



ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT PROPOSAL ALIGNMENT WITH STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF)

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Overview

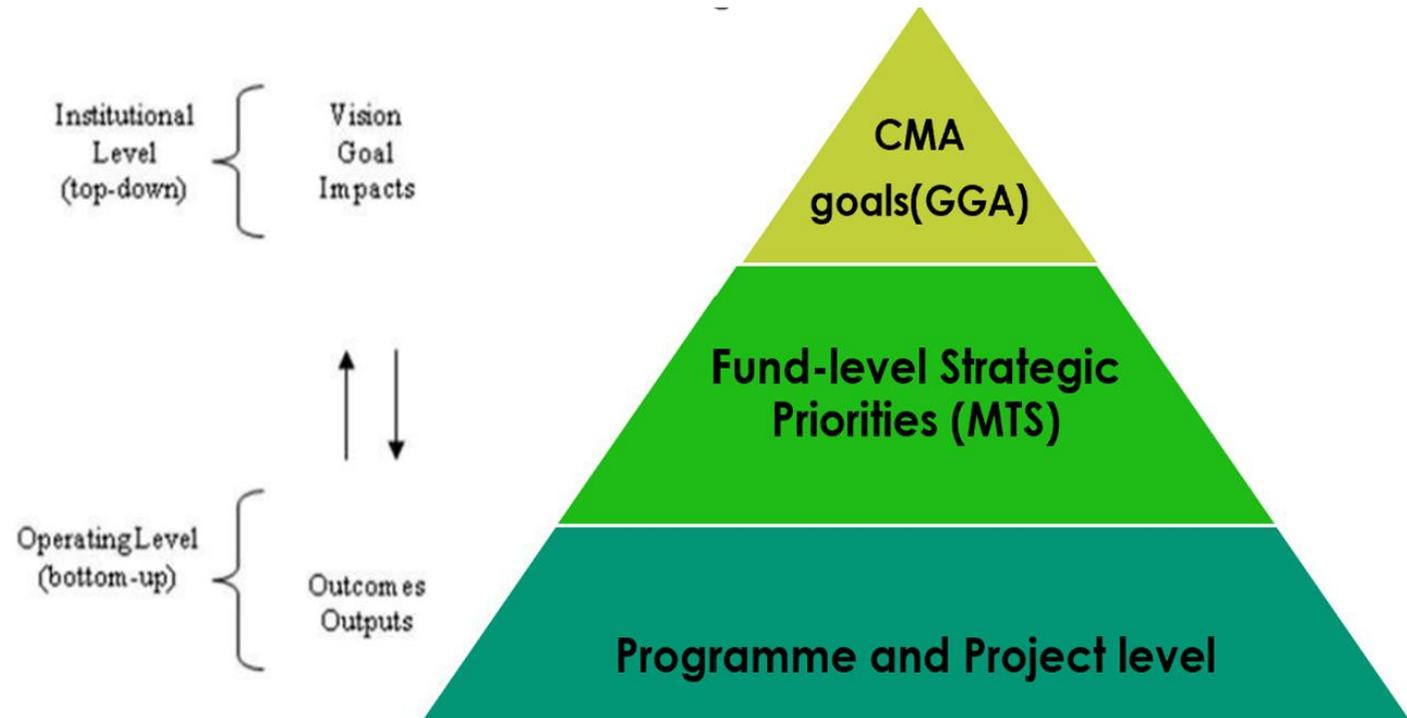
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BACKGROUND



