



ADAPTATION FUND

# *REVISIONS TO AF STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK*

*Readiness Webinar*

**11 February 2025**



# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

<b>PART 1: BACKGROUND</b>	Rationale
	Progress
	Main outcomes of survey administered to IEs
<b>PART 2: SRF REVISIONS</b>	Core indicators
	Outcome/output level main challenges
	Sectoral tagging
	Overview on possible disaggregation challenges
	Deep dive on main themes



# PART I: RATIONALE FOR REVISING THE AF SRF (1/3)

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- Need for better alignment with GGA (and other global developments)
- Need for strengthen alignment with the AF MTS II
- Need for more flexibility to meet local conditions and realities
- Need for more clarity on measurement and attribution challenges
- Use of more country-led and participatory approaches



# PART I: NEED TO RESPOND AND ALIGN WITH EXTERNAL PROCESSES (2/3)

- Decision 7/CMA.3 Requests the Adaptation Fund Board to provide updates on their activities and scope of support in relation to assisting developing country Parties in their efforts to achieve the targets of the GGA
- Key sectors prioritized in the UAE framework for Global Climate Resilience (health, cultural heritage, water and sanitation)



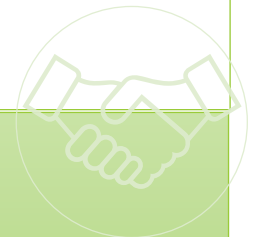
GGA

- The Early Warnings for All initiative aims to ensure universal protection from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027
- Take into account, as relevant, the four pillars to deliver effective and inclusive MHEWS



WMO EWS4ALL INITIATIVE

- Aling with best practices from other MCFs as fit for purpose (e.g. GEF core indicator on policies)
- Comparative assessment helped to identify both gaps and best practices for monitoring and reporting



MCFs and other relevant actors



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# PART I: NEED TO RESPOND AND ALIGN WITH INTERNAL PROGRAMMATIC DEVELOPMENTS (3/3)

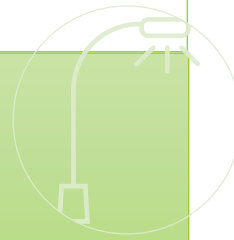
- Better alignment of SRF to MTS ToC (overarching goal and impact, and impact-level results)

MTS



- Pilot indicators on innovation should now be integral part of revised SRF

INNOVATION



- Include LLA specific indicators in the SRF to track # and type of adaptation solutions that are locally-led, and type of entity leading LLA solutions

LLA and KM



# PART I: PROGRESS TO UPDATE THE SRF

The SRF was last amended in 2019. Since then, there is a new Medium-Term Strategy, addition of locally led adaptation project portfolio and the innovation portfolio is more mature. Work completed to revise the SRF:

- (a) Consultations held with Implementing Entities, both in-person and virtually (online survey) between 2023 and 2024
- (b) A preliminary analysis of the results frameworks of climate funds to identify gaps and best practices has been completed
- (c) A draft analysis of the gaps and challenges and how to solve these was developed



# PART I: REVISION PROCESS

Multi-phase approach that ensures diverse stakeholder perspectives are incorporated, reflection of new MTS and the broader global context:

- (a) *Document and literature review:* AF policy and strategic documents, international frameworks and targets: other climate funders' results frameworks, literature on Innovation and LLA.
- (b) *Key informant interviews:* Interviews with other multilateral and bilateral climate adaptation funders, key actors in UNFCCC, and global adaptation initiatives.
- (c) *Analysis and summary of consultations:* Summary of consultations.
- (d) *Revisions to the SRF:* New core indicators and outcomes and associated outputs and indicators, including those on innovation and locally led adaptation.

# PART I: MAIN OUTCOMES OF SURVEY ADMINISTERED TO IES

- 1. Policy indicator:** most IEs indicated that the AF should include a policy core indicator.
- 2. Innovation indicators:** need for revision based on the pilot experience.
- 3. Flexibility for local conditions:** some metrics are impossible to measure in countries with low data availability.
- 4. Attribution clarity and measurement:** guidelines for reporting core indicators need to be revised. Tracking and quantifying indirect beneficiaries, as well as clearly separating direct from indirect beneficiaries is challenging for some IEs. Attribution and data challenges were also reported for the income indicator.
- 5. Capacity building and communications:** need for more guidance on definitions and strengthening national and local capacities of M&E teams is crucial.
- 6. Participatory Approaches:** There is a need for more participatory approaches in data collection. Active participation during the implementation and evaluation of initiatives was highlighted as an area for improvement.





