



GREEN
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GCF/B.12/35

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Compilation of submissions: Further development of indicators in the performance measurement frameworks *

* The submissions have been included as received without any editing or formatting.

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* This submission by the CSO active observers Lidy Nacpil (representing developing country GCF accredited civil society organizations) and Liane Schalatek (representing developed country GCF accredited civil society organizations) responds to this call for input. This submission reflects the views of participating CSOs engaged in the efforts for a coordinated CSO input facilitated jointly by the two CSO active observers.

I. Introduction

1. By its decision B.12/33, the Board of the Green Climate Fund invited submissions from Board members and alternate Board members, as well as active observers on the further development of indicators in the performance measurement frameworks (GCF/B.12/13) by 10 April 2016.
2. The invitation to submit inputs was sent to Board members and alternate Board members, as well as active observers by email on 11 March 2016. Two further reminders were circulated by email on 25 March 2016 and 7 April 2016.
3. The deadline was further extended to 15 April 2016.
4. Nineteen submissions were received and are contained in this document.

II. Submission from Ms. Sally Truong, alternate member from Australia

Performance Measurement Framework Indicators

Submission from Australia

Australia welcomes the opportunity to submit comments on the Performance Management Framework (PMF) indicators and thanks the GCF Secretariat and Board for its work to date. In addition to comments made in the template provided, Australia submits the following overarching comments.

The absence of a **logic model** demonstrating how the GCF will promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways has implications for the development of appropriate PMF indicators and project monitoring and evaluation frameworks. In many areas, further work is required to develop both quantitative and qualitative indicators that capture a project's/programme's **potential to contribute** to the paradigm-shift objective and Fund-level impacts. To this end, Australia encourages further development of the PMF, informed by a logic model or similar change scenario.

The PMF will signal to project/programme developers and proponents the GCF's intent and expectations; it is therefore important that indicators **incentivise the full range of projects/programmes needed to achieve transformational change**. In Australia's view, the current indicators are not sufficient for this purpose. For example, a lack of adequate indicators designed for different points along countries' mitigation/adaptation scenarios may discourage proposals for support to build capacity or implement institutional and governance changes. Conversely, it may encourage proposals for which results can be directly measured in a quantitative sense, for example, tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced. The consequence may be a pipeline that does not represent the optimal mix of proposals required to promote a paradigm shift, and one that does not take into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Correspondingly, Australia notes the importance of **mainstreaming climate action across countries' broader development pathways**. The current set of PMF indicators is heavily focused on quantitative climate change outcomes. While catalysing a paradigm shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient sustainable development is the primary objective of the GCF, Australia recognizes the clear and inextricable links between climate action and development.

Particularly in countries most vulnerable to climate change, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDs) and African states, it is necessary to address the impacts of climate change to unlock pathways to development. As such, it would be detrimental to consider climate change projects independently of development projects. Australia considers that it will be important to undertake further work on the present PMF indicators to give sufficient regard to this crossover. If the Fund is to be truly transformative, its portfolio will need to **include projects that will lay the groundwork** for adaptation, future emissions reductions and low emissions development, **in addition to those projects that achieve immediately quantifiable results**.

Australia considers that there is a **strong bias towards quantitative performance indicators** in the current PMF. Many proposals will find it difficult to report against these. Introducing **qualitative indicators/benchmarks** to the PMF would be helpful, as would the use of **quantitative or qualitative indicators that capture some of the early stage and catalytic measures of success** that will lead to future emissions reductions. This is particularly important in LDCs, SIDS and African states where readiness grants alone will not be able to provide the required resources.

Further work on the PMF and indicators should also consider how the GCF might approach the issue of **incremental costs**. This should be undertaken in parallel with the consideration of incremental costs in relation to the proposal approval process

Specifically with regard to **forests and land use**, indicators require significant further work. As above, the PMF should incentivise the full range of potential projects/programmes needed to achieve transformational change in these sectors. At present, indicators are aimed at ex-post payments for REDD+, to the potential exclusion of other REDD+ and forest/land sector activities that may in fact represent the majority of projects/programmes in the majority of countries.

With regard to **gender**, Australia encourages refinement of the indicators to ensure gender is integrated in a manner that is meaningful and cohesive. Australia further encourages the GCF to think strategically about how to embed gender into performance measurement at the project level, in line with the Fund's gender policy and action plan.

With all the points above in mind, it is essential that the GCF, as a continuously learning institution, aims for **continuous improvement of the PMF and its indicators**. Further, development and refinement of indicators need not start at first principles; there is a wealth of experience and knowledge in the climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as development, arenas from which the GCF can learn, adapt and improve. As a general rule, indicators should: **measure the result**; lead to **easy collection of data**; **not be too costly** to measure; and **provide a consistent measure** over time.

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	We question how this might be measured in a quantifiable way.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Additional indicators are required to capture the range of potential co-benefits. Australia recommends further work in this regard, including consideration of the types of co-benefits that may be relevant across sectors, such as land and forests. Reduction in particulates/ other pollutants could be considered as co-benefits.
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	This indicator is insufficient to capture the full range of potential forest and land sector projects/programmes.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Number of people/companies adopting could also be useful. Note that i. the technologies transferred also need to be applicable to the country; and ii. the capacity of the country also needs to be able to utilise the technology. Not only do the technologies and innovation solutions need to be gender-friendly; they also need to be accessible by women. Current text talks of transfer and licensing but does not say to whom. Suggest trying to get a form of words that

		captures both the development of relevant technology/innovations and accessibility.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	<p>Focusing on the number of policies/institutions/coordination mechanisms may create perverse outcomes, generating a higher number of instruments and mechanisms than is necessary, or resulting in arduous levels of red tape.</p> <p>Concentrating on the ‘number’ of policies/institutions/coordination mechanisms may prove less important than concentrating on the increased capacity brought about by such mechanisms. Having <u>more</u> mechanisms may not be as useful as having very effective mechanisms that lead to greater capacity to achieve emissions reductions.</p> <p>Consider also focusing on a higher level indicator, like: ‘Emissions reduced and savings to government generated through implementation of national energy efficiency and mitigation strategies’. The best mix of lower level measures for each country would result from the analysis in national plans (the framework may want to preserve some selected lower level measures that are politically attractive at the international level and may deliver major impacts such as ‘emissions reduced from shift to renewable energy production’</p> <p>Note that the effectiveness of the policy is only as good as the tools in place to measure its impact.</p>
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	Indicators in this category should include outputs as well as emissions (eg m ² of floor space). The term “investments” should be used instead of “improvements”, for consistency.

