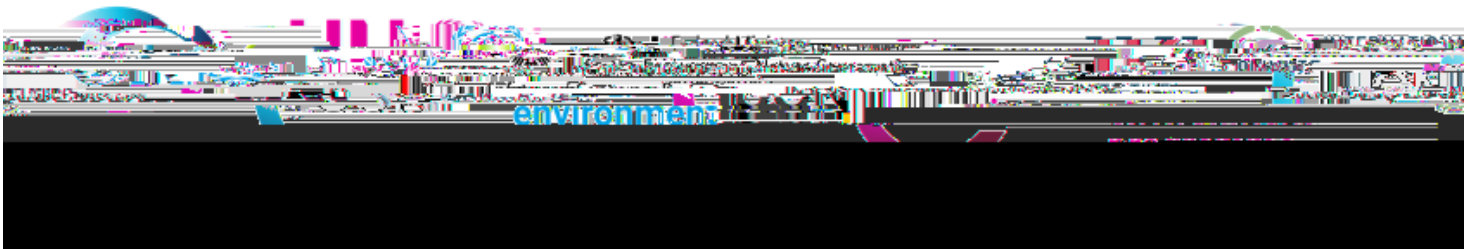


Monitoring and reporting core indicator framework

Pilot

Supported by:



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Introduction

Objective:

Overall, the core indicator framework aims to support the tracking and communication of the joint achievements of the projects under the Fund and the delivery of its objectives. These core indicators are complementary to the indicators in the individual logical frameworks developed by each project.

This core indicator framework will enable the Fund as a whole to (i) report and demonstrate

Core Indicators¹

Cluster I: Policy engagement, institutional strengthening and M&E

Indicator 1: Number of policies or policy instruments developed or influenced that include ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as a result of project activities.

Guidance: This indicator aims to quantify the number of policies or policy instruments developed or influenced (i.e. engaged with/formally proposed or adopted/implemented) at different levels (global, regional, national, sub-national) that include ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation resulting from the support provided by the Global EbA Fund. Reporting should only be undertaken with regards to the policies/policy instruments directly targeted by the project funded through the Global EbA Fund.

“Developed” under this indicator is understood as policies and/or policy instruments drafted and approved at a relevant level as a result of project activities

“Influenced” under this indicator is understood through three options:

1. Policies/policy instruments engaged with, which implies at least one of the following:
 - Underwent analysis (review of existing policy/policy instrument and/or proposal of new policy/policy instrument);
 - Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/policy instrument. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy/policy instrument;
 - Were revised or otherwise engaged with.
2. Policies/policy instruments formally proposed / adopted, which refers to policies/policy instruments where the project has played an active part in its formal proposal or adoption.
 - “Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.
 - “Formally adopted” means a new, revised, or repealed policy/policy instrument was officially approved, codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.
3. Policies/policy instruments implemented, which refers to policies/policy instruments where the project has played an active part in supporting implementation, for instance by providing evidence and knowledge.
 - “Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed by the relevant authority. Implementation implies that: 1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place (“full”); 2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents / information / fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions (“effective”)

¹ Guidance and definitions build on “[Guidelines on Project Planning and Monitoring in the International Climate Initiative](#)”; “Indicators of Success” framework of the [One Planet network](#) as well as “[Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance Indicator Guidance](#)”

To support the data reported under this indicator, the grantees are welcome to submit any documents related to the development of a policy/policy instrument such as launch/announcement documents, meetings minutes, consultation reports, etc.

To be reported under this indicator, the project must clearly explain how these instruments will be maintained after the end of the project, and what resources have been allocated to ensure that they are maintained.

MEL instruments do not have the status of policy or coordination instruments but are rather used to monitor implementation of these. Hence, although they can be linked, information reported under this indicator cannot be similar to those reported under indicators 1 or 2.

To support the data reported under this indicator, the grantees are welcome to submit any documents related to the establishment of instruments, such as approval/establishment document, meeting minutes, press releases, consultation reports, etc.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

Title of the instrument

Level: global/regional/ national/sub-national

Focus: sector; ecosystem; etc

Established by: government; non-

Grantees might reach direct and indirect beneficiaries. In this case, grantees should report on both levels individually.

