

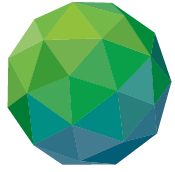
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Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco
24–28 June 2024





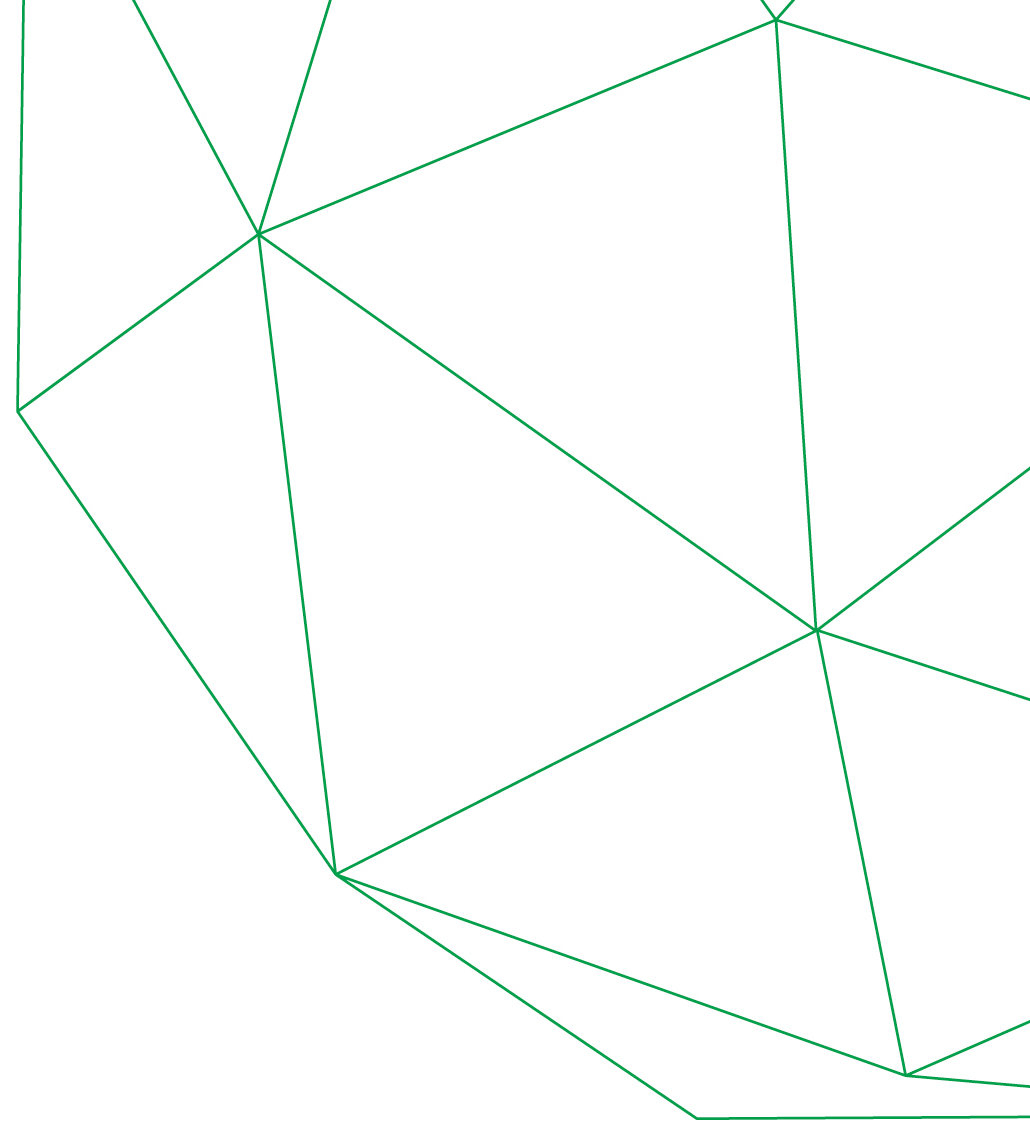
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Approaches to developing a Theory of Change and Logical Framework