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	Indicators in this category should include outputs as well as emissions. The term “Climate smart cities” will need to be defined. Will this capture abatement through town planning? For example, making provision for public transport in town planning can be an effective mitigation measure.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	Indicators in this category should include outputs as well as emissions.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	Indicators in this category should include outputs as well as emissions .
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	“Low-carbon transport” will need to be defined.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	While ‘hectares’ is a consistent measure of the area of impact, alone, it gives little indication of mitigation value or potential value. For example, one hectare of peat forest compared to one hectare of grassland. As such, the indicator could also be about tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided by the activity. It might also be useful for the indicator to include forest/land type in addition to area.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Mitigation-specific Comments

1. It may be necessary to consider how to weight indicators, so that less important indicators do not carry the same level of weight as more important indicators. Improvements in building design, energy-efficient appliances and trips using low-carbon transport seem to be given the same weight (and more prominence) than measures that are likely to have much more impact, such as something like ‘emissions avoided as a result of shift to renewable energy production’ (which is not mentioned).
2. One concern with REDD+ -based indicators is that they narrowly focus on reducing emissions. While the objective of REDD+ and other land sector funding proposals should be (for the main part) aimed at reducing emissions, many activities would not be measurable in terms of CO₂ reductions or removals. For example, development of an MRV system, improvements to land tenure, trial of benefit-sharing mechanisms, etc, would all be worth monitoring, but would not be captured by focus on “tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided”. The focus on emissions reductions may discourage REDD+ proposals from countries seeking to continue to build their REDD+ readiness, as opposed to purely receiving ex-post payments for REDD+. Additionally, the current focus of indicator 4.1 on emissions reductions from REDD+ is to the potential exclusion of other forest and land activities. Further consideration needs to be given to appropriate indicators across the entire sector.
3. In the Pacific, Governments have gained substantial economic as well as environmental benefits from support to develop national, whole-of-government energy strategies or roadmaps, which examine the full range of causes of emissions and—on the basis of country-specific analysis—propose a range of measures to shift to a low-emission pathway, prioritising first the measures likely to have the most impact and/or provide the quickest wins at lowest cost. For example, an ‘easy win’ not mentioned in the performance measures are national energy efficiency plans, which can generate substantial economic as well as emission savings through a range of low-cost measures appropriate to context. When combined with plans to shift energy production to renewables as part of a national energy roadmap, a range of context-appropriate measures will have maximum impact (rather than potentially skewing investments by favouring only a few measures such as those noted in the performance framework, which may not by any means generate the ‘best spend’ in terms of impact).

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator	Comments/inputs
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Paradigm-shift Objective

Increased climate-resilient sustainable development

PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development

This indicator would benefit from greater clarity. What do we mean by 'climate-resilient sustainable development'? The lower-level impacts (1.0 to 4.0) go some way towards trying to define this, but at the risk of skewing only certain measures over others that may have higher impact in some contexts. Consideration also needs to be given to how this indicator would be measured in a quantifiable way.

Fund-level Impacts

1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions

A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters

As currently phrased, the indicator does not identify vulnerable people (other than women). The indicator should instead consider other practicable metrics of vulnerability (e.g. income categories, disabilities).

Separate measures would be necessary for mortality associated with specific events (e.g. tropical cyclone) and slow-onset impacts of climate change (e.g. severe drought leading to food and water insecurity). Also note that there would be additional complexities in adjusting for population growth and increasing urbanisation in vulnerable coastal areas.

A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.

Need to clarify if this metric is designed to capture estimates of physical damage to built assets/ asset networks, or loss of productive capacity nationally/ across different sectors of an economy due to climate, or both.

Need to consider whether measuring this indicator will be feasible.

A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)

How is a 'climate-resilient livelihood option' defined? Appropriate options are situation-specific. Determining whether options are appropriate may limit the feasibility of this indicator.

		<p>The word ‘practices’ may be clearer in meaning than ‘options’ which may imply a change to the livelihood category/type. Alternatively could seek to use both.</p> <p>Note that measuring the number of people adopting such options is coarse and assumes all options to be equally effective. This indicator would require subsidiary indicators, for example to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. measure the appropriateness and effectiveness of adapted options b. identify what measures are being put in place to ensure that actors involved in climate-sensitive sectors (like fisheries and agriculture) are improving their capacity to identify and manage climate risk.
<p>3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i></p>	<p>Is it feasible to measure this indicator? How would the resilience of a physical asset be determined?</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i></p>	<p>Clarify that this is referring to ‘economic value’.</p> <p>The ‘value’ of a set of physical assets may increase or decrease as a result of market factors or deterioration of the asset, with the potential to distort the final measure. Consider using a more specific indicator, such as ‘real increase (as percentage and absolute value) of investment in physical assets...’</p> <p>Consider inclusion of an indicator that determines if and how current building codes appropriately identify and manage risks associated with climate hazards (e.g. extreme winds associated with tropical cyclones).</p> <p>Could also consider using a modified version of A1.1(b)—which captures damage to built environment—as a</p>

		proxy measure of resilience against extreme events.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	<p>The meaning of a 'strengthened ecosystem' is unclear. Suggest instead using: 'Extent of ecosystems restored, protected or made more resilient to the impacts of climate change'.</p> <p>The proposed indicator is fairly coarse. This indicator would require subsidiary indicators, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. measure of landscape connectivity/fragmentation b. measurement of speed of ecosystem recovery after disturbance c. (rapid) assessment of biodiversity change over time d. change in the value of ecosystem services over time e. the representativeness and uniqueness of the ecosystem being strengthened/restored/protected f. the security of protection (e.g. protection under legislation; covenant on title)
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	<p>Number of people benefitting would also be useful.</p> <p>Not only do the technologies and innovation solutions need to be gender-friendly; they also need to be accessible by women. Current wording talks of transfer and licensing but does not say to whom. Suggest formulation of words that capture both the development of relevant technology/innovations and accessibility.</p>
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective	<p>Concentrating on the 'number' of policies/institutions/coordination mechanisms may prove less important than concentrating on the increased capacity brought about by</p>

	implementation.	<p>such mechanisms. Having <u>more</u> mechanisms may not be as useful as having very effective mechanisms that lead to greater capacity to achieve emissions reductions.</p> <p>The issue is not necessarily the number of theoretically gender-friendly institutions, mechanisms, etc. but rather their strengthening through increased women's participation and voice in the decision-making/policy-forming processes.</p>
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	More products/services is not necessarily better; there is a risk of encouraging a perverse outcome i.e. a proliferation of tools/products that exceeds the capacity of GCF recipients/project partners to understand and use.
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	<p>Consider rephrasing to: 'Number of people, vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector agencies, and civil society organisations using/benefitting from funded tools, instruments'.</p> <p>This indicator may be expensive to measure, and may need to be restricted in scope (to just households, or communities, or businesses).</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened	<p>As currently worded, this is a very passive indicator ('reached'), which will not be particularly informative. Suggest that making accessibility of warning systems and take-up/use of risk reduction measures as the benchmark would be more useful.</p> <p>The proposed indicator does not address the efficiency or effectiveness of the early warning systems.</p> <p>Consider disaggregating this indicator further to include children and other vulnerable individuals.</p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/fish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Adaptation-specific Comments

