOs, with a particular focus on Community based organizations and women's groups where these exist	Develop capacity building plan for the hotspot; provide capacity building activities as identified in the plan; monitor progress using the civil society tracking tool (see Annex 21 for details of this tool)	At least 25 local CSOs engaged in EbA with a civil society tracking tool score of 80 or more
Activity 3.2.3. Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to generate additional revenues for EbA activities in the hotspot	Through a participatory approach, develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to support the program of EbA activities in the hotspot beyond the Programme period	Analysis of donor trends in the hotspot; analysis of innovative and non-traditional revenue generation opportunities; drafting of strategy; consultation with stakeholders; implementation of strategy	Resource mobilization strategy for the hotspot
Activity 3.2.4. Develop innovative models for private sector finance to support CSO EbA actions	Provide support for identifying, developing and catalyzing innovative partnership models between the private sector and CSOs to support EbA actions beyond the end of the Programme, including long-term financing mechanisms (e.g. revolving funds, payment for ecosystem services, etc.)	Identify countries with enabling legal frameworks and private sector actors with an interest in innovative partnership models; support CSOs to organize learning visits to successful models; support CSOs to engage with private sector actors to develop innovative financing models	Evaluation reports of 2 models for private sector finance

The table below provides information on the data sources needed for measuring the various indicators noted in tables 1-4 above. Where information has been noted in tables 1-4 above as coming from Programme reports, this has been included as a single line in the table rather than reporting it for each instance.

*Table 5. Monitoring data sources*

<b>Monitoring</b>				
Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Budget resources
<i>Maps of CSO intervention areas (see Monitoring framework section below for additional detail)</i>	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Once per relevant CSO project (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Nb of hectares of KBAs, protected areas, production landscapes important for ecosystem services with</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants, staff time</i>

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			<i>improved management (see CEPF monitoring framework section below for further details)</i>	
<i>Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)</i>	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Once per relevant CSO project (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>METT Score (see CEPF monitoring framework section below for further details)</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants</i>
<i>Use of GCF supported tools, activities for strengthening adaptive capacity</i>	<i>Field observation visits</i>	<i>Indicator in CSO reports. At least once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Use of GCF supported tools, instruments strategies and activities</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants</i>
<i>CSO capacity tracking tool</i>	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Tracking tool score</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants; staff time</i>
<i>Gender tracking tool</i>	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Tracking tool score</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants; staff time</i>
<i>Structured training provision</i>	<i>Field observation visits</i>	<i>Once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Nb. People. Sex disaggregated data collection during trainings (see CEPF monitoring framework section below for further details)</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants</i>
<i>Cash benefits to people</i>	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Nb. People. Sex disaggregated data collection by grantee providing employment or livelihood programs (see CEPF monitoring framework section below for further details)</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants</i>
<i>People receiving ecosystem service benefits</i>	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Once per CSO grant (approx. 1-3 years)</i>	<i>Nb. People. Data collection by grantee (see CEPF monitoring framework section below for further details)</i>	<i>Included within CSO grants</i>
<i>Capacity Assessments of long-term structures</i>	<i>Key informant interviews</i>	<i>Once in year 8</i>	<i>Independent capacity assessment of proposed long-term structure</i>	<i>Consultant services; staff time</i>



<i>Funding for long-term EbA support</i>	<i>Public expenditure reporting</i>	<i>Once in year 9 (for 2 hotspots)</i>	<i>Funds available for supporting EbA visions beyond project end</i>	<i>Staff time and travel</i>
<i>CSO reports</i>	<i>Document review</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Various indicators as indicated in tables 1-4</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
<i>RIT reports</i>	<i>Document review</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Various indicators as indicated in tables 1-4</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
<i>Measures of Ecosystem Service provision</i>	<i>Field observation visits</i>	<i>Periodic – to be included as specific research grants in calls for proposals</i>	<i>Various indicators depending on ecosystem services to be measured</i>	<i>Included in CSO grants</i>