Kyung Chul Lee, M&E Specialist

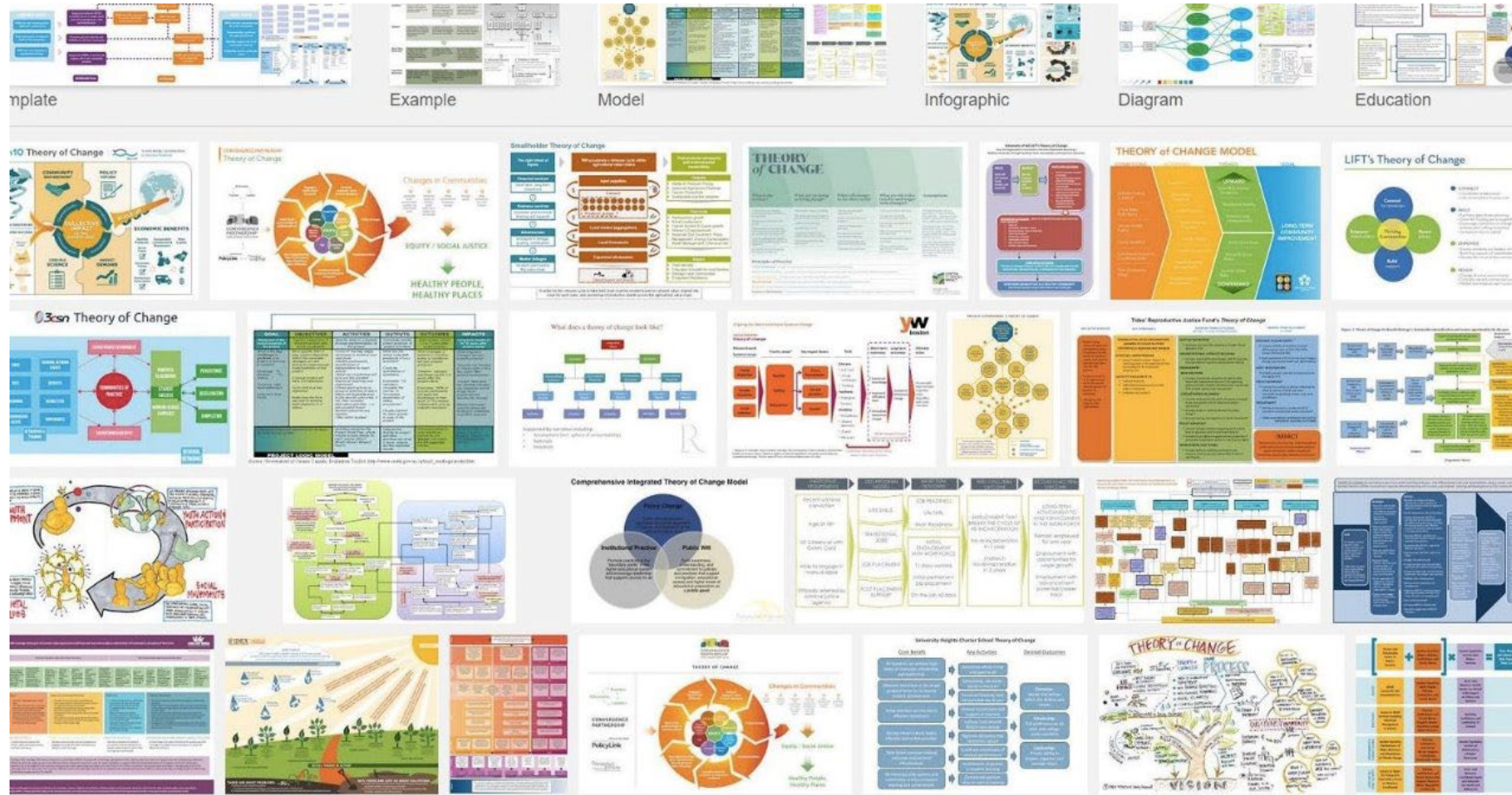
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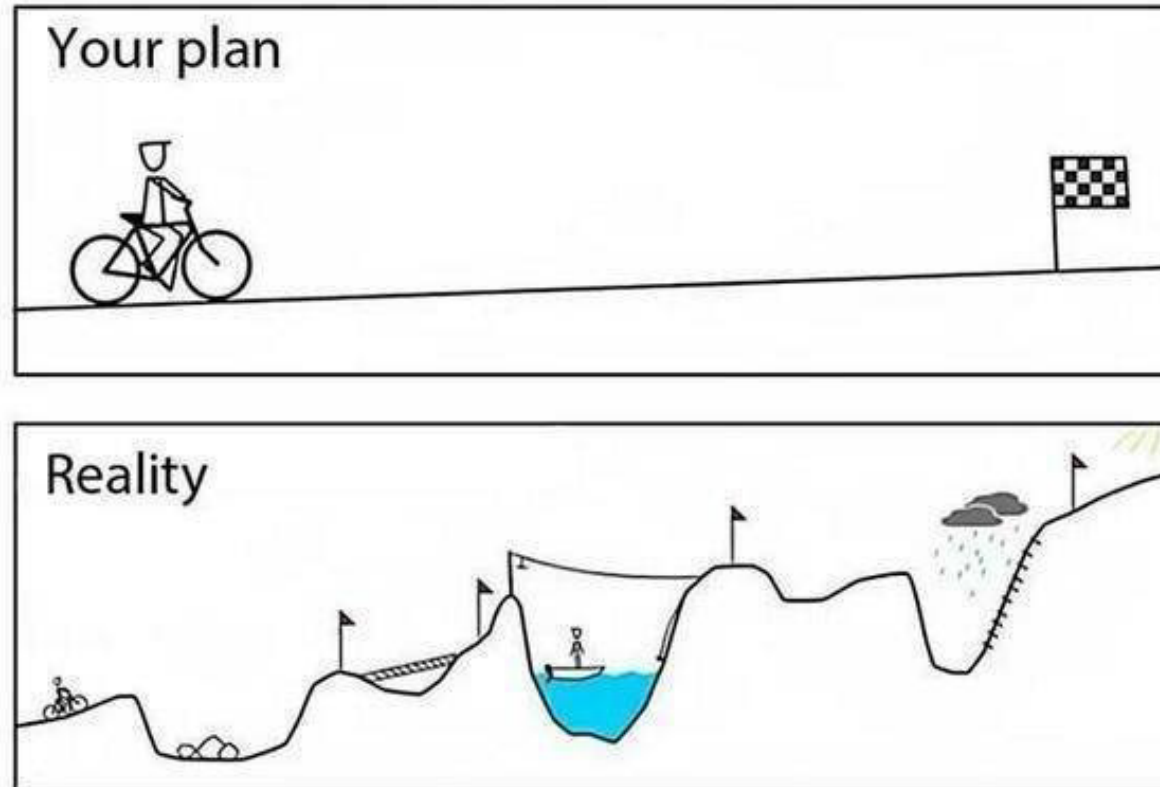
Topics

- What is Theory of Change?
- How can we build a good ToC for GCF project?
- What is Logical Framework?
- What is the difference between ToC and logical framework?
- How can we develop a good logical framework for GCF project?
- Case study from AE

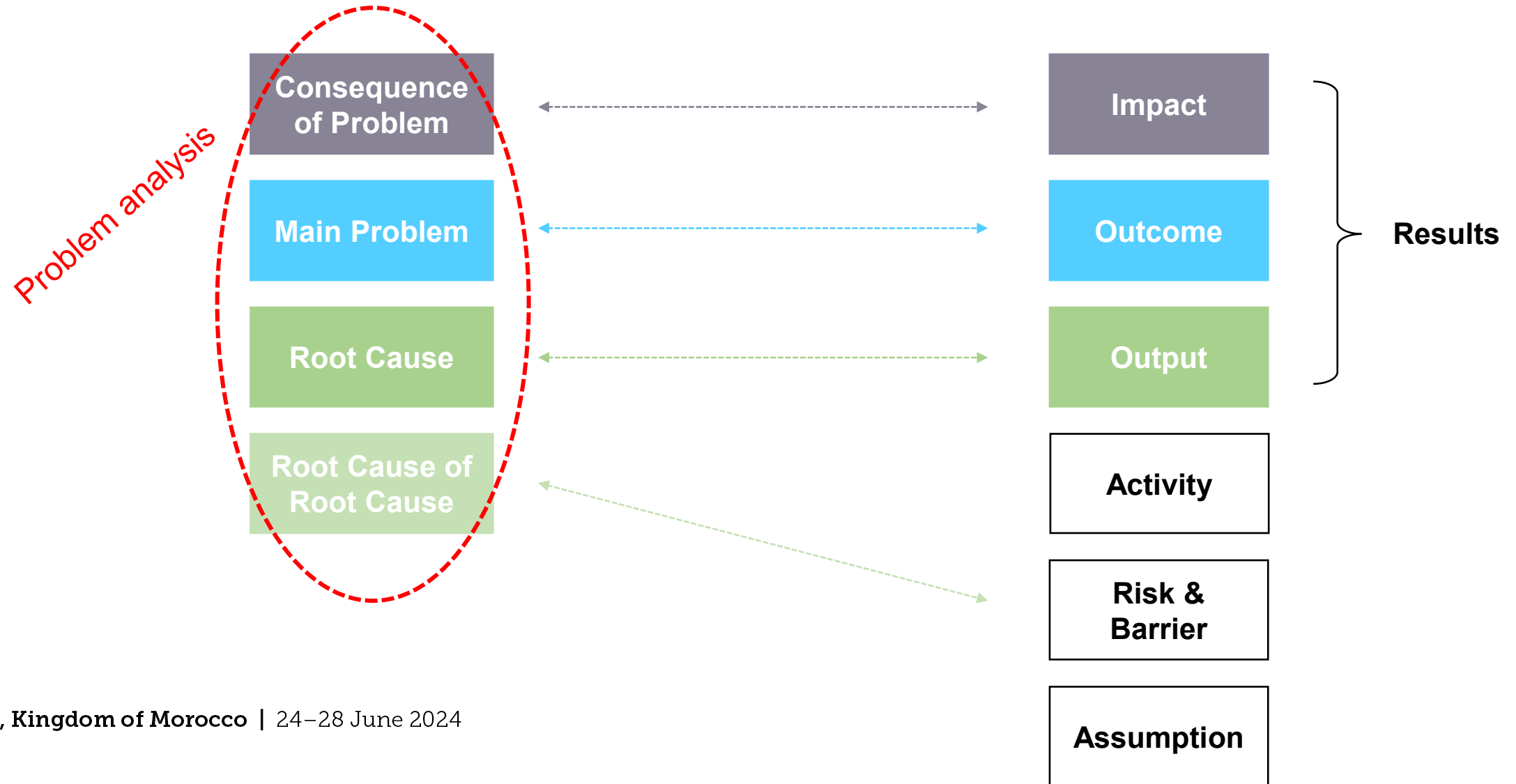
What is Theory of Change?