1. On asset-related indicators (such as A1.1b; A.3.a.; A.3.b. above), we note that there is no recognition of the importance of different assets/infrastructure and how the assets might be prioritised (currently the indicators only take number and value, not contribution or importance of asset). We believe that this should be factored in. One way of doing this is to have countries keep consistent and up-to-date stocktakes of key national, economic and other infrastructure, and have this prioritised as a basis for improving resilience.
2. We also encourage the Fund to consider how the indicators might reflect the need to manage risks to national economic infrastructure, and financial risks associated with assets. The key point is that adaptation spending on assets should be done in conjunction with discussions with the insurance industry to build a better joint understanding and increase the likelihood of viable insurance being available and potentially reduce insured risks (and therefore insurance premiums).
3. Under Fund Level Impacts of the Adaptation Performance Measurement Framework, we note that there is no mention of 'increased macro-economic resilience' or even 'economic resilience', which is of particular importance for Pacific Island Countries weighed down by debt, making it increasingly difficult for them to respond to natural disasters. We encourage the Fund to consider this.
4. We believe that it would be helpful to underpin the Fund-level Impact adaptation indicators with consistent reference to 'the most vulnerable' (as is done for Impact 1.0). This would focus all investments (including in infrastructure, assets, ecosystems and other measures), on the areas of each country most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Currently the Framework risks emphasising only the *number of things* built or refurbished, rather than the importance of governments selecting those assets/ecosystems/crops etc. most at risk on the basis of *science-based* projected impacts. The risk of the current approach is that investment or project proposals could be driven by political priorities (ie pet projects from which elites derive personal benefits), without any thinking into the cost-benefit based on evidence-based vulnerability assessments.
5. We note that the majority of objectives under the Adaptation Performance Measurement Framework are framed as 'increasing resilience'. However, adaptation and resilience are related but different concepts (people/systems can seek to adapt to the damage caused or likely to be caused by climate change, or to be resilient in the face of the threat). Measuring adaptation performance through the narrow lens of resilience can be problematic (e.g. in relation to climate shocks and discontinuous change) and is not recommended.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

1. The Initial Evaluation Policy lacks the detail required to be effective. Consideration should be given to:
 - Expanding the definition and detail on each of the individual principles set out in the Policy;
 - Clarifying in the Evaluation Policy a number of additional points, such as:
 - Who will analyse project-/programme-level evaluation reports once submitted to the Secretariat;
 - How will evaluation findings be used?
 - Who will carry out higher-level evaluations?
 - How will thematic-level evaluations be fed into the work of the GCF/selection of future projects?

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

1. The Initial Results Management Framework for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme lacks the detail required to be effective.
 - More detail should be provided on how the different level results will feed in to one another.

III. Submission from Ms. Liesbeth Loddewykx, alternate member from Belgium

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	Difficult to quantify. How will 'degree to which' be measured?
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	<p>Qualitative indicator.</p> <p>Indicator should be more specified: 'Social, economic, and environmental co-benefits'</p> <p>To what 'expected result' is this indicator referring to?</p> <p>Who will be in charge of measuring this indicator?</p>
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	<p>Easy to measure for example technology transfer licenses or facilities. But how to measure projects / programmes that entail innovation in low carbon emission development?</p> <p>'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.</p>
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	<p>Number of policies / Number of regulatory frameworks are very difficult to count and the comparability is very low</p> <p>'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.</p> <p>... improve <u>significantly</u>...</p>
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ e emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	<p>outcome of this indicator is highly dependent on the point of reference: baseline information or BAU scenario?</p> <p>ratio energy consumption/sector-specific production gives not an idea on tCO₂ reduced or avoided. The indicator seems very quantitative, but very unrealistic to be measured.</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	outcome of this indicator is highly dependent on the point of reference: baseline information or BAU scenario? ratio energy consumption/sector-specific production gives not an idea on tCO2reduced or avoided. The indicator seems very quantitative, but very unrealistic to be measured.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	outcome of this indicator is highly dependent on the point of reference: baseline information or BAU scenario? ratio energy consumption/sector-specific production gives not an idea on tCO2reduced or avoided. The indicator seems very quantitative, but very unrealistic to be measured.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	outcome of this indicator is highly dependent on the point of reference: baseline information or BAU scenario? ratio energy consumption/sector-specific production gives not an idea on tCO2reduced or avoided. The indicator seems very quantitative, but very unrealistic to be measured.
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	This means that low-carbon transport exists already. Are AE's capable tot measure this indicator (is rather a local measurement) Low-carbon transport in addition to other means of transport or replacing other means of transport?
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	Are AE's capable tot measure this indicator (is rather a local measurement)
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	Seems very quantitative, but is a rather complicated process as many actors are involved.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
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5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	
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Other general comments/inputs

As much as possible existing indicators in the UN system should be used.

Although in §§ 1-7 in annex II, a general explanation on the type of indicator is given, with how and when indicators will be measured, it might be useful to add to the framework an extra column with timeline indication when the indicator has to be measured (annual, end of project / program, end of GCF-cycle,...).

Indicator M4.1 seems to be missing in this table. Comments / inputs: Methodology development to measure this will be a long process.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	Difficult to quantify. How will 'degree to which' be measured?
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	Use of international indicators (UN) for disasters. Disaggregation in "vulnerable groups" will be extremely difficult. Implication of local is necessary

	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	Use of international indicators (UN) for disasters. Disaggregation in "vulnerable groups" will be extremely difficult. Implication of local is necessary
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	How are climate-resilient livelihoods defined? 'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale. Quantitative. Inclusion of local input is necessary.
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	"value of physical assets constructed"? It will be extremely difficult to measure this indicator
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	Difficulties to value ecosystems (see UNCBD)
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Easy to measure for example technology transfer licenses or facilities. But how to measure projects / programmes that entail innovation in low carbon emission development? 'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Number of policies / Number of regulatory frameworks are very difficult to count and the comparability is very low 'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.

7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	This is rather an indicator at input level. We should also on the long term try to quantify and qualify how vulnerable household have become more resilient to climate change
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	Early Warning systems en risk reduction measures should be evaluated on their effectiveness. 'Number' does not reveal any information on the scale.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an	

		indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

As much as possible existing indicators in the UN system should be used.

Although in §§ 1-7 in annex II, a general explanation on the type of indicator is given, with how and when indicators will be measured, it might be useful to add to the framework an extra column with timeline indication when the indicator has to be measured (annual, end of project / program, end of GCF-cycle,...).

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

IV. Submission from Ms. Caroline Leclerc, Board member from Canada

Canada's input: Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Some of the indicators at the fund level are not associated with specific outcomes. Indicators are tools to measure progress on or toward the achievement out outcomes.
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Cross cutting and Outcome 5.0 in both PMFs seem at a lower level than the others at the outcome level – they seem more like what we would consider an Immediate outcome (capacity, ability skill) rather than a change in performance, behaviour or practice
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	Cross cutting and Outcome 5.0 in both PMFs seem at a lower level than the others at the outcome level – they seem more like what we would consider an Immediate outcome (capacity, ability skill) rather than a change in performance, behaviour or practice
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	Indicators M7.1a-M7.1d all seem to be high for the outcome level, and overlap with the fund-level impact indicators.