Table 6. Evaluation types

<b>Evaluation</b>			
Type	Timing	Independent/Self-evaluation	Indicative Budget
<i>Formative</i>	Inception workshop within 3 months of start of Programme	Self-Assessment	Included in staff time and travel
<i>Process</i>	Programme Steering Committee (semi-annually)	Self-Assessment	Included in staff time and travel
<i>Process</i>	Annual supervision visits to RIT and CSO grantees by AFD	Self-Assessment	Included in staff time and travel
<i>Process</i>	Semi-annual supervision visits to RIT and CSO grantees by CEPF and NDAs/climate change agencies	Self-Assessment	Included in travel budget
<i>Process</i>	Continuous monitoring and evaluation of CSO grantee progress by RITs	Self-Assessment	Included in CSO grants budget
<i>Process</i>	Quarterly progress reports from CEPF to AFD	Self-Assessment	Staff time
<i>Process</i>	Annual Performance Reports from CEPF to AFD	Self-Assessment	Staff time
<i>Summative</i>	Final report by CEPF at the end of Programme	Self-Assessment	Staff time
<i>Impact</i>	Independent Interim Evaluation	Independent	Included in contractual services

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<i>Summative</i>	Independent Terminal Evaluation at end of the Programme	Independent	Included in contractual services
<i>Participatory</i>	Updating of Ecosystem Profiles every 5 years	Independent	Included in co-finance
<i>Economic/Cost-effectiveness</i>	Periodic, included as research grants within the Programme	Independent	Included in CSO grants



## CEPF Monitoring Framework

In addition to the Programme-specific indicators noted in the section above, CEPF will apply its existing monitoring framework to measure and track information on the impacts of the Programme’s investments. As noted above, some of the Programme indicators are collected as part of CEPF’s existing global monitoring framework and the existing indicators and methodologies will be used to provide the necessary information. The existing and continually evolving CEPF management tools include the ecosystem profiling process, and the grants management procedures and monitoring systems. These are useful in developing and promoting the strategies for profiles, managing a large and dynamic pool of grants, and tracking progress in grant making and achieving goals. These tools enable the fund to focus on achieving conservation impacts on the ground.

The CEPF Strategic Framework outlines overarching “key indicators of success”:

- Number of critical ecosystems/hotspots with active investment programs involving civil society in conservation.
- Number of civil society actors, including NGOs and the private sector, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the CEPF ecosystem profiles.
- Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) with strengthened protection and management.
- Number of hectares of new protected areas.
- Number of hectares in production landscapes managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use.

The Monitoring Framework seeks to complement the broad goals of the Strategic Framework, underpin these goals with more sensitive data, and better communicate the stories of CEPF’s work.

**1. Purpose of the monitoring framework:** i) to efficiently and adaptively manage the CEPF portfolio both globally and at the profile levels; ii) to capture information on impacts of CEPF investments in a systematic manner to enable more effective communication of results; and iii) to identify emerging conservation needs or those that are cross cutting/critical to the conservation success of a given investment region.

**2. Elements of the monitoring framework:** This framework is split into two main components: program impact and portfolio management. Program impact focuses on the impacts CEPF will have as a fund and is split into four broad categories as described below. Portfolio management focuses on CEPF internal processes and the ability of CEPF to efficiently and effectively operate.

**3. Program impact:** Each of CEPF’s grants is placed into one of four categories of impact, known as the pillars of CEPF: Biodiversity, Civil Society, Human Well-being, and Enabling Conditions:

**Table 1: Impact categories and associated statements of success**

Biodiversity	Human well-being
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Improve the status of globally significant biodiversity in critical ecosystems within hotspots	Improve the well-being of people living in and dependent on critical ecosystems within hotspots
<b>Civil society</b> Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be stewards and effective advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity	<b>Enabling environment</b> Establish the conditions needed for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity

CEPF's first two pillars, which aim to conserve biodiversity and to build civil society capacity to achieve conservation, are closely linked. Strong civil society capacity is essential for a sustainable foundation for biodiversity conservation. Underpinning both are the third and fourth pillars. Human Well-being is directly linked to the success of biodiversity conservation efforts because healthy ecosystems are essential for people's lives and livelihoods, while ecosystems that are unhealthy or devoid of biodiversity cannot deliver the benefits that people need, such as freshwater. Enabling Conditions are critical for successful conservation, but can be altered and improved by civil society, in particular a civil society that is empowered and informed. CEPF aims to measure progress in all four of these interlinked pillars to gain a holistic understanding of impact of the fund.

Each impact category is presented below.

### Impact category 1: Biodiversity

**Objective:** Improve the status of globally significant biodiversity in critical ecosystems within hotspots.

**Description:** Measuring the status and trends in biodiversity can take many forms. CEPF has chosen to measure progress toward this impact category via indicators focusing on species and sites.