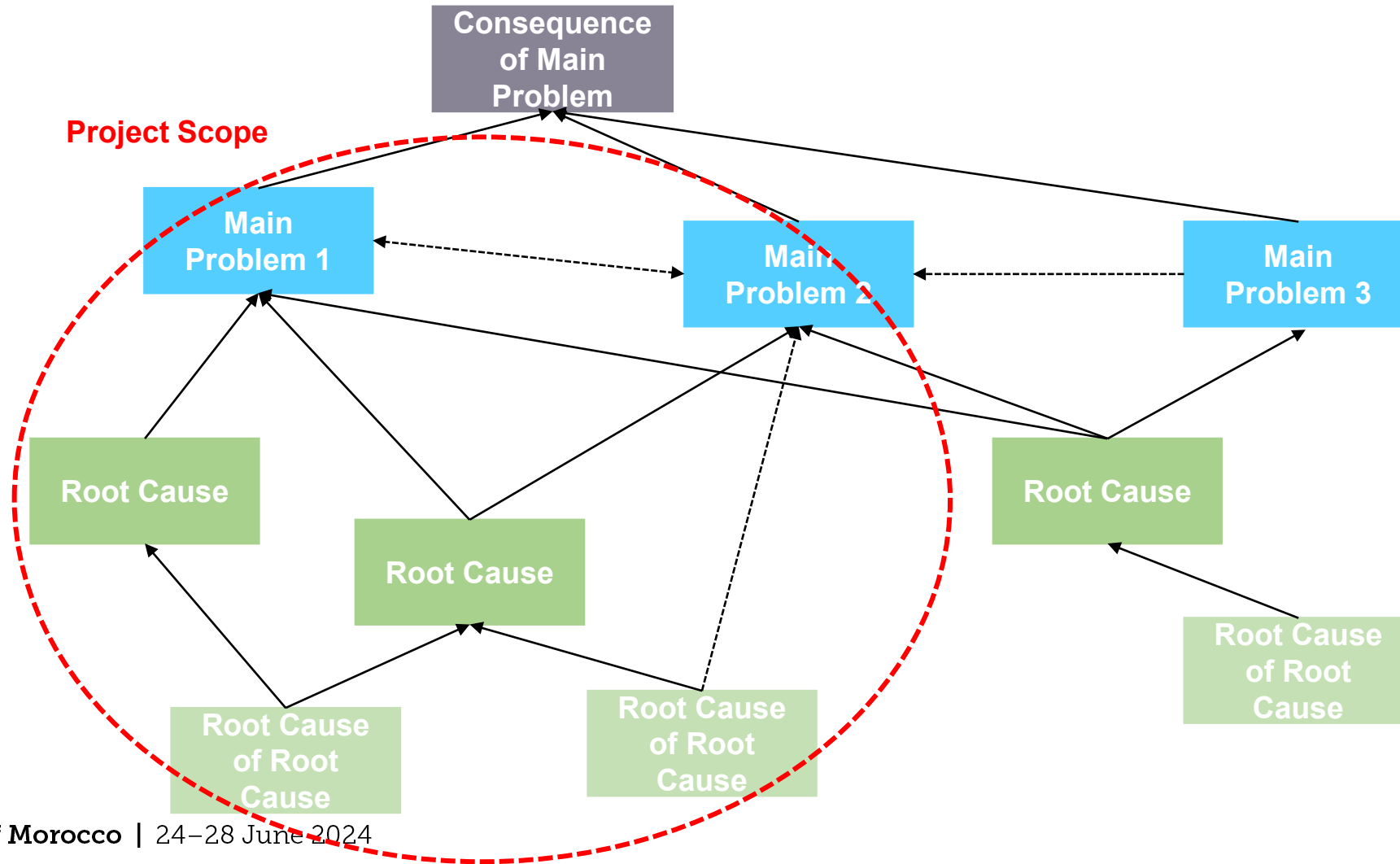
What is Theory of Change?



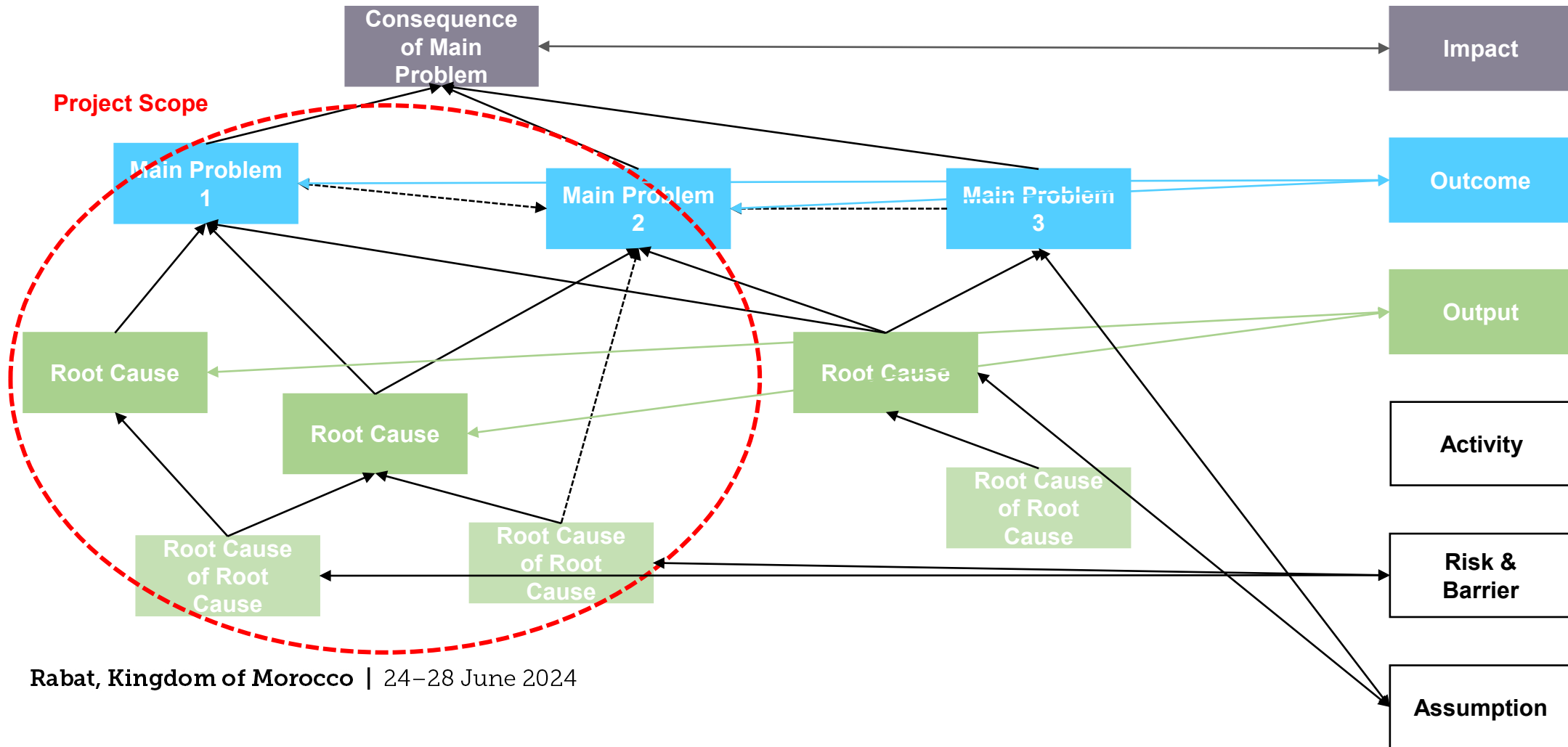
What is Theory of Change?