Generally, grantees need to ensure that they avoid double counting within achieved cumulative totals: Individuals should not be counted twice within the cumulative total of either intended direct or indirect beneficiary.

Grantees should monitor intended direct beneficiaries based on project records (e.g. beneficiary lists, attendance sheets) or surveys. These supporting documents should be provided in the progress reports submitted to the Fund.

Grantees should monitor intended indirect beneficiaries in the same way if they provide medium intensity support at individual or household level and their records therefore provide information on the number of individuals reached. In cases where projects provide structural support to entire communities / administrative areas, grantees may draw on official and most recent census data to determine the number of individuals that might indirectly benefit from

Support is understood here as direct assistance by the projects with the explicit objective of helping intended beneficiaries better adapt to climate change using ecosystem-based approaches. This support can come in varying forms. Examples include: capacity development schemes addressing important adaptive capacity needs; insurance schemes; climate services and information; the implementation of participatory research and participatory risk assessments in communities; provision of access to value chains and markets

Indicator 5: Number of supply chains made more stable through ecosystem-based approaches as a result of project activities.

Guidance: This indicator aims to quantify the number of supply chains that have been made more stable through the application of ecosystem-based approaches triggered by the project funded through Global EbA Fund. For example, this could refer to crop yields being made more stable through applying EbA.

With EbA interventions focusing on the improvement of ecosystem services, they contribute to less yield fluctuation in commodity production. This contributes to stabilizing the supply chains, especially those with high dependency on natural capital.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

Type of commodity: for example, rice, cotton, banana, maize, etc.

EbA practice: agroforestry; integrated water resource management; sustainable forest management; conservation agriculture; etc

Open description: overview of the support provided and processes undertaken

Definitions for the purposes of this reporting:

A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. Supply chain activities transform natural resources, raw materials and components into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer. ([Life Cycle Initiative](#), UNEP)

Commodities are products stemming from agricultural production or mining production that have not yet been transformed: agricultural products, tropical beverages, energy, minerals, ores and metals (UNCTAD)

Indicator 6: Number of value chain actors that have introduced a new or improved existing business model in support of ecosystem-based adaptation practices as a result of project activities

Guidance: This indicator aims to quantify the number of value chain actors that have introduced or improved their business model in support of ecosystem-based adaptation practices triggered by the project funded through the Global EbA Fund. For the purposes of this reporting value-chain actors are considered public or private entities involved in a given value chain.

Examples of what can be reported under this indicator include: a processing company that collaborates with and/or supports producers who adopt ecosystem-sensitive practices; a tourism destination that has adopted ecosystem-sensitive practices as a result of project activities; existing eco-label improved to include criteria on EbA considerations or new eco-label developed; trade or farmer association that promotes EbA

Actor of the value chain concerned: for example, tour operator; food processing company; eco-label issuing entity; city planning department; trade association; etc.
New business model or improved business model
Description of how the new/improved business model is related to EbA
Type of support provided by the project to introduce/improve the business model
Open description: please indicate the beneficiaries of the new business model

Definitions for the purposes of this reporting:

The value chain is comprised of all the activities that provide or receive value from designing, making, distributing, retailing and consuming a product (or providing the service that a product renders), including the extraction and provision of raw materials, as well as

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

Type of a job created:

Number of jobs:

Is this a green job: yes/no

If yes, please elaborate further based on the definitions provided below:

Type of beneficiaries (who has the job): disaggregated by gender, indigenous peoples, youth

Open description: overview of the support provided and processes undertaken

Definitions for the purposes of this reporting:

use this concept to distinguish it from capital income. Owners of assets earn capital income due to their property. Assets include land, machines, buildings or patents. The ILO defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income; it guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions; it ensures equal opportunities and treatment for all; it includes social protection for the workers and their families; it offers prospects for personal development and encourages social integration; workers are free to express their concerns and to organise.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

Type of ecosystem:

Area concerned by project measures (ha or km): ha terrestrial ecosystems (incl. freshwater); Ha marine and coastal ecosystems; km of coastline

Overall area of the ecosystem in question (ha or km)

Type of implementation measures: Restoration of ecosystems; Conservation of ecosystems; Protected area established or extended; Management of conserved area / area under sustainable use improved; Reforestation; Avoided deforestation; Agroforestry; Other

If applicable, type of seeds used: local/imported.