**Species:** represent the smallest recognizable and (in most cases) replicable unit of biodiversity and also underpin CEPF's ecosystem profiling framework. CEPF investment strategies are built 'from the species up'; threatened species inform the selection of important sites (KBAs<sup>1</sup>), which, in turn, inform the definition of conservation corridors. Together, these "conservation outcomes" at species, site and corridor scales guide conservation investments within a hotspot. CEPF monitors its contribution to species conservation by recording the number of globally threatened species that benefit from CEPF-supported conservation action.

<sup>1</sup> KBAs, or Key Biodiversity Areas, are sites of importance for the global persistence of biodiversity. They are identified for biodiversity elements for which specific sites contribute significantly to their global persistence, such as globally threatened species or ecosystems. The identification of KBAs uses multiple criteria and sub-criteria, each with associated quantitative thresholds (IUCN, 2016, *A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas*. Available at <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/what-are-kbas>).

**Sites:** represent spatial units managed for the purpose of biodiversity conservation (whether this is a primary or secondary purpose). These include KBAs, protected areas, and production landscapes. Examples of management activities may include protected area management, community conservation agreements and biodiversity-friendly agriculture, among others.

CEPF monitors its contribution to site conservation through structured self-reporting by grantees at the end of their projects, verified by spot checks by the CEPF Secretariat and its Regional Implementation Teams (RITs). The following indicators are used:

- Number of hectares of KBAs with improved management.
- Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded.
- Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.
- Number of protected areas with improved management (using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool).
- Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action.

#### **Impact category 2: Human well-being**

**Objective:** Improve the well-being of people living in and dependent on critical ecosystems within hotspots.

**Description:** Conservation and human well-being have a complex, bi-directional relationship. Conservation success depends on the willing participation of human societies – from the local to the global level. Conversely, human communities need nature to thrive; depending on the valuable services such as fresh water and disaster mitigation that natural ecosystems provide. CEPF embraces this complex relationship and invests to ensure compatibility between and improvement in ecosystems and the communities that depend on them. CEPF uses two categories of metric to monitor its impacts on human well-being at the global scale: 1) beneficiaries; and 2) climate.

**Beneficiaries:** comprise those people and communities that receive cash and non-cash benefits from activities undertaken through CEPF investments. Because a large number of beneficiaries receive non-cash benefits in the form of structured training, this category is measured separately from other non-cash benefits, such as improved land tenure and increased access to clean water. CEPF monitors the beneficiaries of its investments through structured self-reporting by grantees at the end of their projects, verified by spot checks by the CEPF Secretariat and RITs. The following three indicators are used:

- Number of people receiving structured training.
- Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training (e.g. increased access to clean water, increased food security, increased access to energy, increased access to public services, increased resilience to climate change, improved land tenure, improved recognition of traditional knowledge, improved representation and decision-making in governance forums, improved delivery of ecosystem services, etc.).
- Number of people receiving cash benefits (e.g. increased income from employment, increased income from livelihood activities, financial incentives for conservation, etc.).

**Climate:** Climate change is expected to increasingly drive biodiversity loss. Already, species are moving to new habitats and altering life cycles to adapt to changes in their environments. Meanwhile, the loss of biodiversity and destruction or degradation of natural areas undermine the health of ecosystems that are vital for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Natural ecosystems can help people – particularly the poor in rural and urban areas – adapt to changes in climate. Sustainably managed rivers, aquifers and floodplains can help ensure water supplies and regulate flooding. Healthy coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and wetlands, temper the impact of storms. Thriving grasslands counter drought and flooding. Tropical forests provide wild reserves of food and income during failed harvests. The oceans absorb heat and CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, helping to stabilize the climate.

CEPF monitors its contribution to combating climate change through self-reporting by grantees at the end of their projects, coupled with analysis of GIS data and carbon maps to calculate the amount of carbon stored at CEPF-supported natural habitats. The following two indicators are used:

- Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change.
- Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats.

### **Impact category 3: Enabling conditions**

**Objective:** Establish the conditions needed for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity.

**Description:** CEPF operates under the premise that conservation actions in isolation are far less likely to succeed than those undertaken in an enabling environment. Three broad enabling conditions provide the framework for monitoring impacts at the global level under this impact category: ensuring that public policies are in place that promote (or do not inhibit) conservation action; ensuring sufficient capital and flow of financial resources for conservation; and promotion of biodiversity-friendly practices in the private sector.

**Regulatory environment:** In order for conservation interventions to proceed and be successful, the underlying legal and policy frameworks must be in place. This includes the legislative and regulatory framework for civil society to participate in conservation actions, as well as the inclusion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals and provisions within sectoral development policies and plans. CEPF has directed funding toward both of these aspects of the regulatory environment but the most common need identified in ecosystem profiles has been for the latter (because most countries already have regulations in place that allow civil society to emerge and engage in conservation). CEPF monitors progress towards an enhanced regulatory environment by recording the number of laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended.

