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Guidance Note to support the completion of the IRMF elements of the revised funding proposal template for PAP and SAP

About this document

This document presents the key changes made in the GCF's funding proposal (FP) templates for standard proposal approval process (PAP) and simplified approval process (SAP) along with practical tips for completing the templates. The PAP and SAP templates were revised to reflect the GCF's [Integrated Results Management Framework](#) (IRMF) adopted by the Board at its 29th meeting (B.29/01).

The guidance note is aimed at GCF Accredited Entities and their executing entities, in particular the teams and individuals that are involved in developing GCF's funding proposals for PAP and SAP projects/programmes.

Contents

Definitions of Key Terms.....	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
I. Overview	1
II. Section A: Project/Programme Summary	3
III. Section B: Project/Programme Information.....	6
IV. Section C: Financing Information	13
V. Section D: Expected Performance against Investment Criteria.....	14
VI. Section E: Logical Framework.....	15
Annex 1: Applying the IRMF Case Example – Mass Transit System	23
Annex 2: Paradigm Shift Scorecards initial examples	34
Annex 3: Enabling Environment Scorecards initial examples	34

Definitions of Key Terms

TERMS	DEFINITION
Activities	The actions taken or the work performed as part of an intervention.
Additionality	Additionality is a criterion often applied to greenhouse gas (GHG) projects, stipulating that project-based GHG reductions should only be quantified if the project activity “would not have happened under a business as usual scenario”.
Baseline scenario	The baseline scenario is a reference case for the intervention in question and is a hypothetical description of what would have occurred in the absence of GCF-funded interventions.
Co-benefits	Additional or secondary benefits that occur as a result of mitigation or adaptation activities. They appear as auxiliary or ancillary effects while the central objective is either a mitigation or adaptation intervention).
Component	Combination of outputs which a project/programme intends to deliver with full control by the project/programme.
Deliverable	The products of successful execution of an activity or a set of activities. They can take the form of goods, products, reports or services to be created, developed, produced or provided by accredited entities (AEs) or executing entities (EEs).
Exit strategy	A plan describing how the proposed project/programme intends to withdraw its resources while ensuring the sustainability of project/program outcomes
Evaluation	A systematic, objective assessment at a particular point in time, of an ongoing or completed intervention, its design, implementation and results.
Implementation period	The time during which project/programme activities are being implemented and completed. In the GCF context, the implementation period starts from the effective date of the funded activity agreement (FAA) until the completion date.
Indicator	An indicator helps measure at different points in time progress towards achieving results or provides evidence that a result has been achieved using a particular unit of measurement.
Inputs	GCF funding, human effort, expertise, technology, materials and information
Impacts	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by an intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Innovation	A technology, practice, service, process, business model or product that is demonstrated for the first time in a new country or context. If an approach has previously been demonstrated in another country or context, it is still considered ‘innovative’ if it is being introduced to a new country or context.
Institutional Frameworks	The governing mechanisms, organizations and inter-organizational relationships that undertake or influence the regulation and/or oversight of a given sector, market, process or product. These include public, private and civil society organizations.
Market development	The <u>process</u> of introducing new markets or strengthening and/or diversifying existing markets within a given country or context.
Market transformation	Process through which a new, strengthened and/or diversified market essentially supplants the ‘baseline’ market (e.g. demand for an ‘old’ product/s disappears, completely replaced by demand for a ‘new’ product/s)
Monitoring	The continuous, systematic collection of data against specified indicators / measures to provide the main stakeholders of a GCF project /programme with insight on progress and performance.
Outcomes	Changes in conditions such as behavioural or systemic change that occur between the completion of project/programme outputs and the achievement of impact.
Outputs	Changes delivered as a result of project/programme activities that contribute to the achievement of outcomes.

Regulatory frameworks	The international, regional, national and/or sub-national agreements, policies, legislation and/or governing mechanisms that are applied to regulate specific sectors, markets, processes and products.
Results	Changes that an intervention has some influence over. GCF classifies results into three levels: impacts, outcomes, and outputs.
Results-based management	A management strategy that uses monitoring data and evaluations to assess and improve performance and the achievement of desired results.
Technology transfer	The <u>process</u> of transferring technology – <u>including</u> associated capacities – from one entity to another. In the context of GCF supported activities, the transfer is ordinarily (though not exclusively) from developed countries to developing countries.
Technology Development	The <u>process</u> of improving existing – or developing new – products and/or processes to address a given task or problem. This can include the introduction or tailoring of existing technologies into new contexts.
Total lifespan	The total lifespan of the project/programme is defined as the maximum number of years over which the outcomes of the investment are expected to be effective and/or delivered. This is different from the project/programme implementation period.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AE	accredited entity
APR	annual performance report
ARA	adaptation results area
BRT	bus rapid transport
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DPS	digital proposal submission system
EE	executing entity
FP	funding proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	greenhouse gas
ha	hectare
IPOs	initial public offerings
IRMF	integrated results management framework
iTAP	independent Technical Advisory Panel
km	kilometre
Logframe	logical framework
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MRA	mitigation results area
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt hour
NAMAs	nationally appropriate mitigation actions
NAPs	national adaptation plans
NDC	nationally determined contributions
NMT	non-motorized transport
PAP	(standard) proposal approval process
PMFs	mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks
RMF	Initial results management framework
SAP	Simplified approval process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
tCO₂eq	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TOC	theory of change
TOR	terms of reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States dollar

I. Overview

This guidance document summarizes key changes made in the GCF’s funding proposal (FP) templates for the standard proposal approval process (PAP) and the simplified approval process (SAP), to reflect the [Integrated Results Management Framework \(IRMF\)](#) adopted by the Board at its 29th meeting (B.29/01). The document has been developed with a view to supporting accredited entities (AEs) to develop funding proposals in accordance with this revised template.

The IRMF is a framework used by the GCF to monitor, analyse, and report on the aggregated, portfolio-wide results of the Fund’s investments. It replaces the GCF’s [initial results management framework \(RMF\)](#) and [mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks \(PMFs\)](#).

The IRMF will apply to projects/programmes submitted to the GCF Board starting on and from the thirty-second meeting of the Board (B.32). Accordingly, **all existing pipeline funding proposals, including resubmissions for Board consideration at or after B.32, are required to use the updated FP template** to ensure alignment with the IRMF.

The main changes made in the FP template relate to the logical framework section of the FP templates for PAP (section E) and SAP (annex 2a) while other related sections such as the project summary (section A), and project programme detailed information (section B), have also been modified to correspond to the changes made in logical framework section. There is no change in the overall FP template structure consisting of sections A-H for the PAP FP template (figure 1). In the updated SAP FP template, the logical framework is now consolidated as a separate annex (2a).

As this guidance note focuses on the changes made to the templates to reflect the IRMF, AEs requiring guidance on the other (unchanged) sections should refer to *Part II: the how to guide on the GCF funding proposal template* of the [GCF Programming Manual](#). The Programming Manual will also be updated in due course to reflect these changes.

SECTION A
Project/programme summary
SECTION B
Project/programme information
SECTION C
Financing information
SECTION D
Expected performance against investment criteria
SECTION E
Logical framework
SECTION F
Risk assessment and management
SECTION G
GCF policies and standards
SECTION H
Annexes

Figure 1. The structure of funding proposal template

The IRMF aims to establish clear definitions and methodologies for GCF’s priority indicators and monitoring and assessment processes, thereby ensuring that GCF-funded activities apply the same approach and generate consistent, robust data that can be aggregated and compared across the entire GCF portfolio.

The IRMF aims to fulfil both an accountability and a learning function for AEs as well as the GCF Secretariat. It is used to report results and progress towards targets (accountability), but also to understand why results have – or have not – been achieved, and consequently how current and future projects/programmes can be strengthened (learning).

As shown below, GCF’s new results structure has three cascading levels:

- At impact level it looks to support the assessment of a programme’s/project’s potential to influence paradigm shift towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways;

- At the outcome level it assesses the contribution that programmes and projects make to climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes and to supporting an enabling environment towards paradigm shift; and
- At a project and programme level, it looks to assess the degree to which project/programme specific results including co-benefits from climate actions are successfully achieved through the effective delivery of outputs and activities.

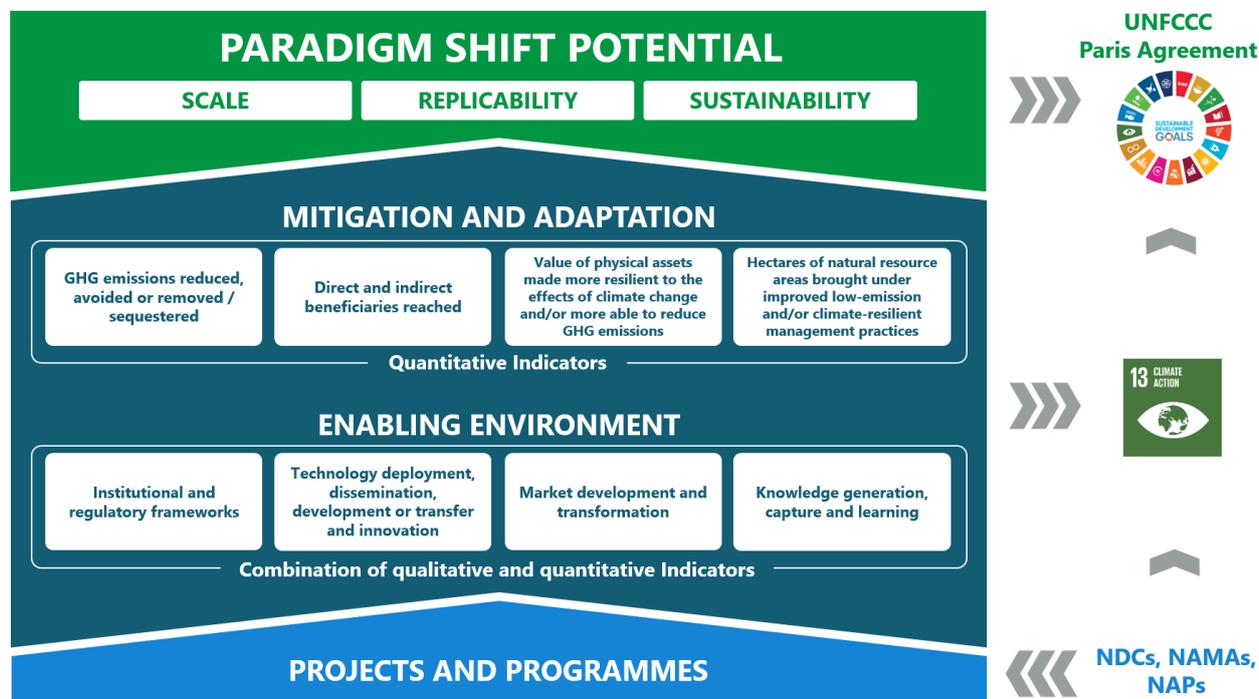


Figure 2 IRMF Results Structure

Accordingly starting at B.32, AEs are expected to follow this results structure when developing a project/programme logical framework (logframe) as part of the updated FP template. Each results level is tracked using a series of indicators. In practical terms this means that:

- The potential for paradigm shift is assessed through the three dimensions of scale, replicability and sustainability;
- Contributions to mitigation and adaptation outcomes are tracked using four core quantitative indicators, supported by supplementary indicators. Support to the enabling environment is tracked through a further four core indicators, based on both quantitative and qualitative assessments; and
- At the projects/programmes-level, AEs will continue to track project/programme specific results as per the previous practice. However, emphasis on monitoring co-benefits of climate actions has been added as encouraged in the IRMF.