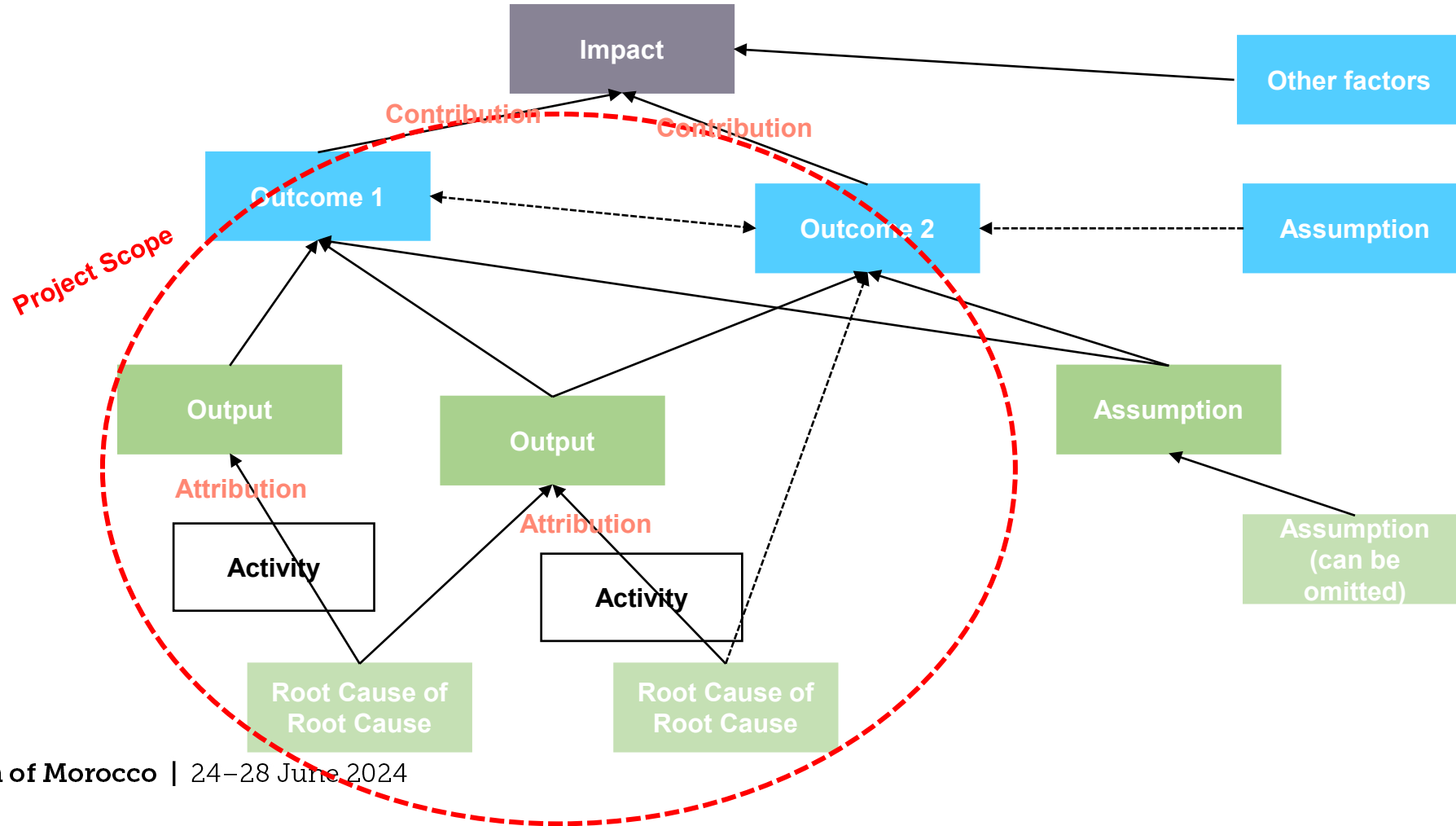
How can we build a good ToC?



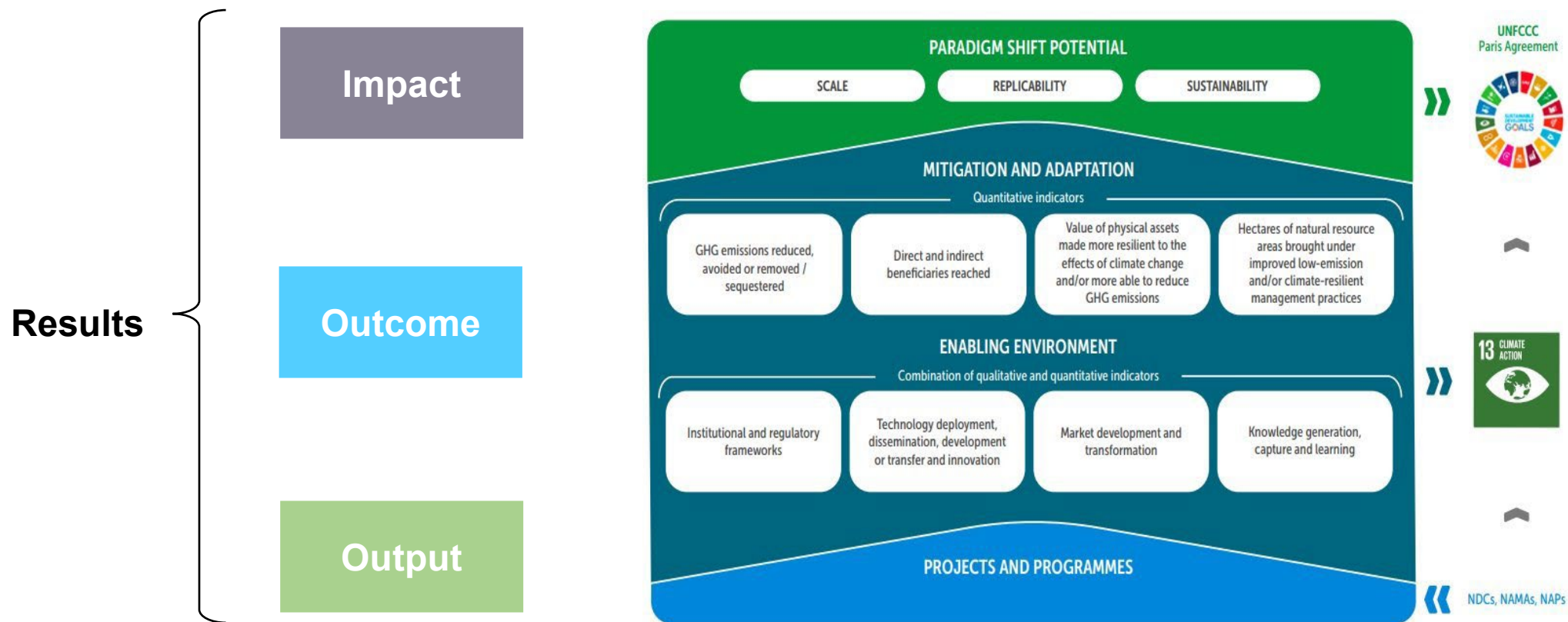
How can we build a good ToC?