**Long-term financing:** One of the greatest barriers to effective conservation is the lack of financial resources to implement management that leads to conservation success. CEPF targets a portion of its investments to ensuring financial sustainability of civil society and conservation activities in the long term. This entails not only establishing long-term financing vehicles (e.g., conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, and payment for ecosystem services mechanisms) but also supporting them to ensure that

they function well and deliver financially. CEPF monitors progress towards enhanced long-term financing by tracking the number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation.

**Private sector practices:** There is a great need to identify and promote biodiversity-friendly management practices in economic sectors that have significant impacts on biodiversity, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc. Identification of those practices that are successful and replicable is the first step, from which promoting their uptake follows. CEPF monitors progress towards improved private sector practices by counting the number of companies that adopt biodiversity practices.

For each of the three indicators of enabling conditions, CEPF monitors impacts at the global scale through aggregating data generated by structured self-reporting from grantees, verified by spot checks by the CEPF Secretariat and RITs.

#### **Impact category 4: Civil society**

**Objective:** Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be operationally effective as stewards and effective advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity.

**Description:** CEPF is premised on the assumption that a capable and functioning civil society is necessary for sustained conservation progress. CEPF takes a wide perspective of civil society that encompasses more than traditional definitions. CEPF works with a wide range of nongovernmental actors in seeking to improve the organizational capacity of institutions to deliver conservation success. CEPF assesses this impact category at the scale of the individual organization, by looking at the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to undertake conservation actions, as well as at the network scale, recognizing the strength of self-reinforcing networks and alliances to leverage complementary capacities and respond to complex conservation challenges that no single organization can address working alone.

CEPF monitors its contribution to strengthening civil society impact through structured self-reporting by grantees, verified by spot checks by the CEPF Secretariat and RITs. The following three indicators are used:

- Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity (using the Civil Society Tracking Tool).
- Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues (using the Gender Tracking Tool).
- Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened.

The Monitoring Framework contributes to the outcomes of CEPF's Global Results Framework, as well as to the Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets. These linkages are set out in Annex A, which presents the CEPF Monitoring Framework.

### **Capturing CEPF's qualitative impact**

As a complement to the collection of data on the indicators above, CEPF will capture stories and lessons from CEPF grantees and develop products that effectively share this information. Examples of products include but are not limited to, lessons learned papers, case studies, interviews, articles, videos, etc.

### **Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

All indicators in the Monitoring Framework correspond, to the extent possible, to relevant Aichi targets and Sustainable Development Goals. Annex A demonstrates the links between CEPF and these global goals. CEPF will, on a regular basis, report on contributions to achieving these goals.

## CEPF Monitoring Framework Chart

Pillar	Indicator	Link to Global Results Framework	Corresponding SDG	Corresponding Aichi Target	Definition	Means of Measure -ment	Data Source	Frequency of Data Collection	Responsible Party
<b>BIO-DIVERSITY</b>	#1 Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management	Outcome 1: Globally significant biodiversity is under improved management and protection.	<b>Goal 15</b> - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<b>Target 11</b> - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	To be counted, an area must be a KBA, must benefit directly from CEPF funding, and there must be a substantive and meaningful positive change in the management/ protection of the KBA. There must be a plausible attribution between CEPF grantee action and the strengthening of management in the KBA. For an area to be considered as "strengthened," it can benefit from a wide range of actions that contribute to improved management. Examples include: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee
<b>BIO-DIVERSITY</b>	#2 Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded	Outcome 1: Globally significant biodiversity is under improved management and protection.	<b>Goal 15</b> - see above	<b>Target 11</b> - see above	To be counted, an area must demonstrate formal legal declaration, and biodiversity conservation must be an official management goal.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee
<b>BIO-DIVERSITY</b>	#3 Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.	Outcome 1: Globally significant biodiversity is under improved management and protection.	<b>Goal 12</b> - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. <b>Goal 15</b> - see above	<b>Target 7</b> - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	A production landscape is an area where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occur. For an area to be considered as "strengthened," it can benefit from a wide range of actions that contribute to improved management. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee
<b>BIO-DIVERSITY</b>	#4 Number of protected areas with improved management	Outcome 1: Globally significant biodiversity is under improved	<b>Goal 15</b> - see above	<b>Target 11</b> - see above	The purpose of this indicator is to track the management effectiveness of protected areas that receive CEPF investment. Effectiveness is measured with the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).	METT	METT	start and end of project	grantee