The next few sections of this guidance note provide specific instructions for the application of the new requirements demanded by the IRMF, especially with respect to completing the updated FP template. They focus on the specific sections which have changed from the previous templates. Explanations of key terms that are either new or being defined in specific ways are also provided. Furthermore, these instructions build, (and expand) on those outlined within the updated PAP and SAP FP templates. Lastly, a case example has been used to illustrate how the fields or boxes should be completed (see annex 1).

II. Section A: Project/Programme Summary

In Section A, and as per the previous template, AEs are to provide the high-level summary of a proposed project/programme. The changes made to this section consist of revisions to sub-sections A4 (results areas), A5 (expected mitigation outcome), and A6 (expected adaptation outcome). The below paragraphs provide the explanation for those changes. Equivalent changes and explanations are applicable to the SAP FP template on sections A6 (results areas), A7.1 (expected mitigation outcome), and A7.2 (expected adaptation outcome) respectively.

1. Results areas (Section A4 for PAP / A6 for SAP)

In the earlier version of the templates, AEs were asked to indicate the GCF results area(s) that the proposed project/programme is aiming to target as well as the estimated percentage of the request for GCF funding that is devoted to each checked results area.

In the updated FP templates, **a new column has been added** in section A4 of the PAP FP template / section A6 of the SAP FP template for AEs to provide information on the estimate percentage of the **co-financiers' contribution** to each relevant results area in addition to the estimated percentage of the request for GCF funding. Note GCF contribution and co-financiers' contribution per result areas should add up to 100 percent respectively. The additional information will facilitate the Secretariat's understanding on how both GCF and co-financiers' financial contributions will be utilized to implement activities contributing to various results areas as appropriate.

Please note that there is no change in GCF's eight results areas under the IRMF and these consist of four relating to mitigation (MRA), and four relating to adaptation (ARA) as shown below.

Table 1. GCF Results Areas

	<p>MRA1: Energy generation and access</p> <p>Supporting energy generation from renewable sources; efficient and reliable energy transmission, distribution, and storage; and promoting access to clean energy in a way that promotes sustainable development and climate resilience while reducing emissions.</p>
	<p>MRA2: Low-emission transport</p> <p>Supporting mitigation through the transport sector, including through new technologies and approaches, as well as from modal shifts and more sustainable approaches to transport and infrastructure planning.</p>
	<p>MRA3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances</p> <p>Supporting energy efficiency and green building construction, including through developing and piloting innovative instruments that scale up financing, potentially in tandem with efforts to strengthen policy, pricing, standards and other incentives for efficiency.</p>
	<p>MRA4: Forestry and land use</p> <p>Contributing to paradigm shift in the forest and land use sector through forest protection, forest restoration and sustainable forest management.</p>
	<p>ARA1: Most vulnerable people and communities</p> <p>Includes support for livelihood enhancement through increasing resilience, mainstreaming climate risk into development policy, strengthening links between adaptation and disaster risk reduction programming, expanding access to insurance, and social protection programmes.</p>
	<p>ARA2: Health, well-being, food and water security</p> <p>Includes support for climate-smart agriculture, which can reduce food security risks as well as pressures on water supply; and efforts to improve the resilience of cities by improving water, sanitation, management systems and infrastructure within urban areas.</p>



ARA3: Infrastructure and built environment

Supporting climate-resilient infrastructure that withstands changing climate conditions and avoids contributing to further emissions, including green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches.



ARA4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services

Supporting large-scale measures that protect, restore and manage ecosystems to enhance adaptation and reduce emissions, focusing on: ecosystem-based management of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; and ecosystem-based coastal and marine zone management.

PAP FP Template

To complete this section (A4) on the PAP FP template, AEs will use the information from sections C2 (financing by component), B2 (theory of change) and E (logframe).

SAP FP Template

To complete this section (A6) on the SAP FP template, AEs will use the information from sections C2 (financing by component), B2.2 (outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefits categorization), and annex 2a (logframe).

Under section C2 (financing by component), as per the previous practice, AEs are requested to provide cost breakdown (project budget) for each component and output by GCF-financing and co-financing respectively. **Components** are, by definition, a combination of outputs which a project/programme will intend to deliver with full control by the project/programme. Components are therefore different from **outcomes** which are defined as changes in conditions such as behavioural or systemic change that occur between the completion of project/programme outputs and the achievement of impact. Unlike components, no projects/programmes will have full control over **outcomes** since the intended outcomes of each project/programme will depend on various **assumptions** as set out in its theory of change and/or logframe.

While 'financing by component' (section C2) asks AEs to develop an estimated cost for each component and output of a project/programme, sections B (theory of change) and E (logframe) of the PAP FP template ask AEs to demonstrate how outputs to be delivered under the proposed project/programme will contribute to realizing project/programme outcomes, which in turn are linked to GCF results areas as required by the IRMF. Therefore, the results-chains (e.g. outputs- outcomes - GCF-results areas) in sections B2 and E as well as the cost breakdown per output in section C2 of the PAP template will allow the project /programme to derive the cost required to contribute to each relevant results area.

The above works the same for the SAP FP template sections C2 (financing by component), B2.2 (outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefits categorization), and annex 2a (logframe).

Once the cost per results area is derived for GCF contribution and co-financiers' contribution respectively, AEs will need to next convert the project/programme cost into percentages to make up the 100% cost allocation for GCF contribution and co-financiers' contribution respectively. The resulting percentages should be updated in section A4 of the PAP FP template / section A6 of the SAP FP template.

While it is important to recognize that in some instances a project/programme output may contribute to multiple outcomes, the development of a logframe should help AEs to organize the complexity of non-linear results linkages (e.g. one output contributing to multiple outcomes) into a simple analytical framework. The framework in turn supports AEs to plan for the intended results and associate the results with a cost required to achieve them. In conclusion, the information under this section (results areas) is important as it will allow AEs to justify the cost required for the proposed project/programme per applicable results areas.

2. Expected mitigation and adaptation outcomes (Sections: A5 and A6 for PAP / A7.1 and A7.2 for SAP)

In sections 'expected mitigation outcome' (A5 for PAP/ A7.1 for SAP) and 'expected adaptation outcome' (A6 for PAP/A7.2 for SAP), target mitigation or adaptation results values should be provided. In the updated FP templates, **the title of each section has been modified** as shown in the table below to align with **the IRMF language and indicators**. In addition, section 'expected adaptation outcome' (A6 for PAP/ A7.2 for SAP) has been separated into granular entry fields to facilitate the disaggregation of target beneficiary figures such as by direct and indirect beneficiaries. Apart from these semantic changes, there is no substantive change in the information requested.

Please note under 'expected adaptation outcome' section, 'total population' refers to the population of the country in which a proposed project/programme will be implemented. In case of multi-country projects/programmes, the total population is the sum of the total population for each country where a proposed project/programme will be implemented.

Table 2. Summary of changes – sections A5 and A6

Section	Title of the previous FP template	Title of the updated FP template	Rationale
A5 for PAP (A7.1 for SAP)	Expected mitigation impact	Expected mitigation outcome (Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)	To align language to the IRMF results architecture and indicators
A6 for PAP (A7.2 for SAP)	Expected adaptation impact	Expected adaptation outcome (Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)	

Note: changes made are in red font.

III. Section B: Project/Programme Information/Details

As in the previous version of the PAP/SAP FP templates, this section will continue to be used by AEs to provide detailed information on a proposed project/programme. The key change has been introduced in the theory of change (section B2 of the PAP template / section B2.2 of the SAP template).

PAP FP Template

In the updated PAP FP template, the original theory of change (ToC) section has been divided into two sub-sections, section B2(a) 'theory of change narrative and diagram', and section B2(b) 'outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization'. The new sub-section B2(a) is essentially the same as the previous section B2 (theory of change) except that there is more emphasis on **capturing co-benefits** information as encouraged by the IRMF.

SAP FP Template

The SAP FP template does not have standalone ToC section as in the PAP FP template. Therefore, as in the existing practice, AEs are expected to describe a proposed project/programme's ToC along with elaboration on 'paradigm shift potential' under section D2 (paradigm shift potential) of the updated SAP FP template and provide further details in an annex. There is no change in terms of the information requested under section D2 of the SAP FP template.

Meanwhile section 'outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization' (section B2(b) for PAP / B2.2 for SAP). is completely **new** for both PAP and SAP. Under this section, AEs are requested to map each project/programme outcome from the ToC (developed in section B2(a) for PAP / section D2 for SAP) to one or more of the GCF results areas. This mapping facilitates systematic categorization of project/programme outcomes by the GCF results areas and the subsequent aggregation and analysis of the results at the portfolio level as required by the IRMF.

Some minor modifications were also introduced under 'project/programme description' section (B3 for PAP / B2.2 for SAP) and 'exit strategy' section (B6 for PAP / C5 for SAP). For 'project/programme description' section, while the information requested is essentially the same as the previous FP templates, some terms used under the section have been redefined to increase clarity. As for 'exit strategy' section, where the sustainability of a project/programme was the information requested in the previous FP templates, the focus has now changed to exit strategy while 'sustainability' of a project/programme has been moved to logframe section (section E for PAP / annex 2a for SAP) in line with the IRMF results structure. Note the IRMF places 'sustainability' as one of the dimensions for assessing project/programme progress towards paradigm shift.

Further guidance for each relevant section is provided below.

1. Theory of change narrative and diagram (Section B2(a) for PAP / D2 for SAP)

As per the previous version, section B2(a) of the PAP FP template (section D2 of the SAP FP template) asks AEs to describe the theory of change (ToC) of the specific project/programme. As guided in the [GCF Programming Manual](#)¹, the ToC development may follow the usual seven steps from formulation of a goal statement (step 1-2), outcomes, outputs and activities (step 3-4), development of assumptions, barriers and risk (step 5-6), to refinement of the initial ToC (step 7).