How can we build a good ToC?



How can we build a good ToC?



How can we build a good ToC?



Outcome

Mitigation results areas (MRA)



MRA1
Energy generation
and access



MRA2
Low-emission
transport



MRA3
Buildings, cities,
industries and appliances



MRA4
Forestry and
land use

Adaptation results areas (ARA)



ARA1
Most vulnerable people
and communities



ARA2
Health, well-being,
food and water security

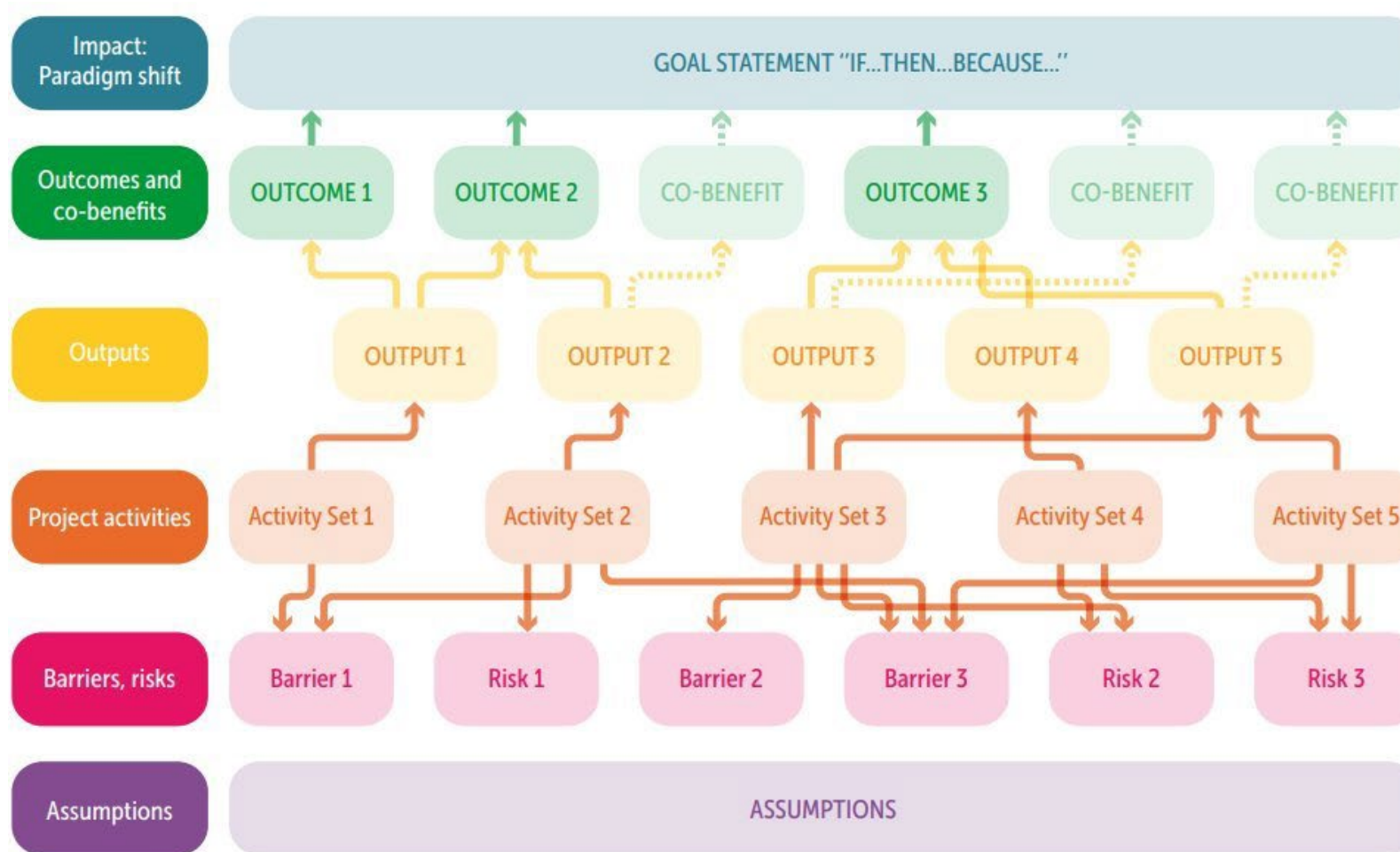


ARA3
Infrastructure and
built environment



ARA4
Ecosystems and
ecosystem services

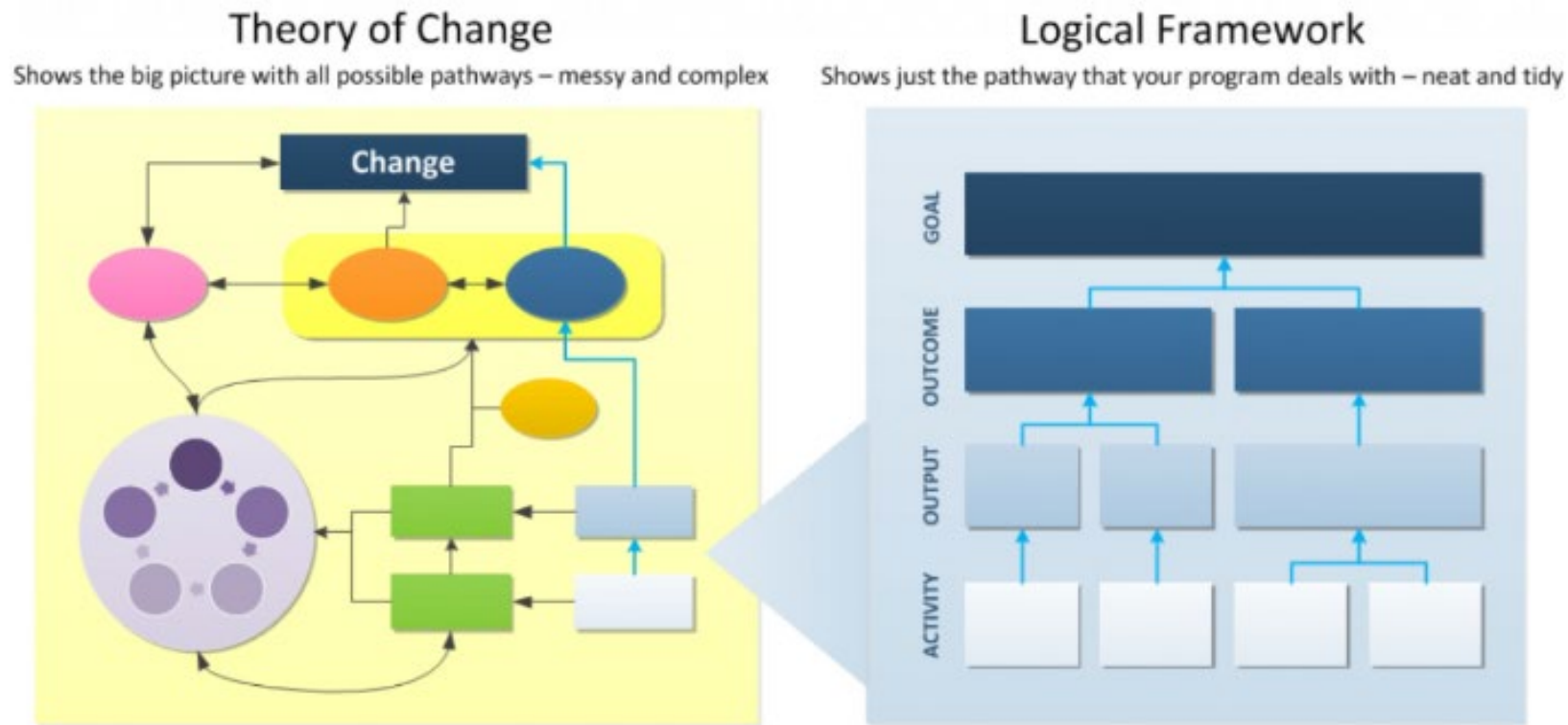
How can we build a good ToC?



What is Logical Framework?

- Logical framework defines **WHAT** to measure while ToC illustrates logical pathways of **HOW** and **WHY** changes will occur.
- Logical framework is a monitoring tool.
- SMART indicator, target, MoV, methodologies, assumptions are important.
- It is also important to monitor, and report results in alignment of GCF result framework. (Use of IRMF Core & Supplementary Indicators)