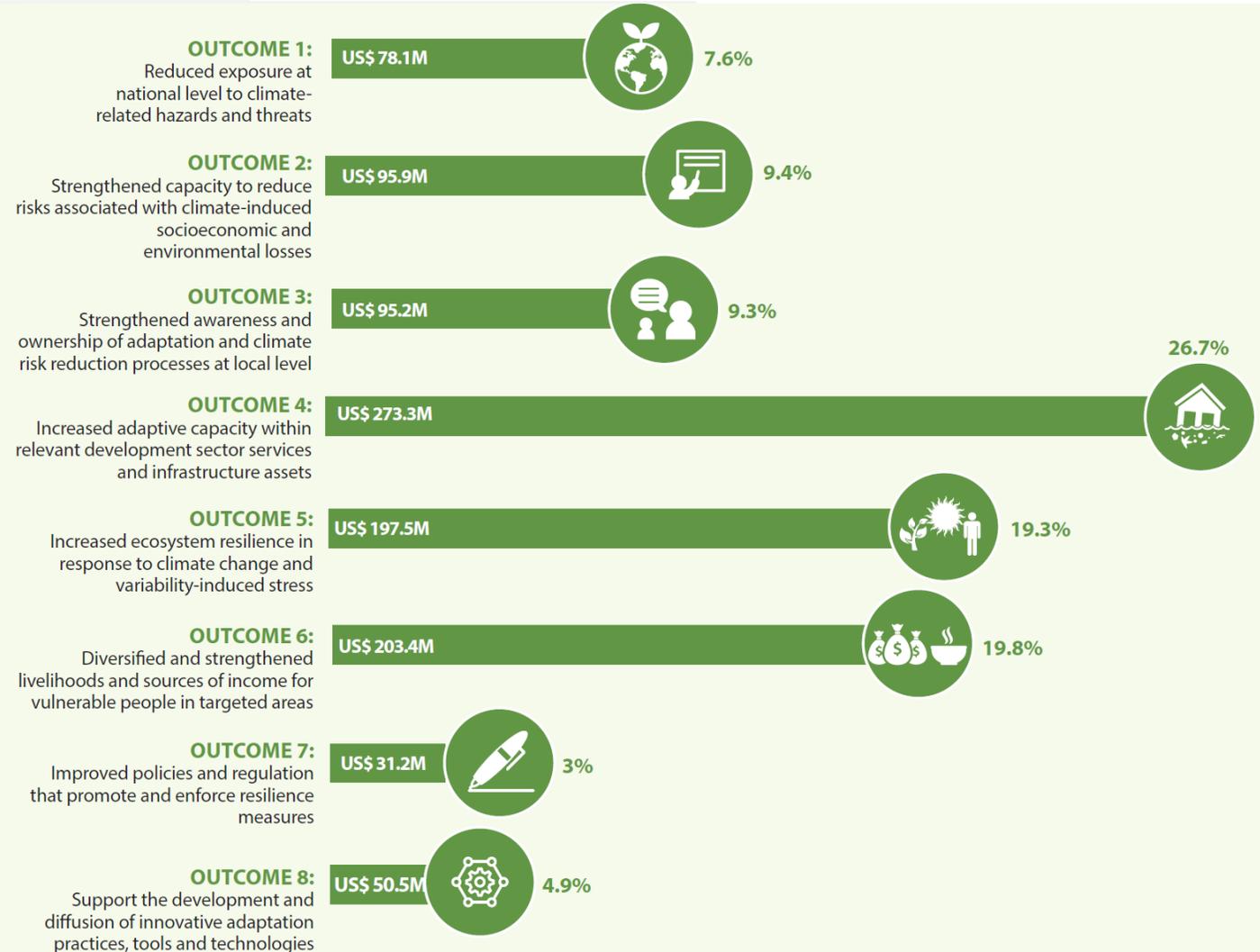
Results-Based Management System

- The current RBM approach operates at **three main levels**:
- Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties the Paris Agreement (CMA).
- Portfolio (Fund-level) ensuring alignment with the AF strategic priorities (MTS).
- Projects/ Programme level.



Current Strategic Results Framework

- **Goal:** Assist developing country Parties to the KP and the PA that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.
- **Impact:** Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.



Alignment with Fund's SRF and reporting

Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)

Proposals need to demonstrate alignment with the Fund's SRF (**Part III F** for regular, LLA and innovation proposal template).

Step 1 : At project/programme design

- Alignment (at least one outcome and one output) with AF Strategic results framework
- Target figures are given for each of the five core indicators, if relevant to the particular project

Step 2 : At project/programme Implementation

- **Annual Project Performance Report (PPR) - including the results tracker that needs to be filled :**
 - at inception : baseline + target at completion
 - at mid-term
 - at project/programme completion
- Mid Term review

Step 3 : At project/programme completion

- Project completion summary
- Final Evaluation report
- Final audited financial statement

		Baseline information		
		Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project
Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change	Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries	0	0	0
	% of female beneficiaries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	% of Youth beneficiaries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

How do we Report Portfolio Estimated Results?