While the above steps remain the same for the updated FP templates, the key change brought by the IRMF is that the goal statement within a ToC is now considered a **context-specific paradigm shift** which a project/programme will aim to support and contribute towards. The concept of viewing a

¹ Refer to page 97 -100. Note *Part II: the how to guide on the GCF funding proposal template* of the *GCF Programming Manual* will be updated to reflect the changes brought by the IRMF.

project/programme's goal statement as equivalent to contribution to paradigm shift is based on the IRMF structure where the paradigm shift is placed at the highest of the results levels or impact, followed by outcome level and project/programme outputs and activities (see figure 2). By applying the same concept, the proposed project/programme should develop a ToC that has a goal statement summarizing a project/programme specific paradigm shift and describes how the shift should be contributed towards by using results chain links from activities, outputs, to outcomes. Therefore, ToC is essentially an illustration of how and why a desired paradigm shift is expected to happen in the context of a project/programme.

As per the existing practice, AEs will still be required to elaborate the contribution to paradigm shift further in section D2 (paradigm shift potential) of the PAP/SAP FP template. This is to facilitate the GCF as well as independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) to review funding proposals against the six investment criteria as set out in the [GCF investment framework](#)². Please refer to the additional guidance below as well as the existing information available in the Programming Manual for completing section D2³.

Another change made to this section relates to the example ToC diagram and the articulation of co-benefits. The IRMF encourages AEs to identify and monitor co-benefits which are defined as additional or ancillary benefits that occur as a result of mitigation or adaptation activities. While GCF is mandated to finance climate-related projects/programmes, the IRMF recognizes the importance of attaining a wider range of environmental, social (including health), economic and gender co-benefits. In addition, mitigation co-benefits which can be derived from adaptation projects, as well as adaptation co-benefits derived from mitigation projects can be captured in the ToC.

The box below aims to provide clarity on some of the differences between cross-cutting projects and projects with mitigation/adaptation co-benefits.

² The six investment criteria (impact potential, paradigm shift potential, sustainable development potential, needs of the recipient, county ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness) are adopted by the GCF Board in decision B.07/06 and its sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors adopted in [decision B.09/05](#).

³ Refer to page 117-118 of the [GCF Programming Manual](#).

Additional Tips: Cross-cutting projects/programmes vs mitigation/adaptation co-benefits

The distinctions between what makes a project cross-cutting vs. one that is not, are to be found across the following: methodology and climate models, measurement, tracking and monitoring and, finally, intentionality.

Cross-cutting projects/programmes: A project/programme is cross-cutting, if

- The project can articulate the use of **established and rigorous GHG methodologies (for mitigation) and climate models (for adaptation)**. This is a critical step as the validity of the project's baseline assumptions must be grounded in those two elements. In other words, to be considered a cross-cutting project / programme, a proposal must be able to credibly establish **both** how the project will respond to specific climate change resilience problems, as well as how GHG emission reductions will be achieved **following established and credible GHG methodologies or climate models**.
- With respect **to measurement**, the project/programme has an approach encompassing established or project specific quantitative indicators and a data collection plan which supports tracking and monitoring of intended results. In this regard, the rigorous measurement approach enables the effective demonstration of how proposed activities will address current and projected climate hazards including **both** the improvement of beneficiaries' climate resilience and the reduction of GHG emissions in targeted areas.
- In terms of **intentionality**, the project/programme's ToC clearly articulates and integrates both adaptation and mitigation aspects in the results chain as the primary intended outcomes, (rather than secondary or auxiliary outcomes) demonstrating causal pathways for both.

Mitigation/adaptation co-benefits: Projects or programmes are not cross-cutting but are considered as having mitigation and adaptation co-benefits if mitigation or adaptation outcomes are not explicitly targeted but rather anticipated as secondary or auxiliary outcomes AND do not follow the principles of establishing rigorous measurement approaches /climate models. For example, in cases where mitigation projects **cannot demonstrate the use of climate models to support a clear climate rationale for adaptation**, proponents **CAN** still set forth adaptation co-benefits and define specific indicators which can be used for the tracking and measuring of those co-benefits.

Similarly, in cases where adaptation projects lead to potential GHG emission reductions, but where the project **CANNOT articulate the use of established GHG methodologies**, mitigation co-benefits can be enumerated by applying only high-level GHG emission reduction estimates.

Example of approved adaptation project with mitigation co-benefits (FP139): This project supports the climate change adaptation efforts of subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones of Sudan via transforming dryland pastoral and farming systems and improving access to climate-resilient water sources. The project does not target the reduction of GHG emissions as one of its primary outcomes and does not apply an established methodology to measure and monitor GHG emission reductions (e.g. the application of additionality and scientific baseline analysis including a climate model). Instead, it treats the GHG emission reduction effort as its secondary outcome /benefit of the project by classifying the GHG reductions as a 'mitigation' co-benefit. To monitor the mitigation co-benefit, the project applies a high-level and more qualitative monitoring approach (rather than a quantitative approach based on established GHG emission calculation methodologies).

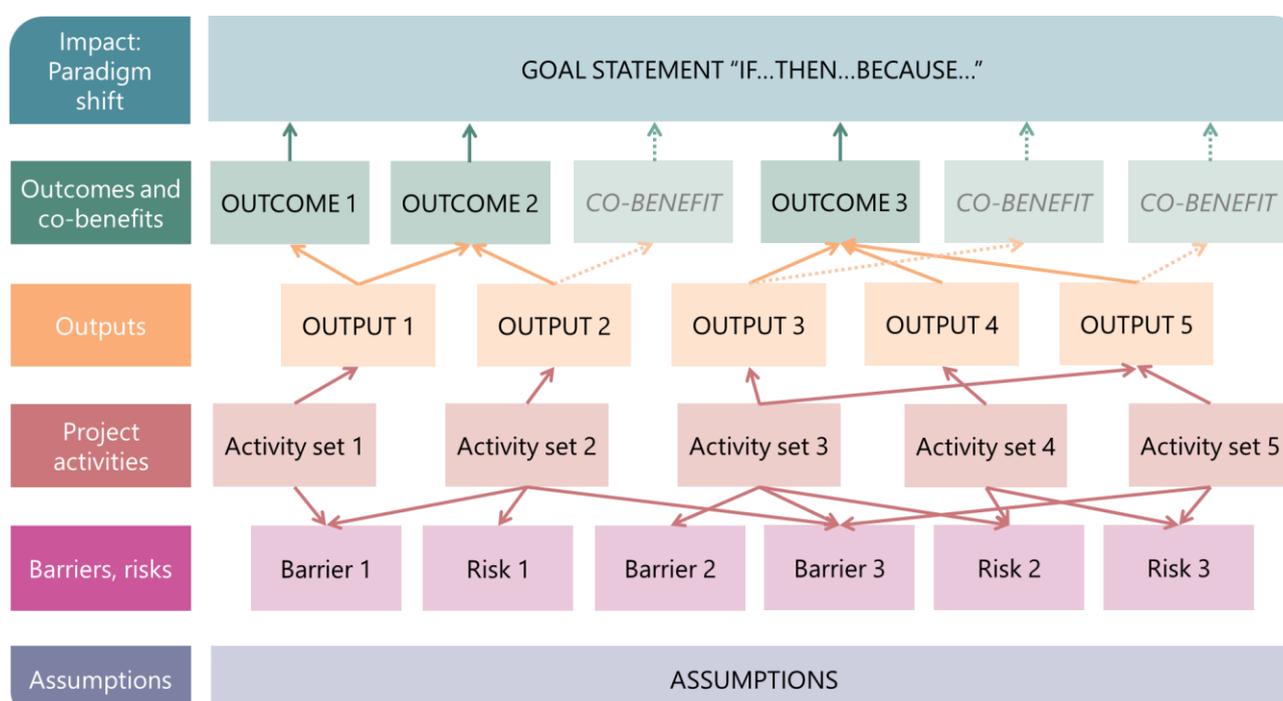
Example of approved mitigation project with adaptation co-benefits (FP138): This project is a climate change mitigation project focusing on emission reductions from increasing energy access in rural areas of Senegal. The project does not aim to address a particular climate hazard to better adapt to climate change nor does it establish an adaptation rationale based on observed and projected changes in climate variables such as temperature or precipitation. However, the potential increase in climate resilience of some of the beneficiaries as a result of the access to electricity is considered an adaptation co-benefit and measured as part of the project-specific results.

Accordingly to facilitate the identification and monitoring of a wide range of co-benefits by AEs, the example ToC diagram in the GCF Programming Manual has been updated as presented below. Based on the concept that co-benefits are part of the broader outcomes of project/programme interventions, they are located at the same level as project/programme outcomes in this updated ToC diagram but are differentiated from the primary (i.e. mitigation or adaptation) outcomes by dotted lines and arrows.

It is recommended that co-benefits be identified after all climate-related result pathways are built in the ToC. In addition, each project/programme outcome - whether it is a mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting outcome, should be linked to one or more of the GCF results areas as required by the IRMF.

A narrative description of all co-benefits including environmental, social, economic, and gender, should be elaborated in section D3 (sustainable development potential) of the PAP and SAP FP templates, while mitigation and or adaptation co-benefits should be described as part of the climate context part for the funding proposal. In addition, if co-benefits have been identified, corresponding co-benefit indicators should be included in the logframe section of the FP templates (section E5 for PAP/ Annex 2a – section 3 for SAP). More guidance and information on environmental, social, economic and gender co-benefits is available in the GCF Programming Manual⁴.

Figure 3. Sample ToC diagram



2. Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization (Section B2(b) for PAP / B2.2 for SAP)

As noted above, this section is **new** in the updated version of the PAP/SAP FP templates. As mandated in the IRMF and other board decisions, the GCF seeks to generate an impact through its investments in eight results areas. The GCF results areas consist of four mitigation (MRA) and four adaptation results areas (ARA) respectively (table 1). As the IRMF recognizes that all GCF-funded projects/programme outcomes should be contributing towards one or more of the eight results areas, accordingly, AEs are requested to map each project/programme outcome from the ToC developed to one or more of the GCF results areas by marking X's in the GCF results area table (see the table below). No narrative description is required for this new

⁴ Refer to page 119-120 of the [GCF Programming Manual](#).

section as its main purpose is to simply map project/programme outcomes to the GCF results areas to facilitate results aggregation at the GCF level as required by the IRMF. In addition, outcomes to be mapped to relevant GCF results areas should be project/programme's primary intended outcomes (i.e. mitigation or adaptation outcomes). In other words, it is not required to map identified co-benefits to the GCF results areas, as co-benefits are by definition auxiliary or secondary benefits of the project/programme and may not be necessarily contributing to the GCF's mitigation or adaptation results areas.