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	Indicators M7.1a-M7.1d are all high for the outcome level, and overlap with the fund-level impact indicators.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	Indicators M7.1a-M7.1d are all high for the outcome level, and overlap with the fund-level impact indicators.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	Indicators M7.1a-M7.1d are all high for the outcome level, and overlap with the fund-level impact indicators.
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	Indicators M8.1 includes a direction (increased). Best practice calls for indicators to be neutral and not to embed a direction or a target. Could be formulated as “%/total, or ratio of male and female passenger tips and freight user low-carbon transport”.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	M8.2 – same as above. Could be rephrased as fuel consumption per KM of passenger and freight vehicles
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

The GCF's RBM tools and PMFs would be strengthened by a few overall adjustments:

- The adoption of a standard “results chain” – i.e. a conceptual model of how they break change down into “building blocks” that provides a name and definition for each level or block, that is then adhered to in all PMFs. Each PMF uses the terms “Paradigm shift objective, Fund-level impact, and Outcome” but if you look at the nature of the statements and the kinds of things being measured in each PMF, you note that these are not being defined or used in a standard way. For example, in the Mitigation PMF, Outcomes described changes in performance, behaviour and practice, while in the Adaptation PMF, some of the outcomes described changed in capacity, or readiness to change behaviour (although the associated indicators, in some cases, still measured change in behaviour). A clearly defined results chain that was then used to structure corporate, program and project level theory of change would improve alignment between projects, programs and corporate, and make planning and the use of core indicators easier for projects. This would make corporate data collection and reporting easier as well.
- Use the numbering in the PMF to illustrate the theory of change. For example, in the Mitigation PMF, there is a clear relationship between the 4 fund-level impact statements, and some of the outcomes beneath them, but this is not made evident by the numbering. Using a “breakdown” or “decomposing” numbering system. For example Outcome 6 clearly leads to impact 1. It would be nice to see #ing that showed this. (impact 1 – outcome 1.1, or Impact 1000, Outcome 1100, etc)

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	A1.2 – seem to be at a lower level in the results chain for an indicator at the impact level; is not measuring the change described
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	A3.a-b – seem to be at a lower level in the results chain for an indicator at the impact level

	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	A3.a-b – seem to be at a lower level in the results chain for an indicator at the impact level
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	A4.1 – output level indicator (unless someone local is doing this themselves because their capacity was increased, and even then, it would be outcome level, not impact)
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Cross cutting and Outcome 5.0 in both PMFs seem lower than the others at the outcome level – they seem more like what we would consider an Immediate outcome (capacity, ability skill) rather than a change in performance, behaviour or practice
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Cross cutting and Outcome 5.0 in both PMFs seem lower than the others at the outcome level – they seem more like what we would consider an Immediate outcome (capacity, ability skill) rather than a change in performance, behaviour or practice
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	A7.0 – outcome statement contains the word “capacity”, which is low for an outcome (although indicators are measuring actual change in behaviour). Perhaps rephrase to describe change in behaviour expected.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

The GCF's RBM tools and PMFs would be strengthened by a few overall adjustments:

- The adoption of a standard “results chain” – i.e. a conceptual model of how they break change down into “building blocks” that provides a name and definition for each level or block, that is then adhered to in all PMFs. Each PMF uses the terms “Paradigm shift objective, Fund-level impact, and Outcome” but if you look at the nature of the statements and the kinds of things being measured in each PMF, you note that these are not being defined or used in a standard way. For example, in the Mitigation PMF, Outcomes described changes in performance, behaviour and practice, while in the Adaptation PMF, some of the outcomes described changed in capacity, or readiness to change behaviour (although the associated indicators, in some cases, still measured change in behaviour). A clearly defined results chain that was then used to structure corporate, program and project level theory of change would improve alignment between projects, programs and corporate, and make planning and the use of core indicators easier for projects. This would make corporate data collection and reporting easier as well.
- Use the numbering in the PMF to illustrate the theory of change. For example, in the Mitigation PMF, there is a clear relationship between the 4 fund-level impact statements, and some of the outcomes beneath them, but this is not made evident by the numbering. Using a “breakdown” or “decomposing” numbering system. For example Outcome 6 clearly leads to impact 1. It would be nice to see #ing that showed this. (impact 1 – outcome 1.1, or Impact 1000, Outcome 1100, etc)

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

V. Joint submission from a group of Civil Society Organizations

CSO Active Observer coordinated CSO Input on the Further Development of Indicators in the Performance Measurement Frameworks (GCF/B12/13)

GCF Board decision B.12/31 invites submissions from Board members and alternate members, as well as active observers, on document GCF/B.12/13 “Further development of indicators in the performance measurement framework”. This submission by the CSO active observers Lidy Nacpil (representing developing country GCF accredited civil society organizations) and Liane Schalatek (representing developed country GCF accredited civil society organizations) responds to this call for input. This submission reflects the views of participating CSOs engaged in the efforts for a coordinated CSO input facilitated jointly by the two CSO active observers.

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	<p>It should be specified that this means consistency with 1.5 degree objective set out in the Paris Agreement (NB. updated from the 2 degrees in B08/07). This should include assessment of whether GCF-funded activities avoid lock-in of long-lived, high emission infrastructure (e.g. in the case of power generation, projects should meet a highly ambitious CO2 emissions performance standard by fitting in and contributing to a path towards a national power mix with 0g CO2/kWh in 2050). This could be measured in an annual "1.5 degree compatibility assessment" of the Fund's portfolio.</p>
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 _Co-benefits of mitigation actions	<p>Mirroring the investment framework, this might be sub-divided into environmental, social and economic co-benefits, and gender-sensitive development impact.</p> <p>The environmental criteria should start with on a “do no harm” basis – assessing the absence of negative environmental externalities, as well as checking for co-benefits in areas such as air quality, soil quality, conservation and biodiversity.</p> <p>Social co-benefits should include a qualitative assessment encompassing areas such as health and safety, delivery of pro-poor energy services, access to education, improved regulation and/or cultural</p>

		<p>preservation and reduction of inequalities (based on gender, race, age, etc.).</p> <p>Economic co-benefits include improvements in areas such as expanded and enhanced job markets, job creation for women and men (directly and indirectly in the technology cycle and management/finance roles) in compliance with decent work standards (ILO), increased and/or expanded involvement of local industries; increased collaboration between industry and academia; growth of private funds attracted; enhancement of home-grown/local technology development and utilization; contribution to an increase in productivity and competitive capacity; improved sector income- generating capacity, contribution to an increase in energy security; deployment of appropriate technology development and transfer especially from the developed to developing countries; change in water supply and agricultural productivity in targeted areas, etc.</p> <p>Gender-specific development impacts should include the role of the Fund in reducing gender inequalities in climate change impacts and/or equal participation by gender groups in contributing to expected outcomes, outlining specific measures by which these objectives have been achieved. A focus must be on increased gender parity in provision and benefit, as well as the acknowledgement, reduction and redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work.</p> <p>Sector-specific criteria should also be applied. For instance, the Fund's energy portfolio should be assessed according to its success in enhancing energy access across a range of attributes (usable energy service, including quality, affordability, safety, and reliability), eg, through applying the SE4All Global Tracking Framework.</p>
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<p>4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities</p>	<p>The note attached to this result area for B.12 narrowly stated that estimations should seek consistency with the Lima REDD+ Info Hub. Perhaps a better framing would be “Estimations shall be consistent with the UNFCCC guidance on REDD+” and pay particular attention through complementary qualitative reporting to REDD safeguards and non-carbon benefits.</p> <p>The commentary in the notes column of the original document only discusses development of methodologies related to REDD+. A number of CSO groups felt that given the immense methodological difficulties of accounting, along with permanence issues of removals through other land use activities, the indicator might be revised to reflect what already is indicated in the note – that it should currently be limited only to REDD+ activities with possibility for broadening the scope of the indicator as science develops.</p> <p>Some CSO colleagues suggested that for a future indicator on other land use activities the land sector information on the results of REDD+ activities published in the Lima REDD+ Information Hub on the REDD+ Web Platform (UNFCCC decision 9/CP19) could be a starting point, but that further work was needed.</p>
<p><i>Outcomes</i></p>		
<p>Cross-cutting</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development</p>	
<p>5.0 Strengthened</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of gender-sensitive</p>	<p>The number <u>and effectiveness</u> of policies etc.</p>