Impact-level results	Core Indicators
Increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) Number of Early Warning Systems Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened Increased income, or avoided decrease in income
Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change-induced stresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural assets protected or rehabilitated

OUTCOME 1

IMPACT 1:

Reduction in vulnerability of communities and increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change



11.59 million

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

28.91 million

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Number of direct beneficiaries is a conservative estimate, as it is not consistently reported (i.e. some projects report as no. of households)



526

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Includes projects targeting several small-scale EWS at the local level as well as those targeting one large regional system

OUTCOME 7

IMPACT 2:

Strengthened policies that integrate climate resilience strategies into local and national plans



107

POLICIES INTRODUCED OR ADJUSTED TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Includes any policy whether at the local, regional or national level

OUTCOME 5

IMPACT 3:

Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change induced stresses



635,296 ha

HA OF NATURAL HABITATS CREATED, PROTECTED OR REHABILITATED RESTORED

163,775 m

M OF COASTLINE PROTECTED



Rationale for revising the SRF

- Last revision was in 2019; since that time Medium Term Strategy II (2023-27) was approved; the innovation portfolio is more mature; there is enhanced focus on locally based and locally led adaptation.
- Need for better alignment with the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and other climate adaptation funders.
- Feedback from implementing entities and experience: need for more flexibility to meet local conditions and realities; more clarity on measurement challenges; removing duplication of information collected.



We are not overhauling the entire SRF system and process

- The current SRF is still broadly aligned with the Fund's goals
- We are in the middle of the current MTS period
- Experience from other funders shows the challenges and complications of overhauling results systems mid-strategy
- We need to continue to report on impacts and results at the portfolio level in a comparable way



Revision Process

- Document and literature review
- Analysis of alignment between the SRF and MTS 2023–2027 and between the SRF and GGA
- Analysis of results frameworks from other adaptation funders and initiatives
- Analysis of monitoring and reporting challenges and promising practices by other adaptation funders
- Consultations with external sectoral and thematic experts
- Multiple workshops at the Adaptation Fund Secretariat level
- Consultations with the Implementing Entities



FINDINGS



Overall, the SRF is aligned with the MTS 2023-2027 objectives, with opportunities for better alignment with the MTS cross-cutting themes

- **Multiple indicators align with the strategic pillars:** Action, Innovation, and Learning and Sharing and goal to protect “people, livelihoods, and ecosystems” from impacts of climate change.
- **Enhanced focus on locally led and locally based adaptation is needed:** gaps include key principles of locally led adaptation such as devolving decision-making to the lowest levels, addressing structural inequalities faced by vulnerable/marginalized groups, and investing in local capabilities. Further disaggregation needed on existing indicators, such as those related to strengthened policies, strategies, and plans.
- **Disaggregation to capture results related to gender and vulnerable groups needed across indicators.** This will help align the objective to empower and benefit the most vulnerable people and communities and advance gender equality.

Sectoral disaggregation can bolster coherence with GGA targets

- GGA targets are organized by 7 sectors/thematic areas and 4 dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle whereas the Fund's SRF is organized by 'outcome areas', several covering multiple sectors
- Secretariat proposes retaining its sector-agnostic approach and enhancing alignment by:
 - Incorporating sectoral disaggregation through revisions in multiple outcome and output indicators of the SRF
 - Making (minor) changes to current indicators to align with the language of GGA dimensions and targets on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, and planning.

Challenges that need to be further addressed through activities outside the revisions to the SRF

1. Limited data availability (especially baselines), measurement, and attribution challenges (e.g. indicator related to income)
2. Need for clearer methodological guidance to improve reporting, especially on the beneficiaries core indicator
3. Strengthening capacities of IE national and local monitoring and evaluation teams, including through improved communication and collaboration with the Secretariat
4. Need for collaboration between the Secretariat and IE teams to promote the use of more participatory approaches for data collection



PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE CORE INDICATORS



Core Indicators

The AF core indicators allow the Fund to aggregate quantitative indicators for a portfolio that is, by nature, diverse. Minor revisions are recommended to the core indicators to:

- a) **Support better alignment with the MTS II, GGA,** and other adaptation funders' results frameworks through introducing disaggregation and slight modifications to indicator language.
- b) **Improve the ability of IEs to report on the core indicators and the ability of the Secretariat to aggregate results** by modifying the units of measurement for indicators related to income and physical infrastructure assets, addressing key challenges identified through consultations.
- c) **Introduce a new core indicator on policies, strategies, and/or plans,** given that the Secretariat is already reporting aggregated results on this theme and given the alignment with the GGA planning dimension of the iterative adaptation cycle.