Territory of indigenous peoples and local communities: yes/no. If available, provide information on the size of that area, for instance if officially registered or nationally recognised

If applicable, projects should indicate the number of ha pertaining to [IUCN Protected Areas Categories](#) and/or areas under [OECM](#)

In addition to the above, projects should indicate whether they are contributing to the conservation of areas that fall under any of the following categories: Ha of [UNESCO Biosphere Reserves](#); Ha of [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#) (only natural sites and mixed sites); Ha of

Knowledge gaps closed: Did the various knowledge products, events and tools fill the knowledge gaps previously identified in the project area? If so, please describe which gaps and how the project helped to fill them through this indicator.

Did the knowledge item reported result from testing an innovative approach? Yes/No
If yes, summarize the approach and the work undertaken

Open description: overview of the processes undertaken by the project to support the activities under this indicator

Definitions for the purposes of this reporting:

Knowledge and technical tools refer to resources that provide insights, scientific conclusions, frameworks, guidance; or resources that can foster or facilitate decision-making and that are scoped to promote EbA, based on scientific research and/or empirical evidence. This may include scientific articles, policy briefs, reports, guidelines, manuals, media products, software, tools and educational materials, and may include any format whether digital or physical.

Cluster V: Financing for EbA

Indicator 11: Volume of private and/or public finance leveraged for ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as a result of project activities.

Guidance: This indicator aims to capture the amount of private and/or public capital made available for EbA, resulting directly (i.e. mobilised finance) and indirectly (i.e. catalysed finance) from the funding provided by the Global EbA Fund.

This indicator is relevant for projects that pursue private and public finance mobilisation and/or catalysation for EbA as an explicit primary objective.

The indicator requires projects to monitor the amount of financing (in USD) leveraged directly and/ or indirectly by projects for EbA purposes.

Grantees should collect data on the level of individual investments that were either mobilised through financial mechanisms or catalysed through technical assistance / capacity development measures.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

Finance mobilised or catalysed

Amount in USD

Type and source of finance leveraged: public, private, blended

Description of ways finance was leveraged:

Open description: overview of the support provided and processes undertaken

Definitions for the purposes of this reporting:

According to the OECD, public finance is defined as “transactions [...] undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless

through special legislation empowering the government to determine corporate policy or to appoint directors”.

Private finance includes all transactions that are not classified as public in accordance with the OECD definition above. This includes but is not limited to transactions undertaken by banks, enterprises, pension funds, NGOs, charitable trusts, foundations as well as further private sources.

Leveraged: Volume of public or private finance leveraged is the overarching term used for all finance that is either mobilised or catalysed through the project funded by Global EbA Fund

The mobilisation of finance is understood as other funds leveraged directly by the project through the use of financial mechanisms / financial contributions. Based on the OECD methodology, the mobilisation of private and/or public finance can be measured for the following mechanisms: guarantees; syndicated loans; shares in collective investment vehicles; direct investment in companies; simple co-financing arrangements; credit lines; other.

An example of potential pathway of mobilisation:

Shares in collective investment vehicles: A Global EbA Fund project contributes to or creates a fund for EbA purposes. Due to this fund initiation or financial investment, other donors / private investors invest in the fund.

The catalysation of finance is understood as other funds leveraged indirectly by the project through the use of technical assistance and / or capacity development measures. Examples of such technical assistance measures include but are not limited to: Providing specific evidence to investors (e.g. demonstration projects, feasibility studies); Improving finance readiness (e.g. capacity development of key actors and institutions, development of project pipelines, development of financial instruments); Providing specific policy advice

Indicator 12: Number of financing instruments developed/improved/under implementation as a result of project activities

Guidance: This indicator aims to capture the number of financing instruments developed as a result of project activities funded by the Global EbA Fund as well as their impact where