Accordingly, this section should be used by AEs to check and confirm whether the primary or the most important outcomes intended by the project/programme are fully aligned with the GCF results areas. When completing the table, AEs should consider which GCF results areas each project outcome is contributing towards. **NB: It is possible that an outcome can contribute to more than one results area, such as for cross-cutting interventions.**

Figure 4. Outcome-results area mapping table (section B2(b) for PAP / B2.2 for SAP)

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 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In addition, if any co-benefits are identified in the ToC, AEs are requested to fill the co-benefit categorization table as shown below. Similar to the above, each co-benefit developed in the ToC should be mapped to one or more of the co-benefit categories provided in the table by marking X's. These co-benefit categories are NOT mutually exclusive. This means it is possible that a co-benefit can be mapped to more than one category. For example, the installation and operationalization of a renewable energy facility in a mitigation project can anticipate 1) environmental co-benefit via improved air quality; 2) social co-benefit (via improvement in health outcomes; and 3) economic co-benefit via considerable reduction in economic cost as result of improved air quality and health outcomes among the target population.

Figure 5. Co-benefits categorization table (section B2(b) for PAP / B2.2 for SAP)

Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation
Co-benefit 1	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Co-benefit 2	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Co-benefit ...	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Co-benefit ...	<input type="checkbox"/>					

3. Project/programme description (Section B3 for PAP / B2.1 for SAP)

While there is no material change on the information requested under section B3 of the PAP FP template (section B2.1 of the SAP FP template), we note that it is worthwhile to provide clarification on some terms

which have been redefined in the updated FP templates and are relevant to this section. These are **components, outcomes, and outputs**.

In the current GCF Programming Manual, term 'components' are used synonymously with what are often known as 'outcomes' in the logframe.

In the updated FP templates, however, these terms have been redefined as follows.

Table 3. Definition of key terms relevant for section B3 of the updated FP template

TERMS	DEFINITION
Component	Combination of outputs which a project/programme intends to deliver with full control by the project/programme.
Outcomes	Changes in conditions such as behavioral or systemic change that occur between the completion of project/programme outputs and the achievement of impact.
Outputs	Changes delivered as a result of project/programme activities that contribute to the achievement of outcomes.

The main reason for redefining these terms is to avoid confusion when linking financial information with results information on the FP template. In the financial section of the FP template such as section C2 (financing by component), the GCF Secretariat has observed that **components** are often used to categorize or combine outputs into groups. However, in the logframe, the term 'outcomes' may be more often used to mean the medium to long term effects of a project/programme, thus beyond just the grouping of outputs and activities. Depending on how a project/programme is structured, it is possible that two or more components contribute to the same outcome, and also that one component contributes to two or more outcomes.

Therefore, by redefining these terms, it has been made clearer that a project/programme will be held accountable for **delivering components, outputs, and activities**, while the project/programme will be contributing towards its intended **outcomes**. That is because outcomes – or what will happen as a result of the delivery of components, outputs and activities – will depend on factors outside of the project/programme's control. These factors are the **assumptions** described in the ToC and logframe. Accordingly, under this section, AEs are requested to describe components, outputs, and activities that will be delivered or implemented by the proposed project/programme, while section B2(a) of the PAP FP template (D2 of the SAP FP template) should focus on the description of outcomes and the goal statement that the project/programme intends to contribute towards.

Please also refer to the glossary of terms in this guidance note for other key relevant terms (re)defined such as activities, deliverables, and impacts.

NB: In the updated FP template, the maximum word limit for this section has also been expanded to 2500 words or approximately 5 pages (from the previous 2000 word/4 page limit) to reflect the feedback from AEs.

4. Exit Strategy (Section B6 for PAP / C5 for SAP)

The IRMF places 'sustainability' as one of the dimensions for assessing project/programme progress towards paradigm shift. Accordingly in the updated FP template, AEs are thus requested to provide information on sustainability of the proposed project/programme in Section E2 (GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential) instead of in this section (B6 of the PAP template / C5 of the SAP FP template) as was done in the previous version of the templates.

Meanwhile, in this section (B6 of the PAP template / C5 of the SAP FP template), AEs are requested to focus on the proposed project/programme's **exit strategy**. A project/programme 'exit' refers to the withdrawal of

all project/programme resources from a project/programme area. Therefore, an exit strategy can be defined as a plan which describes how the proposed project/programme intends to withdraw its resources while ensuring the sustainability of project/programme outcomes. For example, this can include a plan for the hand-over of the project/programme management after completion, and a maintenance and operational plan for an infrastructure intervention. In the case of private sector projects/programmes, the exit strategy should include relevant financial information such as initial public offerings (IPOs) and trade sales, etc. Therefore, this section should clearly focus on more concrete plans rather than conceptualizing how sustainable the proposed project/programme outcomes will be.

IV. Section C: Financing Information

Financing by Component (Section C2 for PAP/SAP)

Under section C (financial information) of the PAP/SAP FP templates, there is no change in the information requested and AEs will be required to provide financing information for the proposed project/programme as per the previous practice. However, some clarifications have been added with regard to section C2 (financing by component) to respond to AEs' feedback.

Under section C2, AEs are requested to provide a breakdown of the proposed project /programme cost by components as per the previous practice (see the guidance on 'project/programme description' section above for the definition of **components** and **outputs**).

In the updated FP templates, these component/output costs should include all **monitoring and evaluation (M&E) related cost except the cost of interim and final evaluations** which are covered by AE fees. According to the [GCF's Evaluation Policy](#), the overall evaluation budget can range from 2-5 percent of the total project budget without including the cost of interim and final evaluation (as covered in AE fees). Similarly, based on best international practice, monitoring cost may range from 2-5 percent of the total project budget. AEs are expected to include these M&E costs into components/outputs in accordance with the information provided in 'monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (section E7 of the PAP FP template / annex 2a – section 5 of the SAP FP template) and annex 11 (monitoring and evaluation plan) of the PAP FP template.

V. Section D: Expected Performance against Investment Criteria

Paradigm Shift Potential (Section D2 for PAP/SAP)

As per the previous practice, AEs will be required to elaborate on expected performance against the GCF's investment criteria under section D. In the updated FP templates, a minor modification has been made in section D2 (paradigm shift potential) to clarify the linkage between a project/programme's ToC and paradigm shift. As noted under section 'theory of change narrative and diagram' above, the goal statement within a ToC is now considered **a context-specific contribution to paradigm shift** which a project/programme will aim to support. The concept of viewing a project/programme's goal statement as equivalent to contribution to paradigm shift is based on the IRMF structure where the paradigm shift is placed at the highest of the results levels (impact), followed by outcome level and project/programme outputs and activities (see figure 2 above). Please refer to the existing information available in the Programming Manual for completing section D2⁵.

Additional tips: GCF sectoral guides

Sectoral guides currently being developed by the GCF Secretariat provide additional support for AEs in developing projects and programmes. For each sector, several paradigm shifting pathways have been formulated for which GCF sees great opportunity to support developing countries to realize and raise their climate ambition.

The sectoral guides share evidence-based knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned to guide proposal development for AEs under GCF's first replenishment period 2020-2023. It provides strategic insight into where GCF's funded activities can have the greatest impact across the different results areas and informs countries and AEs in developing funding proposals that meet the GCF's investment criteria.

Currently the following two sectoral guides are available on the GCF website. A total of 10 sectoral guides will be made available in the future.

- [Sectoral guide: Cities, buildings and urban systems](#)
- [Sectoral guide: Agriculture and food security](#)

⁵ Refer to page 117-118 of the [GCF Programming Manual](#).

VI. Section E: Logical Framework

The key changes made in the PAP/SAP FP templates are in the logframe (section E for PAP / annex 2a for SAP). It is now structured around the three result levels of the IRMF: 1) impact (paradigm shift); 2) two layers of outcomes – ‘mitigation and adaptation’ and ‘enabling environment’ outcomes; and 3) project/programme levels. Please note in the updated SAP FP template, the logframe section is now moved to Annex 2a⁶. The below table compares the logframe section from the previous PAP FP template to the updated one.

Table 4. Summary of key changes made in Section E of the updated FP template

Section	Previous FP template	Updated FP template	Description of the change
Section E1	Paradigm shift objectives	Project /programme focus	Title has changed. AEs will indicate if the proposed project/programme is intending to achieve mitigation or adaptation outcomes.
Section E2	Core indicator targets	GCF impact level: paradigm shift potential	Paradigm shift (qualitative) target and baseline setting has been introduced in line with the IRMF structure.
Section E3	Fund-level impacts	GCF outcome level: reduced emissions and increased resilience	The PMFs indicators including core, Fund-level impacts and Fund-level outcomes indicators have been replaced with IRMF core 1-4 and supplementary indicators.
Section E4	Fund-level outcomes	GCF outcome level: enabling environment	Enabling environment (qualitative) target and baseline setting has been introduced in line with the IRMF structure.
Section E5	Project/programme performance indicators	Project/programme specific indicators	Co-benefits indicators table has been introduced as encouraged by the IRMF.
Section E6	Activities	Project/programme activities and deliverables	No change apart from minor semantic changes.
Section E7	Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements	Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements	No change in the title but a reminder has been added to include ‘paradigm shift’ and ‘enabling environment’ scorecards assessments as part of the scope for interim/final evaluations as required by the IRMF.

Further guidance for each relevant section is provided below.

1. Project/Programme Focus (Section E1 for PAP / not applicable for SAP)

In this section, only the title has been updated to be in line with the IRMF language. As per the previous practice, AEs are requested to tick the relevant box as to whether the proposed project is focused on mitigation (reducing emissions) or on adaptation (increase climate resilience). In the case of cross-cutting projects, both boxes should be ticked.

⁶ Please note that the Logical Framework of SAP FP Template follows a similar structure to the regular FP template, with a reduced number of sections. Therefore, the numbering differs between the two versions.

2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (Section E2 for PAP / annex 2a – Section 1 for SAP)

The information requested under this section is **new**. In the updated FP templates, AEs are requested to follow the IRMF results structure when developing a logframe. The highest result level in the IRMF structure is impact: paradigm shift. Accordingly, under section E2 (impact level: paradigm shift potential), a project/programme is expected to monitor and assess how it contributes to a project/programme specific paradigm shift by applying three assessment dimensions - **scale, replicability** and **sustainability**. The definition of each assessment dimension is provided below.