Current core indicator	Proposed core indicator	Rationale
Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)	Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by gender, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]	<p>Further disaggregation recommended, with guidance on direct versus indirect beneficiaries and identification of vulnerable groups and sectors.</p> <p>Alignment: Number of beneficiaries is a common core indicator between GCF, GEF, and CIF. Supports GGA reporting on the implementation dimension and addresses the “people” part of the MTS goal.</p> <p>Disaggregation supports alignment with the MTS cross-cutting themes on gender, most vulnerable people, and LLA.</p>
Number of Early Warning Systems	Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and scale]	<p>Changes clarify that the early warning systems are those that are newly established or improved through Fund activities. Disaggregation by hazard (including multi-hazard systems) and scale (such as local, sub-national, national, and regional) recommended. Projects reporting on this should also report on “People covered by new or improved early warning systems [# of people, disaggregated by gender].”</p> <p>Alignment: Highly relevant for reporting on the GGA impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment dimension. “People covered” indicator is consistent with the WMO Early Warnings for All Initiative and GCF IRMF Outcome 2.4.</p>

<p>Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened</p>	<p>Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change</p> <p>[disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector]</p>	<p>Changes to use more specific language. “Produced” and “developed” are similar, as are “improved” and “strengthened.” Reporting on physical assets should be disaggregated by asset type.</p> <p>Alignment: Indicator relevant for GGA implementation dimension and GGA target (e) on infrastructure and human settlements. Required reporting by specific asset types, such as: no. of public buildings, no. of irrigation or water structures, no. of fishery or aquaculture structures, no. of bridges, ports, or landing sites, km of roads, km of riverine or coastal assets will support GGA sector-specific reporting.</p>
<p>Increased income, or avoided decrease in income</p>	<p>Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income</p> <p>[# of households, disaggregated by # of female-headed households]</p>	<p>Revising this indicator to respond to reporting challenges and feedback received from IEs. The IEs have recommended counting number of households with increased income, which could be measured through surveys and interviews frequently done at the household level.</p> <p>Alignment: Disaggregated reporting consistent with the MTS gender theme. Indicator enables GGA reporting against target (f) poverty eradication and livelihoods and GGA implementation dimension of the iterative adaptation cycle.</p>

<p>Natural assets protected or rehabilitated</p>	<p>Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration, or improved management in response to climate variability and change</p> <p>[# of hectares, disaggregated by land, marine, coastal, and cultural heritage area]</p>	<p>Changes reflect common strategies for enhancing ecosystems and natural resources. Reporting disaggregated by land, marine, coastal, and cultural heritage area, to help with interpretation of area values and GGA reporting.</p> <p>Alignment: “improved management” consistent with indicators in the GCF IRMF, MDB Common Approach, and GEF LDCF. Ecosystems and natural resources would be inclusive of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal areas, consistent with GGA target (d) on ecosystems. Disaggregated reporting will enable reporting against GGA target (g) on cultural heritage, and indicator is useful for reporting on GGA implementation dimension and address “ecosystems” part of the MTS.</p>
<p>N/A</p>	<p>Policies, strategies, and/or plans introduced or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations</p> <p>[# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale]</p>	<p>New core indicator- Fund has already been tracking aggregated policy-related results. Over 70 percent of IE survey respondents supported including a policy indicator as a core indicator.</p> <p>Alignment: In line with the delivery model highlighted in the MTS. The proposed indicator language of “policies, strategies, and/or plans” is directly aligned with that of the GGA planning dimension of the iterative adaptation cycle.</p>

NEXT STEPS



Next Steps

1. A Guidance Note will be developed to help implementing entities use the new SRF.
2. Webinars will be held to onboard the implementing entities to the new SRF and guidance note.
3. A 'helpdesk' service will be made available to implementing and executing entities to help answer customized questions that they might have, for a minimum period of 6 months.



Resources



- Paper with proposed revisions to Fund's Strategic Results Framework:
<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFB.B.44.11-Update-to-the-Strategic-Results-Framework-of-the-Adaptation-Fund.pdf>



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