<p>institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development</p>	<p>policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation</p>	<p>should be considered. One well-designed comprehensive policy might be more effective than a large number of incoherent policies. Likewise, having a large number of institutions is not necessarily better.</p> <p>In addition to the (mostly quantitative) measures listed, this indicator should seek to assess the role of the GCF in strengthening collective learning and knowledge generation within institutions and the knowledge transfer they provide to empower people and communities in a gender-responsive way.</p> <p>In analogy to the adaptation PMF indicator A.5.1, the qualifier “gender-friendly” or “gender-sensitive” should be included here</p>
<p>7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances</p>	<p><i>(the following applies to M7.1 (a)-(d), M.8-1 and M.8-2)</i>- The indicator should not just focus on reduced or avoided emissions, but in addition should seek to also measure the degree to which GCF funded activities have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * reduced fossil fuel import requirements; * reduced overall indoor and outdoor pollution; * supported/improved upon the nationally best available technology; * contributed to the reduction and eventual phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies, beginning with producer subsidies, in a socially responsible manner; * contributed to the eradication of energy poverty countrywide; * supplemented and sought synergies with national policies for decarbonising the energy supply sector toward renewable energy; and * supported reviewing, strengthening of existing and/or establishing new national standards, regulations and legislation for energy-efficient processes and products in the country. <p>See above (under M7.1 (a))</p> <p>See above (under M7.1 (a))</p> <p>See above (under M7.1 (a))</p>
<p>8.0 Increased use of low-</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male</p>	<p>See above (under M7.1 (a)). This indicator</p>

carbon transport	passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	should also include a qualitative assessment that get to the heart of what is needed to increase a mode shift, such as transit-oriented development, affordability and safety of use/access (for example addressing gender violence)
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	See above (under M7.1 (a))
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management with recognised tenure and territorial rights, including traditional rights of indigenous peoples and local communities , or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	<p>The suggested indicator is a clear example that a quantitative measurement (“hectares of land”) is not enough to get to a qualitative improvement of outcomes.</p> <p>For measuring expected results from improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions, it is fundamental to include specific language that recognizes tenure and territorial rights including traditional rights of indigenous peoples and local communities when leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks to effectively mitigate climate change.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is important to realize the GCF project/program will not be implemented in a blank space and therefore it is of crucial importance to map the existing forest management system, stakeholders, co-operations, conflicts and inequalities and the impact of GCF project/program on these dynamics.</p> <p>A number of studies have shown that forests managed by communities register less deforestation and store more carbon than other forests.</p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators			
Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination	

emission planning and development		mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	
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Other general comments/inputs

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	Additional measures should include: Degree to which the activity avoids lock-in of long-lived, climate-vulnerable infrastructure; Expected reduction in vulnerability by enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience for populations affected by the proposed activity, focusing particularly on the most vulnerable population groups and applying a gender-sensitive approach; Number and type of institutions using climate information to inform policy and decision-making
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	Neither indicator A1.1(a) or A1.1(b) are reflecting increased resilience or enhanced livelihoods . This is not trivial – you want indicators that can show change in a positive direction, not the absence of negative effects. To illustrate: for example DFID defines resilience as “the ability of countries, governments, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses, while continuing to develop and without compromising their long-term prospects.” This is not to privilege one definition of resilience over another, but to point strongly to the need for indicators to point in the direction of

		<p>increased ability to manage change, and maintain or transform living standards, rather than negative numbers on loss of life and assets.</p> <p>The currently proposed draft indicators A1.1(a) and A1.1(b) to not fulfill this mandate. They are much more appropriate to a disaster risk reduction agenda. DRR is not the main goal of GCF financing for adaptation – the goal is transformative change – how to identify that? Those are the types of indicators that should be sought.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of diversification of income in regions affected by slow onset events <p>Loss of lives are just the most extreme form of impacts of climate-related disasters that are not reflective of a severity of an extreme climate event; instead, the focus should be on a reduction on the humanitarian case load (thus also capturing severe human impacts short of loss of life).</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD-equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.</p>	<p>Positive indicators could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons covered by risk transfer and/or social protection instruments, tools, or programs • Increased ratio of at-risk households incorporated into safety net programmes <p>A focus on losses of economic assets (as an aggregate USD number) does not reflect the effect on loss of economic livelihood (which for an individual or a population group might be a low financial number); thus, the focus should be on securing (economic) livelihoods, not assets.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</p>	<p>It is important to not just focus on “head-counting”, but also empowerment, and especially the empowerment of women. A specific focus (for example in corollary qualitative reporting) should be on the use of traditional knowledge, technologies and seed-varieties etc.</p>

3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	The number of physical assets has not reflection on their utility/service provision for people and the impacts of these structures for bettering their lives. A better focus would be on “number of people affected positively/with improved resilience through physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient...”
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	This indicator without further qualifications and restrictions will set the wrong incentive as in the aggregate it could bias GCF adaptation investment in the build environment toward investment in costly assets over investment in useful/beneficial structures that might be a lot less expensive to either build or improve.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	<p>The note attached to this result area in Annex III of the document prepared for B.12 acknowledges the particular difficulty in measuring this desired outcome.</p> <p>The following language adjustments may improve the indicator: “Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and/or protected from to reduce the negative impacts of climate variability and change.”</p>
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	
5.0 Strengthened institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender –	The number <u>and effectiveness</u> of policies

<p>and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development</p>	<p>friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.</p>	<p>etc. should be considered. One well-designed comprehensive policy might be more effective than a large number of incoherent policies. Likewise, having a large number of institutions is not necessarily better.</p> <p>In addition to the (mostly quantitative) measures listed, this indicator should seek to assess the role of the GCF in strengthening collective learning and knowledge generation within institutions and the knowledge transfer they provide to empower people and communities in a gender-responsive way.</p>
<p>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used</p>	<p>As important as the number of climate information products/services is the number of people reached as well as efforts to reach different population groups with specific information provision needs (f.ex. Indigenous Peoples, women), many of which rely on non-written information provision in native/local languages. Thus, a qualitative assessment must complement quantitative measurement.</p>
<p>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	<p>A7.1 and A7.2 do not adequately capture adaptive capacity nor exposure.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened</p>	<p>Focus should not just be on the number of people reached, but on the number of people with access to and the ability to use such early warning systems and risk reduction measures, focusing in particular on the empowerment some of the most marginalized population groups. Suggested further disaggregation beyond male/female.</p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/fish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	<p>CSOs agree that measuring a US\$ value of ecosystem services is impractical (and can be a poor guide)</p> <p>Instead an indicator – even at the specific project/program level – should look at the utility of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change for the livelihood of natural-resource dependent peoples and communities.</p> <p>Such an indicator should be disaggregated looking specifically at Indigenous Peoples, and men/women affected.</p>
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

The effort by the Secretariat and the Board over several iterations to improve the performance measurement indicators is noted and CSOs in particular appreciate the work by the Secretariat in including gender-sensitive indicators throughout the framework. However, most of these indicators focus mostly on quantitative accomplishments (“head-counting”) without addressing sufficiently underlying issues, such as the existing power-relationships and the question of access to resources and wealth.