Table 5. Paradigm shift assessment dimensions

	<p>SCALE</p> <p>Degree to which there has been a significant increase in quantifiable results within and beyond the scope of the investment</p>
	<p>REPLICABILITY</p> <p>Degree to which key structural elements of an investment are exported elsewhere within the same sector and/or to other sectors, regions or countries</p>
	<p>SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>Degree to which the results of an investment are sustained beyond completion, through the creation of a structural and/or financial base, as well as through climate resilient practices</p>

Please note while section D.2 (paradigm shift potential) of the PAP/SAP FP template helps GCF identify bankable projects/programmes at the time of investment decisions, this section is aimed at supporting the project/programme to monitor and assess its actual contributions towards a paradigm shift and to identify any deviations observed between the initial forecasts and actual progress during the project/programme implementation period.

Accordingly as shown below, for each assessment dimension, projects/programmes are requested to 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 annex 2 (paradigm shift scorecards). In addition, the project /programme is requested to describe how it will contribute to that shift/transformation under respective assessment dimensions (**scale, replicability** and **sustainability**). In doing so, AE might find helpful to refer to the project/programme ToC (section B.2(a) for PAP/ D2 for SAP).

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

Additional Tips: When updating section 'GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential' (section E2 for PAP / annex 2a – 1 for SAP), please note the following:

- 1) **Word limit:** Try to keep the narrative description under 50 words for each 'description' field.
- 2) **Current state (baseline):** Generally, the current state (baseline) refers to the time of funding proposal (FP) formulation. AEs are encouraged to indicate the baseline cut-off point in the narrative description field of the current state (baseline). This is because for some projects/programmes, the time between FP formulation and start of real implementation (after the signing of legal agreements such as funded activity agreement, meeting conditions for first disbursement, signing of other relevant agreements and setting up the project management unit) can take up to a few years. In this instance, the baseline values as indicated in the FP template may not be a good reflection of the situation at the start of the implementation. In such cases, the baseline values should be updated in the inception report (at start of real implementation).
- 3) **How the project/programme will contribute to the paradigm shift:** to complete "how the project/programme will contribute" field, AEs might find it helpful to cross reference with the project/programme outcomes that have been identified in its ToC (section B.2(a) for PAP / D2 for SAP) as the contribution is likely to cascade upwards and there is some fit between paradigm shift dimensions and the project/programme outcomes.

3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators) (Section E3 for PAP / Annex 2a – 2.1 for SAP)

The IRMF replaces the GCF's [initial results management framework \(RMF\)](#) and [mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks \(PMFs\)](#). Accordingly, under the updated section 'outcome level: reduced emissions and increased resilience' (E3 for PAP / annex 2a-2.1 for SAP), AEs are now expected to review the IRMF core and supplementary indicators to identify which indicators the proposed project/programme should monitor for relevant project/programme outcomes, also taking into account the GCF results areas that the project/programme is aligned with.

In the **previous version of the PAP FP template**, the **PMFs indicators** including core, Fund-level impacts and Fund-level outcomes indicators were listed in section E3 and E4 respectively (D1, and D2 for SAP). These PMFs indicators are now replaced with **IRMF core 1-4 and supplementary indicators** under section E3 of the updated PAP FP template (annex 2a – 2.1 of the updated SAP FP template). The full list of IRMF quantitative indicators is provided below. Note the final indicators reference sheets will be made available in the **IRMF results handbook** to be published officially once approved by the GCF Board.

Projects/programmes should monitor **all core indicators that are relevant to their specific interventions** and should **at least** monitor core Indicator 1 (emission reductions) **or** core Indicator 2 (beneficiaries). Core Indicator 1 is mandatory for mitigation-focused projects/programmes, core Indicator 2 is mandatory for adaptation-focused projects/programmes, and both indicators are mandatory for cross-cutting projects/programmes. If relevant to the project/programme, core Indicator 3 and/or core Indicator 4 should also be selected /monitored.

In addition to these four core indicators, and as listed in the table below, a series of supplementary indicators enable progress monitoring at a more granular level, including tracking contributions to each of the GCF's results areas. Projects/programmes are recommended to monitor **all supplementary indicators that are relevant to their intended outcomes** and as aligned with the GCF results area/s.

Table 6. IRMF indicators

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 consumption per kilometre travelled) (Unit: volume of fuel per kilometre travelled by fuel type; and equivalent energy unit/ joule)	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
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
Core 3	Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	MRA1-4 ARA1-4
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 (value in USD)	ARA1-3
Core 4	Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practices	ARA1-2
4.1	Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems (Ha)	ARA4
4.2	Number of livestock brought under sustainable management practices	ARA1, 2, 4
4.3	Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	ARA1, 2, 4

Additional tips: When updating section E3, please note the following:

- **IRMF quantitative indicators:** IRMF quantitative indicators are considered GCF priority indicators through which project/programme results will be aggregated at the Fund level for analysis and reporting. Some of these indicators are designed to measure medium to long term effects while the others are geared towards tracking immediate or short-term outcomes of project/programme interventions. Accordingly, AEs are expected to flexibly combine these indicators to measure its project/programme progress contributing to the GCF results areas.
- **Disaggregation:** Each IRMF quantitative indicator will have a list of disaggregation such as by results area, sex, and type of technology etc. The disaggregation list will be made available in the IRMF results handbook once approved by the Board. To facilitate the disaggregated reporting per IRMF core 1-4 and supplementary indicators, the GCF Secretariat is currently developing Digital Proposal Submission (DPS) - an online based logframe submission platform. More information on the new platform will be made available in line with the approval of the Results Handbook by the GCF Board.
- **Repeating IRMF indicators:** A project/programme might prefer to use the same IRMF indicator multiple times to monitor project/programme contributions to various results areas. This is acceptable. For example, to monitor project/programme's contribution to the mitigation results area (MRA) 1 (energy generation access) and MRA 2 (low emission transport), a project/programme may select core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduced or removed) twice to monitor project/programme's contributions to the respective result areas. In addition, more than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable to monitor project/programme contributions to each GCF results area.
- **IRMF vs. project/programme specific indicators:** If the IRMF quantitative indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators including co-benefit indicators should be developed under 'project/programme specific indicators' (section E.5 of the updated PAP FP template / annex 2a – 3 of the updated SAP FP template. See also the guidance below under section E5 (annex 2a-3 for SAP).
- **Total lifespan target for Core indicator 1:** For core indicator 1 (GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered) only, total lifespan target needs to be included in the 'assumptions' field of the FP templates besides normal mid-term and final target of project implementation period. Total lifespan is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective. This is different from the project/programme implementation period.
- **Assumptions/Note:** In the last column of the section (E3 for PAP / annex 2a – 2.1 for SAP), AEs can provide assumptions and any other relevant note to indicators such as more information on data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and target values. Assumptions should be external factors outside of the programme/project's control which could undermine the achievement of project/programme outcomes.

4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable) (Section E4 for PAP / Annex 2a – 2.2 for SAP)

The information requested under this section is **new**. Following 'paradigm shift' and 'mitigation and adaptation outcomes' sections, the next result level in the IRMF structure is the project/programme contributions to **enabling environments** for a paradigm shift. Accordingly, under this section 'outcome level: enabling environment' (E4 for PAP / Annex 2a – 2.2 for SAP), a project/programme is expected to monitor and assess how it contributes to creating enabling environments through four core IRMF indicators 5-8 as listed in the table below. As many indicators as possible should be selected but – at a minimum – **at least two** indicators should be selected to monitor and report against.

Table 7. IRMF core indicators 5-8 (enabling environment)

Core Indicator 5	Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner
Core Indicator 6	Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation
Core Indicator 7	Degree to which GCF investments contribute to market development / transformation at the sectoral, local or national level
Core Indicator 8	Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards

Similarly to section ‘paradigm shift’ (section E2 for PAP/ annex 2a-1 for SAP), under this section, AEs should develop a **qualitative baseline** for each of their selected enabling environment indicators. This narrative baseline should describe the current context within which the project/programme will be working. Qualitative targets – **target scenario** - should also be developed, hypothesising the change to the enabling environment that the project/programme will support, including how the project/programme will specifically contribute to that change. Given the importance of context to enabling environments, these baseline and target statements should clearly identify the unit of analysis or **coverage** being used. For example, for a project/programme operating in a small country the coverage could be country-wide (national level) enabling environments, but for large countries it may be more appropriate to use a city- or state-wide (sub-national level) enabling environment as the unit of analysis.

Quantitative baselines should then be developed for each selected indicator. Each indicator has a corresponding scorecard (see Annex 3) based on a series of elements that break down the indicator, allowing for a more granular definition of the enabling environment being measured. AEs should complete the scorecard, self-assessing the current (baseline) ‘scores’ for each of their selected indicators.

While this exercise can be conducted by the AE alone, it is recommended that other stakeholders be involved (particularly beneficiaries, and national government and agencies) to ensure baseline ‘scores’ are informed by multiple perspectives.

5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs) (Section E5 for PAP / annex 2a – 3 for SAP)

Following the above IRMF results structure, the next and last result level is the project/programme level. In the updated FP templates, the project/programme result level consists of ‘project/programme specific indicators (section E5 for PAP / annex 2a – 3 for SAP) and ‘project/programme activities and deliverables (section E6 for PAP / annex 2a – 4 for SAP).

Only minor modifications were made in these sections of the updated FP templates. As for section ‘project/programme specific indicators’ (section E5 for PAP / annex 2a – 3 for SAP), the key change relates to the **addition of a co-benefits indicators table** with a view of supporting AEs to monitor co-benefit results of respective projects/programmes as encouraged by the IRMF. In addition, a numbering schema has been introduced to strengthen the consistency of project/programme structure throughout different components of the funding proposal templates. For example, now each project/programme outcome and output should be numbered as outcome 1, outcome 2... output 1.1. output 1.2 etc., to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The output numbering under this section should also correspond to the output numbering in annex 4 (detailed budget plan) of the PAP FP template (annex 3 of the SAP FP template) to ensure linkages between the results (outcome and output) information and budget information (annex 4: detailed budget plan for PAP / annex 3 Budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense for SAP).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target	Assumptions / Note
Project/programme co-benefit indicators					
Co-benefit 1					
Co-benefit 2					
Co-benefit 3					

As per the previous practice, under this section, AEs should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (E.1-E.4 for PAP / annex 2a- 1, 2.1, and 2.2 for SAP). Please list down tailored indicators to monitor/track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs can decide which outcomes they would like to monitor and therefore set the appropriate project/programme specific indicators to support the monitoring of their project specific progress.

If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2(a) and D.3 of the PAP FP template (D2 and D3 of the SAP FP template), AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “project/programme co-benefit indicators” table shown below.