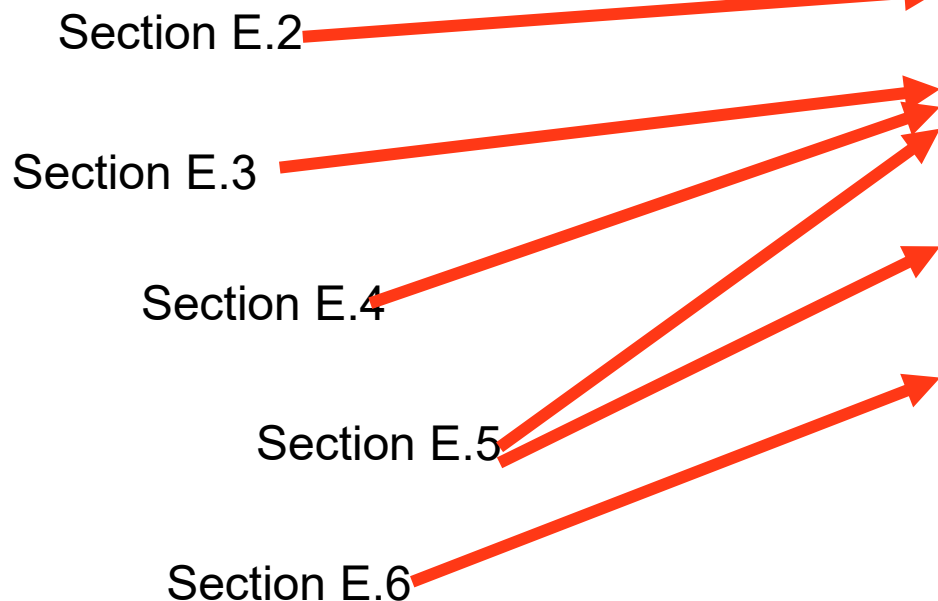
What is the difference between ToC and logical framework?



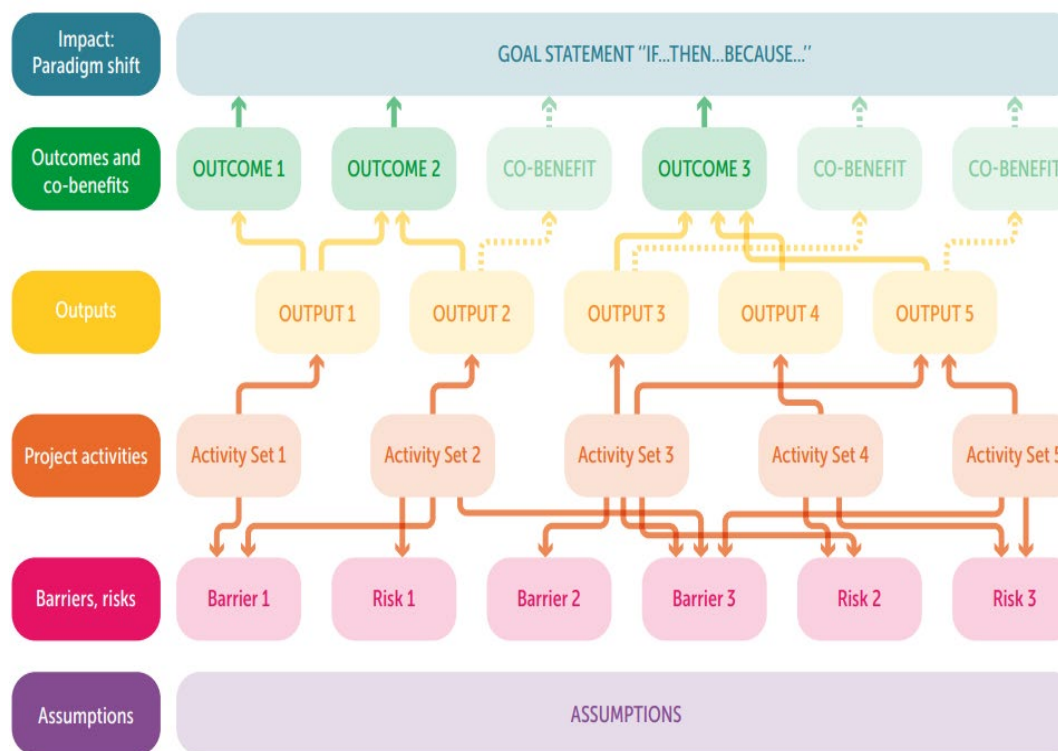
How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Logical Framework



TOC



How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Logical Framework session in the GCF FP consists of:

- E.1. Project/Programme Focus
- E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential
- E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF Core Indicators 1-4)
- E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling Environment (IRMF Core Indicators 5-8)
- E.5. Project/Programme Specific Indicators (Project Outcomes and Outputs)
- E.6. Project/Programme Activities and Deliverables
- E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Introduction of a new Section E2 GCF impact level: Paradigm shift potential in line with the IRMFE.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements

E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.

☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)

☐ Increased resilience (adaptation)

E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section B.2(a) (theory of change).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale		<u>Choose an item.</u>		Describe key applicable outputs and or resulting outcomes relevant to increasing (scaling up) quantifiable results within and beyond the scope of the intervention.
Replicability		<u>Choose an item.</u>		Describe key applicable outputs and resulting outcomes that will be replicated to other sectors, markets, geographical regions, or countries.
Sustainability		<u>Choose an item</u>		Describe key applicable outputs and resulting outcomes that will be sustained beyond the project/programme period.

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core outcome)						
Select chosen GCF result areas	Select relevant IRMF indicators	Develop MoVs, Baseline and Targets, Assumptions/Note				
GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ⁵	
Choose an item.	Choose appropriate indicators and supplementary indicators	Sources of information and methods used to collect and report data /information to measure progress against targets	The starting point or current value of the indicators before the implementation of the project	The estimated value of the indicator at the mid-point of the implementation	The estimated value of the indicator at the completion of the implementation	Externalities and factors outside project management's control that may impact the outcomes Data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and targets
Choose an item.	Choose appropriate indicators and supplementary indicators					
Choose an item.	Choose appropriate indicators and supplementary indicators					

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



How to identify relevant GCF result areas

- In section B.2 (b), AEs need to map out project outcomes against GCF result areas

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	MRA 2 Low-emission transport	MRA 3 Building, cities, industries, appliances	MRA 4 Forestry and land use	ARA 1 Most vulnerable people and communities	ARA 2 Health, well-being, food and water security	ARA 3 Infrastructure and built environment	ARA 4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Those selected result areas are to be monitored by GCF core/supplementary indicators in the section E.3.

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



How to select relevant IRMF indicators




- Try to select core indicators first, and then move to supplementary indicators.

E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4. quantitative indicators)						
Choose appropriate indicators and supplementary indicators						
Select appropriate IRMF core indicators and supplementary indicators applicable for each GCF project/programme outcome						
GCF Result Area	Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered					
	Supplementary 1.1: Annual energy savings					
	Supplementary 1.2: Installed energy storage capacity					
	Supplementary 1.3: Installed renewable energy capacity					
	Supplementary 1.4: Renewable energy generated					
	Supplementary 1.5 Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy					
	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached					
	Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options					
	Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security					
	Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security					
	Supplementary 2.4: Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems					
	Supplementary 2.5: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience					
	Supplementary 2.6: Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards					
	Supplementary 2.7: Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention					
	MRA3 Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions				
Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention						
Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice						
Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems						
Supplementary 4.2: Number of livestock brought under sustainable management practices						
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary 4.3: Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practice					
	indicators					

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?

How to select relevant IRMF indicators

- Refer to the GCF IRMF Policy and Results Handbook for suggested Result Areas

Indicator	Description	SDGs	Reference
Core indicator 1	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered ¹⁵ (Unit: tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) ¹⁶ (Disaggregation: results area)		Initial RMF
	Suggested results areas MRA 1: Energy generation and access MRA 2: Low-emission transport MRA 3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances MRA 4: Forests and land use		
Core indicator 2	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Unit: number of individuals) ¹⁹ (Disaggregation: sex; and results area)	 	Initial RMF
	Suggested results areas ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services		

IRMF indicators		GCF suggested results areas
Core 1	GHG emissions reduced, avoided, or removed / sequestered	MRA1-4
1.1	Annual energy savings (MWh)	MRA3
1.2	Installed energy storage capacity (MWh)	MRA1
1.3	Installed renewable energy capacity (MW)	MRA1
1.4	Renewable energy generated (MWh)	MRA1
1.5	Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy (Net change in fuel /energy consumption per kilometre travelled)	MRA2
Core 2	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	ARA1-4
2.1	Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options (number of individuals)	ARA1
2.2	Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security (Number of individuals)	ARA2
2.3	Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security (Number of individuals)	ARA2
2.4	Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems (number of individuals)	ARA1-4
2.5	Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience (number of individuals)	ARA1-4
2.6	Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards (number of individuals)	ARA3
2.7	Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Number of individuals)	ARA1-3

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



MoV, Baseline, Target, Assumptions

- (MoV) For outcome indicators, it is required to have at least one primary source of MoV, which is not directly generated from project/program, and other secondary MoVs
- (Baseline) Baseline data shall be presented.
- (Target) Both mid-term and final targets should be presented. (TBD is not accepted) Project lifespan targets can be presented for Core 1 or 2.
- (Assumptions/Note) Put external conditions or factors outside project management's control that may impact the outcomes / Put data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and targets

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 1 indicator

- Additional row for total amount of GHG emission reduction: Please add one more row to indicate the total amount of GHG emission reduction without overlaps across multiple mitigation result areas.

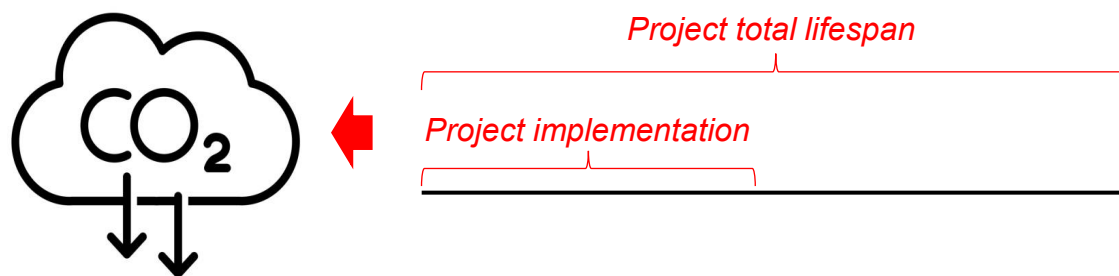
GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ⁵	
<u>Total amount of GHG emission reduction without overlaps</u>	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	Portfolio company data / Independent verifications of inputs to GHG calculation methodology	0 MtCO ₂ e	2 MtCO ₂ e	6.3 MtCO ₂ e	Different methodologies applied to measure Core 1 indicator under MRA 1 and 3. There is no overlap in the amount of total GHG reduction across GCF mitigation result areas.
<u>MRA1 Energy generation and access</u>	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	Portfolio company data / Independent verifications of inputs to GHG calculation methodology	0 MtCO ₂ e	0.6 MtCO ₂ e	2.3 MtCO ₂ e	Project Lifetime: 20 years Annual emissions avoided: 0.23 MtCO ₂ e Lifetime emission reductions: 4.6 MtCO ₂ e
<u>MRA3 Buildings, cities, industries and appliances</u>	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	Portfolio company data / Independent verifications of inputs to GHG calculation methodology	0 MtCO ₂ e	1.4 MtCO ₂ e	4 MtCO ₂ e	Project Lifetime: 20 years Annual emissions avoided: 0.4 MtCO ₂ e Lifetime emission reductions: 8 MtCO ₂ e

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 1 indicator

- Indication of lifespan target: GHG emission can be reduced, avoided or sequestered during the total lifespan of the project



Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
	Mid-term	Final ⁵	
0 MtCO ₂ e	0.6 MtCO ₂ e	2.3 MtCO ₂ e	Project Lifetime: 20 years Annual emissions avoided: 0.23 MtCO ₂ e Lifetime emission reductions: 4.6 MtCO ₂ e

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 2 indicator

- Additional row for total number of project beneficiaries: Please add one more row to indicate the total number of project beneficiaries which is not double-counted across GCF adaptation result areas.