Additionally the gendered dimensions of the care and informal economy need to be considered in performance measurement, in particular through an aggregate look at how the burden of care was shared or redistributed (f.ex. via time-use surveys). This is relevant for both adaptation and mitigation performance measurement, but particularly relevant for adaptation sectors focusing on agriculture, food security, water and health.

In other areas, too, qualitative indicators are missing. For example, when looking at reducing emissions through increased low emission energy access and power generation, it is very important to include indicators that measure how communities, women, or Indigenous Peoples are enabled or empowered to address and provide for their own low-emission energy needs through distributed decentralized renewable and low carbon energy systems. Experience and studies have shown that renewable and low emission energy systems are best promoted and expanded in developing countries through community-based and community-managed energy systems through distributed systems rather than highly centralized large grid infrastructures. Community and distributed systems also democratize ownership and access to energy.

Therefore, qualitative indicators need to complement quantitative measurement for all projects and programs financed by the GCF to allow for an aggregate qualitative assessment at the portfolio level as well.

CSOs are of the opinion that performance measurement in both adaptation and mitigation in the GCF needs to be guided by a human rights framework approach focusing on men and women as rights-holders. There are existing sector-specific requirements stemming from such an approach (e.g. right to water and food) that then need to inform sector-specific performance measurement in the GCF context in line with UN-wide approaches, including the agenda 2030. The GCF as a fund under the UN system is not exempt from the human rights framework.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

The initial evaluation policy correctly identifies independence; impartiality; transparency; comprehensive and meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders (including first and foremost communities, women and Indigenous Peoples); respect for beneficiaries' culture, customs and beliefs; and credibility as the guiding principles that must guide a GCF evaluation policy.

However, the proposed evaluation process falls short of some of these core principles. Looking at project/program level evaluation, the evaluation policy does not specify who will be performing the mid-term and final evaluations which have to be undertaken for each project and program. The principles of independence, impartiality and transparency would imply that those evaluations have to be performed by an independent third-party to avoid any conflict of interest in self-reporting by the accredited entity. It is for example best practice in the Adaptation Fund that in addition to a final evaluation report being submitted by the AE an independent third party final evaluation will be conducted with the costs to be borne by the AE. Likewise, the Secretariat should commit to carrying out at minimum a base number of ex-post evaluations. In Annex II, para. 10, the wording in the initial policy should therefore be changed from "may" to "shall".

When discussing the role of higher-level evaluations, such as pertaining to country-portfolio or thematic level evaluations, the initial evaluation policy does not clarify whether those evaluations will be conducted by the Secretariat or an independent third party; also since those evaluations are only to apply to a sub-set of country portfolios or particular sectors or results areas, more clarity is needed on who (Secretariat?, Board?) would determine the subset and selection criteria for further evaluation.

To enhance learning and knowledge transfer, all evaluation reports should be publicly disclosed on the GCF website to the general public (and not only to targeted users as suggested). It is incompatible with a high standard of transparency to seek to restrict access to evaluation reports (which can be redacted to safeguard proprietary or personal information in line with the presumption to disclose articulated in the GCF information disclosure policy and the best practice of pro-active disclosure).

The initial RMF for the readiness and preparatory support programme of the GCF reflects the (current) four activity areas of the GCFs readiness and preparatory support programme as project/program outcomes. This needs to be adapted in light of possibly shifting activity areas for the GCF's readiness and preparatory support programme which is not a time-limited activity but an iterative process with needs of countries and country stakeholders changing or shifting over time. Thus, the RMF has to remain dynamic as well.

Under the description of “results”, the focus should be on “strengthened NDA/focal point capacity to undertake GCF-related roles and responsibilities, and comprehensively engage national stakeholders” (add: “comprehensively”).

It should be completed with indicators for each project/programme outcome (= activity area) that capture both quantitative and qualitative aspects of the readiness and preparatory support programme outcomes and its overall impacts. They need to capture in particular to what extent GCF readiness activities have increased the empowerment of all country-level actors and stakeholders to determine the country's priorities for engaging with the GCF.



VI. Submission from Mr. Jorge Ferrer Rodriguez, Board member from Cuba

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	MCrC2 should include not only technologies and innovative solutions transferred or licensed but also their national development adding: national technologies and innovative solutions development or application supported
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators			
Expected result		Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

On the Cross-cutting Outcomes in Mitigation and Adaptation MCrC2 and ACrC1 related to the Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development should include not only the technologies and innovative solutions transferred or licensed that refers to already existing foreign technologies.

This indicators in mitigation and adaptation should also include or cover the national development (research and development) and application or implementation of national technologies and innovative solutions supported.

The national development of technologies and innovative solutions and application or implementation of national technologies and innovative solutions will contribute to the sustainability of the projects and interventions funded by GCF in adaptation and mitigation.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	ACrC1 should include not only technologies and innovative solutions transferred or licensed but also their national development adding: national technologies and innovative solutions

		development or application supported
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high	

		<p>cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations.</p> <p>Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.</p>	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

VII. Submission from Mr. Omar El-Arini, Board member from Egypt

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	While this parameter can be quantified for mitigation projects, it will be impossible to measure country-wide without being part and parcel of a country climate change strategy.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Should include deployment and adaptation of new technologies, increased productivity of the community directly impacted by project/programme implementation.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Technology is neutral. It is therefore important to clarify what is meant by gender-friendly technology.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	While highly desirable, it can be a barrier to FDI, since many energy-intensive industries (cement, ceramic, aluminum. etc.) move to developing countries because of laxer climate-friendly requirements. It is imperative for the GCF to find a way to gain the support of large corporations from the north for its climate mission.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	Will the GCF fund incremental costs associated with upgrading to green buildings and transportation?
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	Will replacement of HFC-based refrigeration units be included?
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	The target should be mass-transit systems which do not differentiated between sexes. How can this indicator be assessed?
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	Is cooperation with FAO foreseen? I understand that FAO has applied for accreditation by the GCF.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	It might be more effective if this indicator could be replaced with “whether the country has completed its country programme, listing policy measures and potential projects and other activities that would be seeking GCF assistance.