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target	Assumptions / Note
Project/programme co-benefit indicators					
Co-benefit 1					
Co-benefit 2					
Co-benefit 3					

GCF categorises co-benefits into environmental, social (including health), economic and gender co-benefits; as well as mitigation and adaptation co-benefits. In case of mitigation (or adaptation) co-benefits expected from an adaptation (or mitigation) project/programme, AEs might choose one of the IRMF core and/or supplementary indicators to monitor the co-benefit although the reported results will not be aggregated to the relevant IRMF indicators. This is because co-benefits (or secondary outcomes) are conceptually different from targeted /primary intended (mitigation and adaptation) outcomes. For instance, in the FP139 example provided in box above - ‘additional tips: cross-cutting projects/programmes vs mitigation/adaptation co-benefits’, the AE may use IRMF core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction /removal) to report against the potential emission reductions expected to be materialized as a co-benefit of adaptation focused activities in the project. This mitigation co-benefit should be monitored and updated separately under this section ‘(E5 for PAP / annex 2a – 3 for SAP).

6. Section E.6 - Project/programme activities and deliverables

As for the above section, ‘project/programme activities and deliverables’ section (E6 for PAP / annex 2a-4 for SAP) of the updated FP templates makes up the project/programme level of the IRMF results structure. Only a few minor changes were introduced in this section. Firstly, the title of the section has been updated (see table 4 above). In addition, numbering schema has been introduced. Accordingly each activity should be numbered as activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2,2.1.1, 2.1.2,... 2.2.1, etc. to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided under section E5. Similarly, sub-activities should be numbered as 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.2...etc. to associate to the related activity.

As per the previous practice, under this section, AEs should list out project/programme-specific activities that will be implemented. The description column in the updated FP template can be used to provide a full description for each activity as appropriate. In addition, these activities should be disaggregated into sub-activities where necessary. Lastly for each activity, the expected deliverable should be updated. Deliverables

are, by definition, the products of successful execution of an activity or a set of activities. They can take the form of goods, products, reports or services to be created, developed, produced or provided by AEs or EEs. For example, if an activity is to 'install energy efficient cooking stoves into community x', the deliverable for that activity should be the number of cooking stoves to be installed in the community – say 600 cooking stoves.

7. Section E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements

As per the previous practice, under this section (E7 for PAP / annex 2a – 5 for SAP) AEs are asked to provide a summary of the project/programme-specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluations. While there is no change in the information requested under this section, AEs should note that 'paradigm shift' and 'enabling environment' scorecard assessments are now mandatory as part of the scope for interim/final evaluations as required by the IRMF. Accordingly, please refer to sections E2 (paradigm shift) and E4 (enabling environment) of this guidance note for the summary requirements for the paradigm shift and enabling environment scorecard assessments for the interim and final evaluations and factor in additional evaluation /assessment activities under this section as required. Also refer to the GCF Programming Manual for the existing guidance and information to complete this section⁷.

⁷ Refer to page 135 of the [GCF Programming Manual](#).

Annex 1: Applying the IRMF Case Example – Mass Transit System

This annex provides the completed/filled information for some selected sections of the updated funding proposal (FP) template for standard proposal approval process (PAP). The selected sections are those affected by the IRMF-changes including sections B2(a): theory of change narrative and diagram, B2(b): outcome mapping to GCF results areas, E2: GCF impact level: paradigm shift, E3: GCF outcome level: reduced emissions and increased resilience, and E4: GCF outcome level: enabling environment of the PAP FP template. Refer to the hypothetical project information below and see how each of these sections should be filled under the updated PAP FP template. The case example is provided on a cross-cutting project targeting the transport sector.

1. Project Background

The project will deliver 30km of fully segregated a low-emission and climate resilient bus rapid transit (BRT) infrastructure including cycle lanes, a bike sharing system, last-mile connectivity with e-pedicabs, and improved pedestrian facilities benefitting 1.5 million residents within a city. Biogas for the project's zero-GHG emission biomethane buses will be produced from cattle waste. The project includes restructuring of the public transport network, and a fleet scrapping program, including compensation mechanism. It shifts passengers towards public and non-motorized transport (NMT) and implements a BRT system powered completely by biomethane. The BRT detailed design caters for a projected increase in the city temperature and intense heatwaves and events of intense precipitation along the BRT route and makes the public transport system less vulnerable to climate risks. It will benefit the city's population through increasing access to climate-resilient, low-carbon, reliable and safe public transport. Other benefits for the population include improved air quality, time savings, reduced vehicle operating costs, and universal access for women, children, and the disabled at all stations and in buses, including segregated areas for women.

2. Section B.2(a). Theory of change narrative and diagram

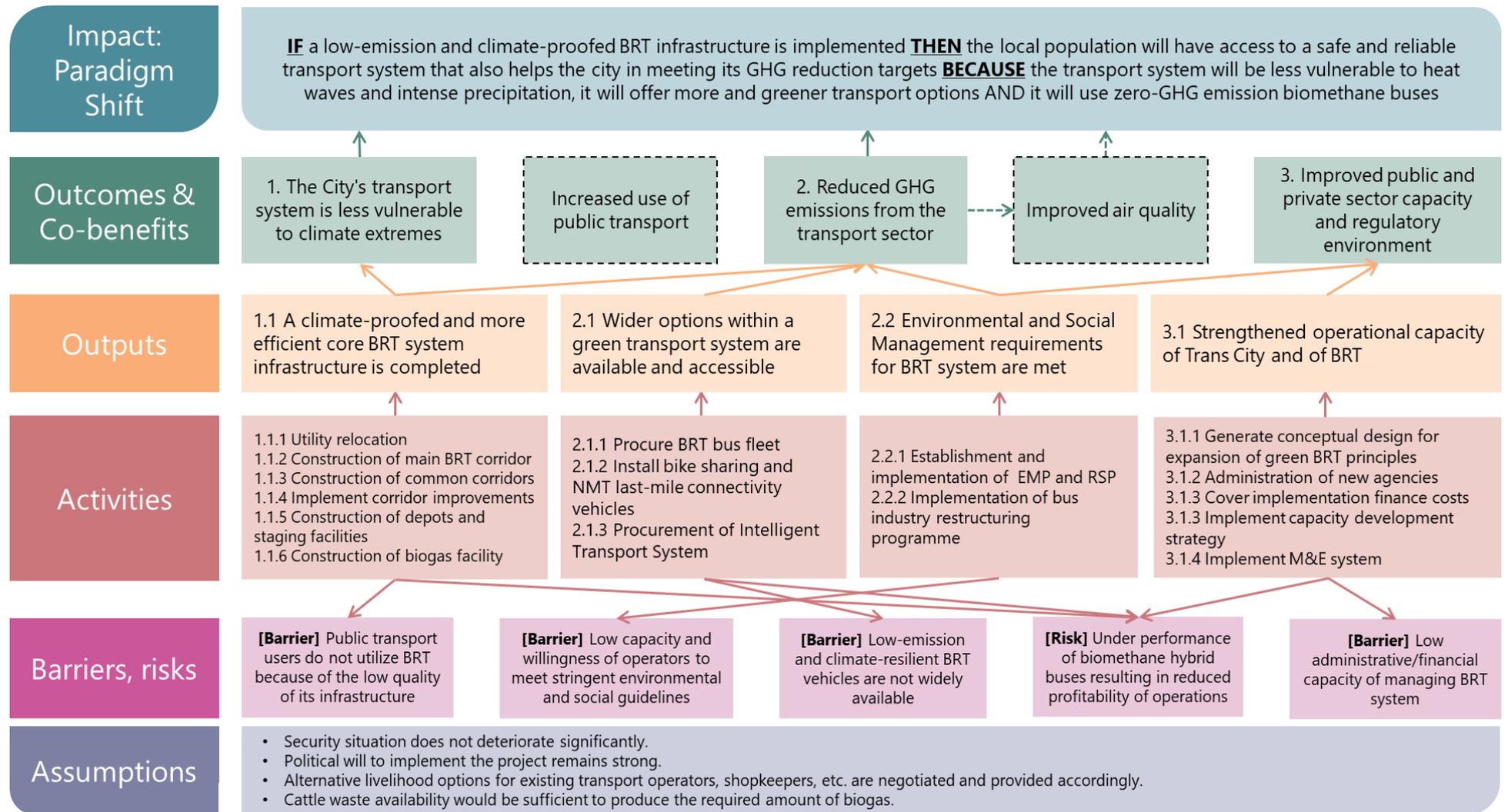
Based on the GCF's guidance on TOCs, the AE develops a diagram that summarises the project's overarching logic. Particular attention is paid to defining what paradigm shift could look like and identifying the pathways through which the project could contribute to that shift.

For the project, the headline goal statement is:

IF a low-emission and climate-proofed BRT infrastructure is implemented **THEN** the local population will have access to a safe and reliable transport system that also helps the city in meeting its GHG reduction targets **BECAUSE** the transport system will be less vulnerable to heat waves and intense precipitation, it will offer more and greener transport options AND it will use zero-GHG emission biomethane buses.

The full TOC is as follows. In this example, four mitigation and adaptation related outcomes are considered necessary for the goal statement to be achieved. In addition to these, two sets of development co-benefits are identified as shown with dotted lines and arrows.

3. Section B.2(a). Example completed theory of change diagram



4. Section B.2(b). Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization

In this case example, as indicated in the TOC diagram above, there are **three outcomes** and **two co-benefits**. In The table below (section B2(b)) of the PAP FP template, we have mapped these outcomes to the **relevant results areas**, as well as to **the types** of co-benefits. For co-benefit #1, economic and gender co-benefits are the most relevant, while co-benefit #2 relates to environmental co-benefits.

OUTCOME	ALIGNMENT WITH RESULTS AREA
1. Transport system is less vulnerable to extreme climate events	Outcome 1 aligns with Adaptation results area ARA 3 – infrastructure and environment. By implementing a climate-proof BRT infrastructure, the project is expected to reduce the vulnerability of the transport system to climate hazards.
2. Reduced GHG emissions from transport sector	Outcome 2 relates to MRA 2 as the reductions are caused by the development of a low-emission transport system.
3. Improved public and private sector capacity and regulatory environment	Outcome 3 focuses on improving institutional and regulatory frameworks required for low-emission and climate resilient transport, so it aligns with both MRA 2 and ARA 3.
1. CO-BENEFIT: Increased use of public transport system for transport and economic activities	Co-benefit 1 can be linked to economic and gender co-benefits, given the project will also contribute to the development of jobs and economic opportunities for stalls in stations including women-led business.
2. CO-BENEFIT: Improved air quality	Co-benefit 2 relates to environmental co-benefit, so the environmental co-benefit box can be ticked.