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# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

- The Fund’s core indicators allow the Fund to aggregate quantitative indicators for a diverse portfolio
- Apart from the overarching core indicator “number of beneficiaries,” these core indicators are also embedded in the Strategic Results Framework under the eight outcome areas

## Current core indicators

Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)

Number of Early Warning Systems

Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened

Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

Natural assets protected or rehabilitated

## Current outcomes

1	Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats
2	Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses
3	Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level
4	Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets
5	Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability- induced stress
6	Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas
7	Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures
8	Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies



# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator

Number of beneficiaries  
(direct and indirect)



## Proposed Core Indicator

Number of beneficiaries

*[# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by gender, and by vulnerable groups]*

- Number of beneficiaries is a common core adaptation indicator among MCFs
- Core Indicator #1 supports MTS complementarity and coherence theme and addresses the “people” part of the MTS goal
- Disaggregation by gender and vulnerable groups helps align with MTS themes on gender, most vulnerable people, and locally led adaptation (LLA)



# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator (related to Outcome 2)

Number of Early Warning Systems



## Proposed Core Indicator

Early warning systems established or improved

*[# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and scale]*

- Indicator is highly relevant for reporting on the GGA impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment dimension
- Linked to project reporting on “People covered by new or improved early warning systems [# of people, disaggregated by gender]”
- Consistent with WMO Early Warnings for All Initiative and GCF IRMF

# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator (related to Outcome 4)

Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened



## Proposed Core Indicator

Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change

*[disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure]*

- Proposed indicator uses more streamlined and specific language
- Indicator is relevant for reporting on GGA implementation dimension and GGA target E (infrastructure)
- More disaggregated reporting could support sector-specific reporting under GGA target A (water) and target B (agriculture)

# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator (related to Outcome 5)

Natural assets protected or rehabilitated



## Proposed Core Indicator

Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration, or improved management in response to climate variability and change

*[# of hectares, disaggregated by land, marine, coastal, and cultural heritage area]*

- Includes common strategies for enhancing ecosystems and natural resources
- Relevant for “ecosystems” part of MTS goal
- Relevant for GGA target D (ecosystems) and GGA implementation dimension
- Disaggregation by area would enable reporting against GGA target G (cultural heritage)



# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator (related to Outcome 6)

Increased income, or avoided decrease in income



## Proposed Core Indicator

Number of beneficiaries of livelihood resources to manage climate risk

*[# of people, disaggregated by gender]*

- Shift focus from income to resilient livelihoods to mitigate reporting challenges, while retaining income indicator in the overall SRF
- Proposed indicator enables reporting against GGA target F (poverty and livelihoods) and GGA implementation dimension
- Proposed indicator aligns with “livelihoods” part of MTS goal and complementarity and coherence and gender themes

# PART 2: CORE INDICATORS

## Current Core Indicator

N/A

## Proposed Core Indicator (related to Outcome 7)

Policies, strategies, and/or plans introduced or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations

*[# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale]*



- Recommend adding core indicator in line with delivery model highlighted in MTS 2023-2027 and with the GGA planning dimension
- Proposed indicator language of “policies, strategies, and/or plans” is directly aligned with the GGA planning dimension language

# PART 2: KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR DISCUSSION

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- Setting the right “level” for core indicators: outcomes vs outputs
- Opportunities for sectoral tagging to support GGA sector-based reporting
- Balancing disaggregation with reporting burden





# PART 2: LLA APPROACH

- **AF internal processes** – develop indicators that respond to LLA ‘solutions’ and ‘entities’
- **Driven off the Principles of LLA**, specifically:
  - Principle 1 - Devolving decision making
  - Principle 2 - Addressing structural inequalities
  - Principle 4 - Investing in local capabilities
- Focused on **integration into existing indicator areas**:
  - Core indicators – through disaggregation
  - Outcomes 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8



# PART 2: LLA EXAMPLES

## **LLA principle 1 - Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level.**

Example:

- *# of local entities, institutions and communities given direct access to finance and/or decision-making power over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented, disaggregated by type.*
- Note: need to develop standard definition / typologies for entities, institutions and community types

## **LLA principle 2 - Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.**

Example:

- *# or % of new adaptation solutions designed that have been informed by the meaningful participation of target/priority groups defined (and disaggregated by) as women, youth, children, people with disabilities and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.*
- Note: need to develop standard definition / typologies for adaptation solutions

# PART 2: INNOVATION APPROACH

## Innovation as a AF's Strategic Pillar

### Expected Results:

- a) New Innovations and **risk-taking encouraged** and accelerated;
- b) Successful innovations replicated and scaled up;
- c) Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation; and
- d) Evidence base generated and shared.

## Challenges

- Adopting & integrating AF's Innovation Strategic Pillar
- Experience from Innovation Pilot – emergent
- CCA innovation = context specific
- Evidence-based = early & emergent

## Define indicators around stages of innovation - Identification / Piloting / Scale up = success

- *Output indicator - No of innovations **identified** that enhance climate adaptation outcomes*
- *Output indicator - No of innovations **piloted** that enhance climate adaptation outcomes*
- *Outcome indicator - No of innovations **scaled up** that enhance climate adaptation outcomes*



# PART 2: INNOVATION EXAMPLES

- **SRF Outcome indicator 8** - *Number of AF-funded innovations successfully reaching scale up by feeding into AF SRF outcomes 1 to 7*
- **SRF Output indicator 8.1** - *No of AF-funded innovations identified*
- **SRF Output indicator 8.2** - *No of AF-funded innovations piloted*
- All indicators disaggregated by:
  - **LLA criteria – Principle 2 – Innovation participation** – Identified innovations that have been informed by the meaningful participation of target/priority groups defined as women, youth, children, people with disabilities and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups
  - **LLA criteria – Principle 4 – Innovation benefit** – Identified innovations that have the potential to enhance the adaptive capacity of local entities, institutions and communities






# Thank You



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