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		management and protection.							
<b>BIO-DIVERSITY</b>	#5 Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action	Outcome 1: Globally significant biodiversity is under improved management and protection.	<b>Goal 15</b> - see above	<b>Target 12</b> - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	To be counted, a species must benefit from an intervention that has direct conservation benefit. Examples include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan; captive breeding programs, habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, removal of invasive species.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee

Pillar	Indicator	Link to Global Results Framework	Corresponding SDG	Corresponding Aichi Target	Definition	Means of Measurement	Data Source	Frequency of Data Collection	Responsible Party
<b>HUMAN WELL-BEING</b>	#6 Number of people receiving structured training	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 4</b> - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all <b>Goal 5</b> - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls <b>Goal 8</b> - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		Structured training is defined as any organized or formal training opportunity such as a workshop, classroom activity, university program, formal site visit or exchange program. Note that data provided by the grantee will be sex-disaggregated. This number is not to be combined with the indicator recording beneficiaries receiving non-cash benefits - this indicator is specific to training, a key element of CEPF's work.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee



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<b>HUMAN WELL-BEING</b>	#7 Number of people receiving cash benefits	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 8 -</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		Cash benefits include those derived from employment, and increased income due to livelihood programs. Note that data provided by the grantee will be sex-disaggregated.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee
<b>HUMAN WELL-BEING</b>	#8 Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 2 -</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. <b>Goal 16 -</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		Non-cash benefits are stated as: increased access to clean water; increased food security; increased access to energy; increased access to public services; increased resilience to climate change; improved land tenure; improved recognition of traditional knowledge; improved decision-making and governance; improved access to ecosystem services.	count - addition; grantees complete a datasheet for each community that is targeted, record the # of people benefiting, and tick boxes for one or more of nine types of non-cash benefits.	grantee final report	end of project	grantee

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<b>HUMAN WELL-BEING</b>	#9 Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change	Outcome 2: Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 13</b> – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<b>Target 15</b> - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Nature-based solutions to combat climate change are effective approaches that help people, particularly the poor in rural and urban areas, adapt to changes in climate, and to alleviate the negative impacts of climate change. When taken to scale these approaches will help the global community address the climate challenge. Examples include: mangrove restoration, resource management, diversifying nature-based livelihoods. Many nature-based solutions to combat climate change make a significant contribution to disaster risk reduction.	count-addition	CEPF project database; key word tags	annual	Secretariat
<b>HUMAN WELL-BEING</b>	#10 Amount of CO2e sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 15</b> - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<b>Target 15</b> - see above	This indicator will measure carbon stored at sites benefiting from restoration or maintenance of natural habitat.	Methodology under development	GIS data	annual	Secretariat/consultant

Pillar	Indicator	Link to Global Results Framework	Corresponding SDG	Corresponding Aichi Target	Definition	Means of Measurement	Data Source	Frequency of Data Collection	Responsible Party
<b>ENABLING CONDITIONS</b>	#11 Number of laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result	<b>Goal 15</b> - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably	<b>Target 2</b> - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning	“Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee

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	that have been enacted or amended	of increased local and national civil society capacity.	manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss <b>Goal 16</b> - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.					
<b>ENABLING CONDITION S</b>	#12 Number of sustainable financing mechanisms delivering funds for conservation	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.	<b>Goal 15</b> - see above	<b>Target 20</b> - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of functioning financing mechanisms created by or receiving support from CEPF. According to WWF, sustainable financing strategies or mechanisms are secured to help ensure long-term sustainable financing for project or programme conservation objectives beyond the project's or programme's lifespan. Sustainable financing aims to generate sustaining financial resources over the longer term (five or more years). Sustainable finance goes beyond traditional government or donor funding by introducing innovative market-based approaches such as debt-for-nature swaps, environmental funds, and payment for ecosystem services (PES).	count - addition; and request to grantee to report on amount of funding delivered for conservation, during the project timeframe	grantee final report	end of project	grantee
<b>ENABLING CONDITION S</b>	#13 Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity conservation is integrated into landscape and development	<b>Goal 12</b> - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<b>Target 1</b> - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to	A company is a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. Company members share a common purpose and unite in order to focus their	count - addition	grantee final report	end of project	grantee

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		planning as a result of increased local and national civil society capacity.		conserve and use it sustainably.	various talents and organize their collectively available skills or resources to achieve specific, declared goals. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity.				
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