Outcome number	GCF results area							
	MRA 1	MRA 2	MRA 3	MRA 4	ARA 1	ARA 2	ARA 3	ARA 4
	Energy generation and access	Low-emission transport	Building, cities, industries, appliances	Forestry and land use	Most vulnerable people and communities	Health, well being, food and water security	Infrastructure and built environment	Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1: Transport system less vulnerable to extreme climate events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 2: Reduced GHG emissions from transport sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Outcome 3: Improved public and private sector capacity and regulatory environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
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Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation
Co-benefit 1: Increased use of public transport system for transport and economic activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-benefit 2: Improved air quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Section E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential

Using the main analysis within the funding proposal – and building on the TOC – the AE should provide an overview of the relationship between the project and the IRMF’s **three paradigm shift dimensions**. Against each of the three dimensions, the AE discusses the **current (baseline) context**, then the **potential paradigm shift**, including **how the project will contribute** to that shift. The AE should draw on the paradigm shift **scorecards** to build their narrative, and to allocate **baseline scores** for each dimension.

DIMENSION	BASELINE CONTEXT	BASELINE SCORE	POTENTIAL PARADIGM SHIFT	HOW THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE
 SCALE	The city’s mass transit system is almost entirely fossil-fuel dependent. Moreover, the poor quality of mass transit in the city means that private transport is increasingly favoured by the population. This shift away from public transport is resulting in even more GHG emissions from transport.	Low	Paradigm shift would involve a move away from the current reliance on fossil-fuel based mass transit. This may be accompanied by behaviour change on two fronts: higher quality, cleaner public transit could slow or reverse the current shift towards private transportation; and gender-sensitive transportation could greatly increase women’s use of public transport.	The intervention is projected to deliver 2.6 MtCO ₂ e over 30 years, even before any replication effects: this would represent a significant step towards paradigm shift on emissions. The project’s focus on developing gender-sensitive transportation also has the potential to support a large-scale shift in women’s’ use of mass transit in the city.

 <p>REPLICABILITY</p>	<p>No green alternatives for mass transit have yet been demonstrated within the city, so replication is not yet possible.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>If a profitable, sustainable alternative to fossil fuel-based mass transit can be demonstrated, the solution could be replicated across the city, to other cities in the country, and even internationally.</p>	<p>The project's intervention has never been tested before, so lessons learned through this work will directly inform any efforts to replicate the work in other cities or countries.</p>
 <p>SUSTAINABILITY</p>	<p>The government's ambition and commitment to exploring and realising improved, greener transportation options is evidenced by the recent establishment and funding of two new institutions. These new institutions provide strong foundations for the ongoing management and development of greener transport and infrastructure. While the institutional baseline is promising, unfortunately there is little uptake or even awareness of green transit solutions amongst public and private transport operators.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Paradigm shift would see sustainable governmental support for green mass transit accompanied by a profitable, vibrant commercial market where incentives clearly favour the operation of green transport. Behaviour change across the city's population would support this, where customers demonstrate preference for cleaner, safer alternatives.</p>	<p>The project will work closely with the new government institutions to build their capacity for green transport planning, management and maintenance. The project will also work closely with private operators to demonstrate and subsidise the switch towards green alternatives.</p>

6. Section E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
MRA:2 Low-emission transport	Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered	Ex-ante and ex-post analyses (conducted by a third-party contractor)	0	58,000 tCO ₂ eq	150,000 tCO ₂ eq	No delays in implementation which result in lower GHG abatement Lifespan: 30 years Lifespan target of GHG emission: 2.6 million tCO ₂ eq Annual emission reduction: 86,666.67 tCO ₂ eq (average over lifespan) Source: Annex 22a of the FP (based on CDM methodologies AM0031 and ACM0016)

ARA:3 Infrastructure and build environment	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	BRT's passenger data system from Municipal Authority of Transport City's annual report on the public transport user	0	200,000 males 200,000 females	750,000 males 750,000 females	According to the GCF's definitions, the project anticipates only indirect beneficiaries.
ARA:3 Infrastructure and build environment	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Project financial report Asset value information report from asset owners and Municipal Authority of Transport	0	\$12,000,000	\$25,000,000	Exchange rates stay stable Continuous maintenance will be made on the infrastructure of BRT system

7. Section E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment

The AE reviews the IRMF's four core enabling environment indicators, selecting any indicators that are relevant to the project; a minimum of two indicators must be selected. In this instance, all four enabling environment indicators are relevant to the BRT project, as follows:

Core Indicator	Baseline context (description)	Rating for current state (baseline)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
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Core 5 (Institutions)	<p>The government has recently established and funded two new institutions, with a core responsibility of these new institutions being to oversee the rollout of the BRT system and infrastructure. While that institutional foundation is in place, the BRT represents a completely new approach, requiring new regulatory powers and institutional capacities.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>A regulatory framework is in place that incentivises the shifting of public transport fleets to greener alternatives. Two new institutions have permanent institutional capacity in place for the effective development, procurement, oversight and management of green public mass transit in the city.</p>	<p>One of the four project components is dedicated to supporting institutional development for the two new bodies. Project outputs will include development and implementation of a capacity development strategy, and the development and implementation of a comprehensive performance and monitoring system.</p>	<p>National level (one country)</p>
Core 6 (Technology)	<p>Public transit is dominated by an ageing fleet of diesel-based vehicles with virtually no green alternatives and – due partly to safety issues – very low levels of NMT use.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>A biogas-based BRT fleet is operating sustainably, supported by an equally sustainable biogas supply chain. Consumers have adopted and routinely use NMT options such as cycles and e-pedicabs.</p>	<p>The project will finance the procurement of the first biogas-based BRT fleet, a fleet of NMT vehicles (bikes, e-pedicabs), and the necessary climate resilient infrastructure (segregated bus and bike lanes, transit stops, pedestrianisation).</p>	<p>Single sub-national area within a country</p>
Core 7 (Markets)	<p>Weakly regulated private sector operating almost exclusively fossil fuel-based transport fleets. Declining demand for public transport as population shifts to private (personal) transport. Very low usage of public transport by women due to poor safety.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>A vibrant commercial market sees multiple private sector operators shifting to greener, cleaner and safer transport fleets, increasing demand for public transport from consumers (particularly women), and reversing the trend towards private transport.</p>	<p>The project will support government efforts to incentivise uptake of greener alternatives through subsidising private sector operators' purchase of biogas-based vehicles. The project's work to build gender-sensitive infrastructure will also support market development. More broadly, the project will promote the benefits of greener alternatives (including NMT) to the general public.</p>	<p>Single sub-national area within a country</p>

Core 8 (Knowledge)	Limited awareness of green transport alternatives within the city. Limited global awareness of biogas-based BRT as a potential solution, as it has not yet been tested.	Low	Biogas-based BRT is deployed within other areas of the city, within other cities in the country, and potentially within other countries. Where new regions are adopting the approach, they directly apply knowledge and lessons (positive and negative) that have been codified and shared by the project.	The project's knowledge management strategy will ensure that all generalisable lessons are catalogued and shared with target audiences, including (e.g.) other municipalities that are considering biogas-based BRT, and donors that finance low-emission transport.	Multi-countries
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8. Section E.5. Project/programme specific indicators

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions/Notes
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 4: Improved public and private sector capacity and regulatory environment	Degree of fit for purpose capacity and staffing for new government agencies	AE scorecards	Level 1	Level 3	Level 4	There will be no hinderance or barriers for private sector's engagement in public transport
	Proportion of informal private operators converted to public BRT service contractors	Agency survey	0%	50%	50%	Effective consultative validation process to agree scoring.
Output 1.1: Core infrastructure of BRT system are constructed/improved	# and specification of infrastructure constructed/improved	Municipal Authority of Transport Report	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 km of BRT infrastructure 25 stations 2km of upgraded corridor 28km bike lanes 19 km of strip lanes 25 universally accessible stations 150 bus stops bus stops over 100km of off-corridor bus routes 78 safe crossings 2 depots 1 staging facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 km of BRT infrastructure 25 stations 2km of upgraded corridor 28km bike lanes 19 km of strip lanes 25 universally accessible stations 150 bus stops bus stops over 100km of off-corridor bus routes 78 safe crossings 2 depots 1 staging facility 	Mid-term and final targets are the same because all the infrastructure will be constructed or improved before the mid-term of the project.

				• 4,100 tons total/3800 tons biogas produced for BRT use	• 4,100 tons total/3800 tons biogas produced for BRT use	
Output 2.1: Different types of vehicles/systems for BRT become available	# of vehicles/systems which are procured and ready for operation after performance check	Municipal Authority of Transport Report	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 199 new buses • 500 units – 300 bikes, 150 e-bikes and 50 cargo bikes • 250 conventional and 50 universally accessible pedicabs • Fare collection systems • BRT control centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 199 new buses • 500 units – 300 bikes, 150 e-bikes and 50 cargo bikes • 250 conventional and 50 universally accessible pedicabs • Fare collection systems • BRT control centre 	Mid-term and final targets are the same because all the infrastructure will be constructed or improved before the mid-term of the project.
Output 2.2: Environmental and social management requirements for BRT system are met	Level of implementation to the requirements of project specific Environmental Plan (EP) and Resettlement Plan (RP)	Reviews of EMP and RP; volume of redress mechanism complaints	EMP level = 0 RP level = 0	EMP: level 4 RP: level 4	EMP: level 4 RP: level 4	Leadership in government could delay approvals; offer for integration is sufficiently attractive relative to compensation offer
Output 3.1: Operational capacity of Trans City and of BRT is strengthened	Degree of fit for purpose capacity and staffing for TransCity and XXTA	Institutional capacity scorecard ranked annually	Level 1	Level 3	Level 4	<p>Availability of qualified men and women willing to work for organisations to meet element of scorecard criteria.</p> <p>Effective consultative validation process to agree scoring.</p>
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1: Increased usage of public transport	Number of increased jobs related to public transport system	Municipal Authority of Transport Report	2,000	3,000	4,000	Jobs covered by social insurance system will be counted.
	Proportion of women-led business with occupancy in BRT upgraded permanent formal vending spaces	Vendor surveys	2%	10%	15%	vending spaces are constructed in time and are considered attractive for women business leaders

Co-benefit 2: Improved air quality	Reduced amount of air pollutants	XXTA surveys	0 (reductions and not absolute levels)	485 tNOx	498 tNOx	There will be no other significant polluting factors
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Annex 2: Paradigm Shift Scorecards initial examples

The following scorecards provide initial examples of possible **quantitative baselines** for each paradigm shift dimension under section 'GCF impact level: paradigm shift potential' (section E2 of the PAP FP template/ Annex 2a – 1 of the SAP FP template). Once approved by the Board, the scorecards may also be used by evaluators during the interim and final evaluations. The draft guidance is provided for reference only, while the final scorecards will be part of the result handbook to be approved by the GCF Board.