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ⁵	
<u>Total number of project beneficiaries</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 20,000 (Male:10,000, Female:10,000) Indirect: 55,000 (Male:22,500, Female:22,500)	Direct: 60,000 (Male:30,000, Female:30,000) Indirect: 120,000 (Male:60,000, Female:60,000)	Total number of project beneficiaries (direct/indirect) in this row excludes double-counted ones across adaptation result areas.
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 20,000 (Male:10,000, Female:10,000) Indirect: 55,000 (Male:22,500, Female:22,500)	Direct: 60,000 (Male:30,000, Female:30,000) Indirect: 120,000 (Male:60,000, Female:60,000)	Detailed information of beneficiary calculation and applied methodologies can be found in annex XXX
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 15,000 (Male:7,500, Female:7,500) Indirect: 35,000 (Male:17,500, Female:17,500)	Direct: 40,000 (Male:20,000, Female:20,000) Indirect: 100,000 (Male:50,000, Female:50,000)	Detailed information of beneficiary calculation and applied methodologies can be found in annex XXX

Overlapped beneficiaries across multiple result areas excluded

There are beneficiaries who receive adaptation benefits from both ARA1 and ARA2.

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 2 indicator

- Core 2 indicator to be chosen for all GCF adaptation result areas

If a project has GCF ARA 1 and 2, then choose Core 2 indicator for all GCF adaptation result areas that the project contributes to

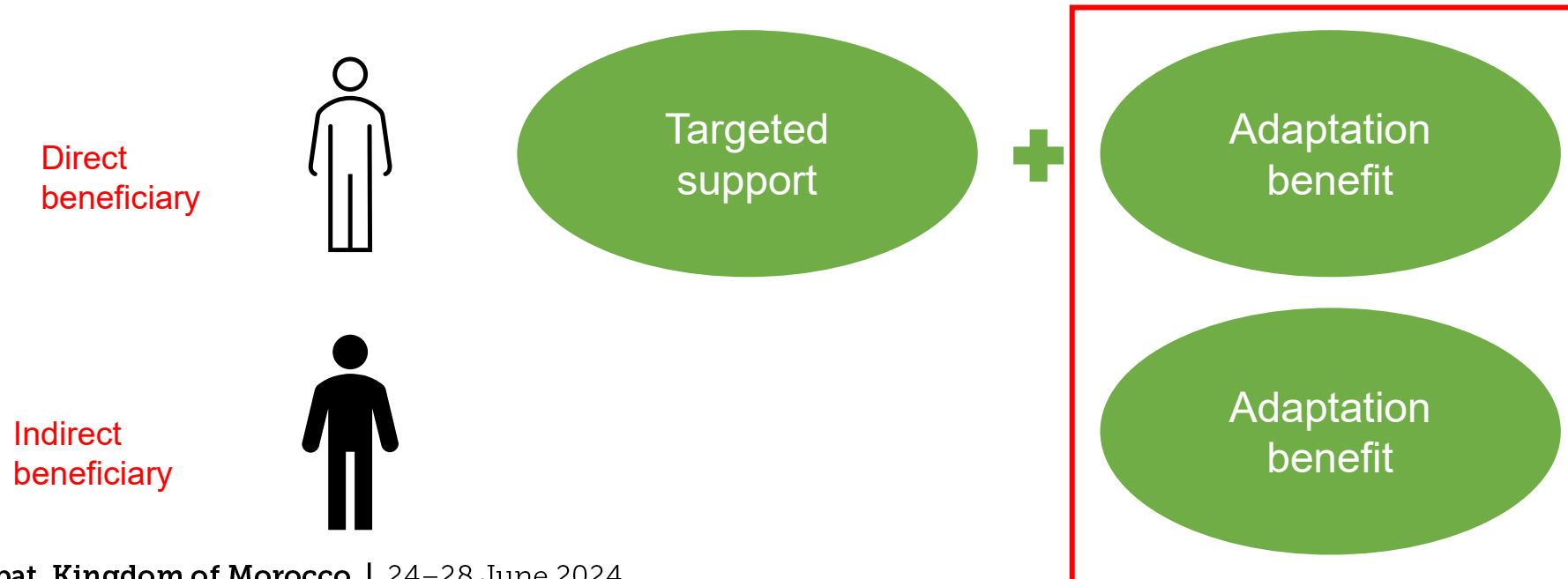
GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ⁵	
<u>Total number of project beneficiaries</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 20,000 (Male:10,000, Female:10,000) Indirect: 55,000 (Male:22,500, Female:22,500)	Direct: 60,000 (Male:30,000, Female:30,000) Indirect: 120,000 (Male:60,000, Female:60,000)	Total number of project beneficiaries (direct/indirect) in this row excludes double-counted ones across adaptation result areas.
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 20,000 (Male:10,000, Female:10,000) Indirect: 55,000 (Male:22,500, Female:22,500)	Direct: 60,000 (Male:30,000, Female:30,000) Indirect: 120,000 (Male:60,000, Female:60,000)	Detailed information of beneficiary calculation and applied methodologies can be found in annex XXX
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National household survey / Annual monitoring report of the project	0	Direct: 15,000 (Male:7,500, Female:7,500) Indirect: 35,000 (Male:17,500, Female:17,500)	Direct: 40,000 (Male:20,000, Female:20,000) Indirect: 100,000 (Male:50,000, Female:50,000)	Detailed information of beneficiary calculation and applied methodologies can be found in annex XXX

How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 2 indicator

- Definition of direct/indirect beneficiaries of GCF



Important to define adaptation benefits

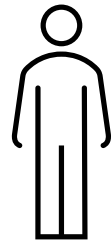
How can we develop a good Logical Framework?



Unique features of IRMF Core 2 indicator

- Example of direct/indirect beneficiaries of GCF

Direct
beneficiary



Indirect
beneficiary



**Targeted
support:**
Financial and
capacity
building support



**Adaptation
benefit:**
Increased
productivity and
income

**Adaptation
benefit:**
Increased
productivity and
income

Useful materials

- GCF Results Handbook: [Draft results handbook | Green Climate Fund](#)
- GCF online training of ToC: [iLearn | Green Climate Fund](#)
- GCF online training of Logical Framework: [iLearn | Green Climate Fund](#)

Case Study



Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco | 24–28 June 2024



Thank you