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	How can this indicator be assessed?
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	Will this be relative to a base line on mortality rate? Why children are not emphasized in addition to gender?
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more	Inclusion of constructed/sculpted

environment to climate change threats	resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	cultural patrimony should be included.
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	Would this serve the cost-efficiency of GCF intervention?
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	Ver hard to measure following project implementation. It takes very long time for rehabilitation of for example coral rieefs, and restocking of fisheries.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Is there a gender friendly technology, other than bicycles?
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	This important indicator goes far beyond gender. Are there good examples from industrialized societies to guide this?
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/fish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	I would argue that this indicator is easier to measure, within the context of regional projects, than the ecosystem in 4 above.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	How can funding for projects in this result area be assessed if there is no such indicator? Why is this different from 4 above?
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

In almost all developing countries, natural disasters do not differentiate between males and females, and their first victims are usually children and livestock. Insistence on sex segregation in the manner used in this section will not be helpful and cannot be taken seriously. In many rural areas females and males are assigned different roles. Such cultures must be respected.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

I have no comments at this very early phase of the GCF operationalization.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

Not enough credible information has been provided.

VIII. Submission from Mr. Cyril Rousseau, Board member from France

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	<p>In our view this is an overall objective/a result, not an indicator. In order to develop proper indicators, there needs to be a reference scenario describing what constitutes “low-emission sustainable development” for the GCF, for each country it supports, as this can be very relative, depending on the national context.</p> <p>Need ot work on the link with objective of the Paris agreement and in particular Article 2.1 (c). Probably need to clarify if/how this relates to the iNDCs the countries have submitted to the COP, as well as their NAPs, NAPAs, NAMAs etc. Furthermore, we are convinced that the contribution of the GCF to paradigm-shift can only be assessed if the effect on public policies is measured.</p> <p>Finally, it seems it would make sense to merge this with the one on adaptation/resilience, and not artificially separate them.</p>
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	<p>We do not think at this stage it is accurate and relevant mentioning licensing of technologies. We would rather refer to “technologies developed/transferred/deployed”, or a similar sentence that best captures the Governing instrument.</p>

		Furthermore, “innovative solutions” is neither clear nor constitutes agreed language: we suggest deletion and replacement by “technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions”, as it is the language of the Paris Agreement (article 10).
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	The “number” of policies is not the right entry door, as it could create a number of perverse incentives. We would rather have indicators dealing with coordination/coherence of action, efficiency, institutional strengthening, etc. This is in our view a paradigm shift indicator, that goes right under the PSM (which in our view is not an indicator but an objective/result) and should include adaptation/resilience as well.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	- Isn't there any space here for referring to renewable energy on top of energy efficiency? - Indicators to take into account: enforcement of improvements measures/ norms etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	Not sure it is sufficiently precise. Will necessitate particular reflection on perimeter/scope in calculation methodologies
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	What about the tons of CO ₂ eq. emissions reduced or avoided?
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	What about the tons of CO ₂ eq. reduced or avoided?
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG	What about the tons of CO ₂ eq. reduced or avoided?

	emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	
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Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

We believe the GCF should focus on its leverage effect on policies as well as on the practices of the private sector. Understanding where the GCF has an added value and how it can move away from business as usual and do things differently from other actors is key. Indeed, the Fund's impact on public policies, sectoral policies, or removal of barriers for private sector actors seems to be crucial.

The paradigm shift objective should therefore be explicitly referred to at the project outcome level in order to make sure it is not sought only at the global level but is truly embedded in each GCF projects and programmes.

In our view, the adaptation and resilience side of the Fund's activities would benefit from further work, including strengthened collaboration with the UNFCCC instances (i.e. Adaptation committee) in further consolidating the indicators.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	In our view this is an overall objective/a result, not an indicator. In order to develop proper indicators, there needs to be a reference scenario describing what constitutes "climate-resilient sustainable development" for the GCF, for each country it supports, as this

		<p>can be very relative, depending on the national context. Need to work on the link with objective of the Paris agreement and in particular Article 2.1 (c). Probably need to clarify if/how this relates to the iNDCs the countries have submitted to the COP, as well as their NAPs, NAPAs, NAMAs etc. Furthermore, we are convinced that the contribution of the GCF to paradigm-shift can only be assessed if the effect on public policies is measured. Finally, it seems it would make sense to merge this with the one on mitigation, and not artificially separate them.</p>
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	Avoided losses instead?
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	See above.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	In some instances, the financing of resilient infrastructure is disconnected from an adaptation approach.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	

<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Same comment as for mitigation.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Same comment as for mitigation.
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or	Based on the feedback received from several	

ecosystems and ecosystem services	protected in response to climate change	experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

It would be very useful to recall in the text what the monitoring and accountability framework specifies as to the role of each stakeholder in the evaluation process: i.e. AEs are primarily responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of its funded activities, they may be required to submit annual performance reports, interim evaluation reports and final evaluation reports, APRs in the post-implementation period, the Secretariat will report to the board on an annual basis on the performance of the accredited entities in relation to their GCF funded activities, etc.

However, we highlight that the responsibilities still need to be clarified. For example, when it is written that the Secretariat will analyse the reports of the AEs (para 9): who in the Secretariat? How? Same question goes for the ex-post evaluations: who in the Secretariat? Who will determine the sample? It seems this would be the job of the Independent Evaluation Unit, but it needs to be clarified, for each type of evaluation.

Charts illustrating the responsibilities (as the GEF has in its Evaluation policy) would be useful.

The methodology to ensure the criteria will be met should be specified – possibly at a later stage.

Finally, nothing is said about the evaluation of the paradigm-shift objective, even though it is one of the key elements we will have to address. This part should be developed.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

While this is a good start, it remains preliminary. Furthermore, on top of strengthening GCF-related capacities, we think the readiness and preparatory support programme could and should have a broader impact on the overview and knowledge the NDA has of country activities undertaken by other stakeholders, funds, MDBs etc. Indeed it is only if this capacity is built that we will be able to see transformational and country-driven projects, complementary to what others are already doing on the ground. The link with country-programming, NAPAs, NAPs, NAMAs, iNDCs etc should be made.

IX. Submission from Mr. Teimuraz Murgulia, Board member from Georgia

Mitigation performance measurement framework

<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	It is not clear what is the measurement unit of this indicator "degree"? We recommend to add an additional column for measurement units, this is the proper way to build indicator table.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Note that - Co-benefits related to social, economic, and environmental; associated with GHG reductions/low-emissions development pathways and sustainable development, are very general and do not describes what kind of benefits will be calculated and how. Therefore it looks to become subjective and provide unclear picture
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Original description includes significant variety of subjects to count; we think this indicator also may become unclear. Moreover, "number" may apply to total number, as well as number of varieties. This should be clarified. Additionally We recommend to add tonnes of CO2 emission reduced through innovative technologies?
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	Could this indicator be extend beyond the number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and frameworks? Since the number of these doesn't mean that it functions effectively. Therefore, it would be useful to indicate assessment of the system effectiveness. Summarizing policies and institutions is like summarizing apples with pears. It

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		does not relate to our objectives.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	Smart cities largely overlap with building design and energy efficiency, therefore 7.1(a) and 7.1(b) also may overlap significantly.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	We do not have exact definition of "low-carbon transport" yet. Also, it is doubtful if there may be gender gap in low-carbon availability.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	Fuel economy and carbon intensity have completely different measurement units. Need clear guidance what is the measurement unit for this indicator.
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	Who have to assess existence "sustainable management " or "improved protection"

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore	

Further development of indicators in the performance measurement frameworks
 Submission from Eastern European Developing Countries Constituency

and development		this indicator would be redundant.	
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Adaptation performance measurement framework

<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	TBD if it is a monetized economic impact?
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	"Estimated change" is not an indicator by its definition. Climate change to disaster links are also widely disputed.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	This indicator sounds difficult to measure. It is recommended to reformulate the term "extent" to more precise means of measure.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Looks to become subjective and provide unclear picture
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Same comment as M5.1 - Could this indicator be extend beyond the number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and frameworks? Since the number of these doesn't mean that it functions effectively. Therefore, it would be useful to indicate assessment of the system effectiveness.