Table 8. Three-point-scale rating for paradigm shift

DIMENSION	Low	Medium	High
 SCALE	Limited or no evidence of a pathway towards quantifiable impact in mitigation and adaptation measures beyond existing GCF intervention targets.	Clear evidence of a pathway towards increased quantifiable impact in mitigation and adaptation measures is emerging beyond project or programme targets. Evidence might include increased commitment /interest from existing project holders, or new interested parties; the development of strategies covering larger target areas/populations; the signs of better-than-expected results from GCF funded or influenced interventions.	Clear evidence of a pathway to a significant increase in quantifiable results. This evidence might include as in Score 2 plus significant expansion of GCF funded or influenced programmes based on increased resources allocated from new or existing sources;; and or actual significant increase in measurable quantifiable results within and beyond the scope of the project/programme by a range of similar interventions/actors
 REPLICABILITY	Limited or no evidence of examples of intervention models funded /supported by GCF that reduce emissions and/or increase resilience are being considered in different geographical or sectoral settings or by new organisations	Clear examples of intervention models which are similar or influenced by GCF funded/supported interventions are being planned and or piloted in different contexts by a one or more different organisations	Clear evidence as in Score 2 plus the evidence that there are multiple examples of models similar to, or drawing from GCF funded interventions being extensively funded and implemented, including appropriate adaptation to meet local context
 SUSTAINABILITY	No or limited evidence that the institutional structures and behavioural norms required to sustain the climate mitigation and adaptation benefits are sufficiently robust to exist without external funding and support.	Clear examples of where good practice norms and institutional structures have become embedded across a range of stakeholders and where intended outcomes are maintained without being reliant on external funding and support	Clear evidence as in Score 2 plus the evidence that institutional structures and a range of stakeholder groups are able to lead, facilitate and support interventions that expand and further improve climate mitigation and adaptation benefits and the associated good practice norms

Annex 3: Enabling Environment Scorecards initial examples

The scorecards below provides AEs initial examples of **quantitative baselines** for each of their selected enabling environment indicators under section 'GCF outcome level: enabling environment (E4 of the PAP FP template / Annex 2a-2.2 of the SAP FP template). Note the scorecards may also be used by evaluators during the interim and final evaluations. The draft guidance is provided for reference only, while the finalized scorecards will be part of the result handbook to be approved by the GCF Board.

All assessments - baseline development, interim evaluation and final evaluation - first require the **scoring of all the individual elements** that underpin an indicator. The scorecard statements represent an illustrative description of what each numerical score means. For example, in core indicator 5 the first element focuses on the degree to which there is an effective and socially inclusive regulatory/policy framework developed for low emission climate resilient pathways. The statements for scores 1-3 show a progression towards meeting that outcome. It is important to note that the statements are *indicative* and there will always need to be some judgment involved in making an assessment.

Once each element has been scored, **final indicator-level scores** can be calculated (**low, medium or high**). To calculate these indicator-level scores, all the element-level scores should be totalled up. The final indicator-level scores are then allocated according to the total of the element scores, as follows:

Table 9. Scoring sheet for enabling environment indicators (core indicators 5-8)

	Low	Medium	High
Core 5 (Institutions)	Total element score: <=10	11-14	=> 15
Core 6 (Technology)	<=8	9-11	=> 12
Core 7 (Markets)	<=5	6-9	=> 10
Core 8 (Knowledge)	<=8	9-11	=> 12

Table 10. Scorecards for core indicator 5

Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF projects/programmes contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner			
Element	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
1	Lack of or limited legal/regulatory/policy frameworks in place for low emission climate resilient pathways	Clear evidence and examples of improved legal/regulatory/policy frameworks being developed and put into place which show an appreciation of low emission climate resilient pathways	Effective socially inclusive legal/regulatory/policy frameworks developed and implemented at local and/or national level and clear evidence of enforcement of a regulation
2	Limited or no financial and/or human resources allocated to support the development and implementation of institutional and regulatory frameworks	Clear budgets and resources allocated to supporting the development of institutional and regulatory frameworks with some evidence of progress being made	Significant and regular financial resources and organisational units focused on the development, implementation and enhancement of institutional and regulatory frameworks
3	Public sector actors do not have an organizational structure/system or trained staff to respond to climate change challenges	Clear efforts being made to identify skills and capacity gaps to addressing the climate change crisis at both organisational and individual level, with evidence of training and learning being underway.	Public sector actors have an organizational structure/system or are fully staffed with trained and knowledgeable individuals to address climate change challenges
4	No horizontal or vertical cross government coordination in the response to climate change	Evidence that government departments/ministries and/or national and local governments are aware of the need for coordination and have initiated the development of coordination mechanisms to respond to climate change challenges	Clear functioning coordination mechanisms at both horizontal and vertical levels effectively coordinating climate change response
5	Private sector players unaware of their contribution to climate change and do not have structures or skills to respond in a timely manner	Clear examples of private sector companies developing and funding initiatives and strategies that directly identify and respond to climate change challenges.	Private sector players fully understand their role in addressing climate change and possess business models/strategies/ expertise to proactively address appropriate climate change challenges
6	Civil society organizations have insufficient knowledge and skills to address relevant climate change challenges or to hold the public and private sector to account	Clear evidence and examples that some civil society organisations understand climate change challenges and are developing strategies, interventions and capabilities to ensure they are addressing those that are relevant to them	Civil society organizations understand the contribution they can make and are collectively focused on ensuring their interventions address climate change challenges and that they hold other stakeholders/duty bearers to account

Table 11. Scorecards for core indicator 6

Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF projects/programmes contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation			
Element	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
1	Limited evidence that new technologies are being considered to address climate change challenges	Clear examples of organisations assessing the possible use of new technologies to address climate change challenges including initial trialling or piloting	Evidence of successful deployment and uptake of new technologies as part of regular/routine ways of working
2	Limited financial resources being made available to fund innovation or to try new technologies or processes	Clear evidence/ examples of financial commitment and fund flows to improving innovation and/or utilising new or transferring existing technologies to address climate change challenges	Regular and routine allocation of funds made available for innovation, technology development and transfer
3	Key organisations (public, private or civil society) have limited numbers or no staff with either the skills or time allocated to work on innovation or knowledge transfer	There are some examples of organisations where they have staff with the skills to innovate, develop new or apply existing technologies in new ways and a structure which provides them with the opportunity.	There are a large number of organisations with models in place where skilled staff can be deployed in a timely way to develop and transfer new technologies and innovations
4	No incentivization – such as tax relief, access to funding, grants or tax breaks - provided at sectoral, local or national level to support innovations	Some evidence of incentivization processes/products - such as access to funding, grants or tax breaks – being developed at local or national level and being taken up by firms or private sector bodies	Clear evidence of incentives for developing and testing innovations, including acknowledgement and acceptance of possible failure leading to increased levels of innovation and technological deployment at sectoral, local or national level.
5	No sectoral, local or national level capacity within government or amongst business associations, civil society groupings to promote, disseminate or transfer innovations	Some evidence of mechanisms and structures to support and facilitate the dissemination of new innovations and technology transfer are being developed and appropriately resourced.	Mechanisms and platforms available and widely used to promote and transfer innovations to a range of audiences at sectoral, local, national and possibly international level

Table 12. Scorecards for core indicator 7

Core Indicator 7: Degree to which GCF projects/programmes contribute to market development / transformation at the sectoral, local or national level			
Element	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
1	Limited or no market assessments being undertaken to analyse future market opportunities for low emission, climate resilient solutions	Examples of progress towards effective market development and transformation are emerging based on assessments and analysis of potential opportunities	A culture of looking for low emission, climate resilient market transformation opportunities has been created in a sector or region
2	No evidence of projects/programmes contributing towards market development and transformation	Clear examples of projects and programmes that are contributing to market development – for example through new sources of finance, market consolidation, improved value chains job creation, (particularly for women and other excluded groups), economies of scale.	Strong evidence that there has been a systematic shift in market dynamics and a transformation in a climate change affected sector due to projects/programmes

3	No evidence of projects/programmes incentivizing market participants by reducing costs or risks, or through eliminating barriers to the deployment of low-emission, climate resilient solutions	Clear examples of where projects and programmes are on a positive trajectory towards improving market conditions through cost or risk reduction or by addressing clear market barriers.	Strong evidence that projects/programmes have effectively and sustainably reduced the costs and risks of deploying effective low emission and climate resilient market solutions
4	Little or no demand exists for targeted market	Clear evidence of increased demand and higher levels of interest from possible new market players.	Extensive consumer/institutional demand has been created supporting a vibrant competitive market and attracting new entrants

Table 13. Scorecards for core indicator 8

Core Indicator 8: Degree to which GCF projects/programmes contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards			
Element	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
1	No routine capturing or sharing of lessons learnt by projects/programmes	Examples of rigorous and credible lesson learning exercises being undertaken and shared at regional or national level which highlight good practice examples and provide evidence for future action	Routine and systemized, rigorous documented reflection of what has and has not worked at the project/programme level being shared at a national level and influencing future intervention design
2	No effective project/programme level monitoring, evaluation, action and learning systems	Evidence that monitoring and evaluation is understood by a significant number of project/programme stakeholders within a region/sector including the development of plans and the allocation of a realistic level of resource to develop and implement a MEL system	Effective and resourced monitoring, evaluation, action and learning system in place at a sectoral or national level which able to report on project and programme progress and can influence future project/ programme design
3	No mechanism for sharing relevant knowledge of good practice and methodologies between and among projects/programmes	Clear understanding of the need and commitment to the need to develop some form of shared learning platform, including allocated resources, a critical mass of stakeholders and clear leadership at local or regional level.	Credible learning hub/mechanism in place which facilitates effective peer -to peer knowledge exchange between and among projects/programmes at sectoral, regional or national level
4	No evidence that learning and knowledge generated at a project/programme level is being used to inform the development of improved methodologies or new standards	Clear example/s of how learning or knowledge has informed standards and/or improved methodologies at a sectoral, regional or national level	Evidence that the use of knowledge to inform good practice and to revise expected standards has become routine and the norm at a sectoral, regional or national level.
5	No evidence of changes in direction, based on learning and knowledge generated at project/programme level	Examples of organisations showing they are able to take on board lessons learnt and have the flexibility and capability to change what they are doing based on those lessons.	Clear evidence of routine adaptive management across organisations in a region or sector based on learning generated through good practice M&E or structured reflective practices.