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<p>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used</p>	
<p>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	<p>Need clear guidance what is the measurement unit for this indicator?</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened</p>	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<p>1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change</p>	<p>This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).</p>	
<p>4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<p>4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change</p>	<p>Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same</p>	

Further development of indicators in the performance measurement frameworks
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		methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

- Para 16 mentions that - The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme will provide support for relevant monitoring and evaluation training to direct access AEs and national designated authorities (NDAs)/focal points, though it is not clear and would need more details for clarification, which activity under readiness will support in M&E process.
- Para 24. The Secretariat may provide technical support to AEs, in particular direct access AEs, for the design and implementation of their project-/programme-level evaluations – Needs clarification this support will be under readiness or additional too will be developed.
- Within the expected result of - 2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security – with Indicators: **A2.1** Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases; **A2.2** Number of food-secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts); **A2.3** Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses - is recommended to add disaggregation by age (elderly and children)

X. Submission from Mr. Karsten Sach, Board member from Germany

Submission from Karsten Sach
 Director General, German Federal Ministry for the
 Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
 Board Member for Germany

**Further development of indicators in the
 performance measurement frameworks**

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	<p>We do not agree with the proposal made in Annex 3 of the document, namely to focus only on the contribution rather than on impact. We would much prefer maintaining the notion of impact in the indicator.</p> <p>In operationalizing this indicator, it will be important to define a reference scenario/pathway as well as a target scenario describing what “low-emission sustainable development pathways” would look like. This should be derived from cost-efficient emissions trajectories for reaching the long-terms climate goals included in the Paris agreement.</p> <p>Based on these scenarios, the magnitude of the GCF’s contribution can be defined.</p> <p>In order to measure a paradigm shift, the measurement must be made in the context of the country as a whole, taking into consideration activities happening outside the scope of the GCF as well.</p>
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	<p>We do not agree with the changes proposed in Annex III, namely to delete the reference to the impact level.</p> <p>The Co-benefits of mitigation actions should be identified and prioritized at project outset through a multi-stakeholder process. Specific indicators for priority co-benefits (quantitative or qualitative) should be developed and</p>

		<p>incorporated into the project’s performance monitoring plan.</p> <p>The AE and stakeholders should select a few co-benefits to develop specific indicators (e.g. job creation, health benefits, savings, etc.) for performance measurement at the project level.</p>
<p>4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities</p>	<p>We suggest deletion of “from REDD+ and other land use activities”.</p>
<p><i>Outcomes</i></p>		
<p>Cross-cutting</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development</p>	<p>Support to “low-emission development” sounds too vague. Indicator language should be strengthened to show a relationship between the tech transfer and significant emissions reductions or emissions avoidance in line with the ambition level of the Paris agreement.</p> <p>Furthermore, “innovative solutions” is rather vague and could refer to many different things. Hence, we wonder to what extent aggregate data on this would be meaningful.</p> <p>Furthermore, we’d suggest broadening the focus to technologies <u>applied</u>.</p> <p>An alternative could be:</p> <p>“Number of climate technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) applied, which result in significant emissions reductions or emissions avoidance.”</p> <p>And:</p> <p>“Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks through the application of climate technologies.”</p>
<p>5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation.</p>	<p>We don’t agree with the proposal made in Annex III, namely the deletion of the word “effective”. The notion of the “effectiveness” of policies should remain included in the indicator.</p> <p>We don’t think that the <u>number</u> of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks is a valid indicator for</p>

		<p>the effective strengthening of institutional and regulatory systems. Such an indicator might set the wrong incentives in terms of implementing a coherent and efficient regulatory and administrative system.</p> <p>Instead, a few binary indicators could be used to indicate whether an intervention has supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the development and effective implementation of a (revised) policy / regulatory framework - the strengthening of institutions / coordination mechanisms - others? <p>thus setting or improving incentives for emissions reductions or avoidance.</p> <p>Also, this could include:</p> <p>“Estimated tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks through strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development.”</p> <p>Furthermore, since policy and regulatory changes may be happening simultaneously and outside of the GCF interventions in a specific country, country-level performance evaluations should consider the broader policy and regulatory framework and track the degree to which this has improved.</p>
<p>7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency</p>	
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities</p>	<p>Should be disaggregated by sector (buildings, transport etc.).</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry</p>	
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances</p>	
<p>8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport</p>	<p>Buses and trains are mentioned as higher-emission transport and as lower-emission transport. Please clarify.</p> <p>This should be measured in absolute numbers and as the share of overall transport that is</p>

		low-carbon. Additionally, this could include “Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided through increased female and male passenger trips and freight using low-carbon transport.”
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	What would be the unit of measurement? Could also include: “Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided through increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles.”
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	If this indicator is included, it should be measured in absolute numbers of hectares as well as the share of the overall land and forests. Our preferred indicator would be: “Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks through the sustainable management or improved protection and management of land or forest areas.” This should then be measured in line with UNFCCC rules and methods developed under the FCPF and UNREDD.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

See below

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		

Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	<p>We do not agree with the proposal made in Annex 3 of the document, namely to focus only on the contribution rather than on impact. We would much prefer maintaining the notion of impact in the indicator.</p> <p>In operationalizing this indicator, it will be important to define a reference scenario/pathway as well as a target scenario describing what “climate-resilient sustainable development pathways” would look like.</p> <p>Based on these scenarios, the magnitude of the GCF’s contribution can be defined.</p> <p>In order to measure a paradigm shift, the measurement must be made in the context of the country as a whole, taking into consideration activities happening outside the scope of the GCF as well.</p>
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters <input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	<p>The key aspect of both indicators is the “change” in the losses of lives or in losses of economic assets. Is this estimated ex-ante or evaluated based on continuous monitoring of the losses of lives and economic assets? Please clarify.</p> <p>Since there is a fluctuation in the frequency and intensity of climate-related extreme events over time, for example due to the El Nino phenomenon, or progressing climate change, the value development of these indicators over time needs to be compared to the intensity of extreme events occurring in the geographical area of consideration (normalization).</p> <p>In doing so, the expected frequency and intensity of climate-related extreme whether events in the coming decades should be taken into account in estimating the change in losses of lives and economic assets.</p> <p>To isolate the impact of the GCF intervention, instead of monitoring the total extent of losses of lives and economic losses to all types of climate-related disasters (even those that are not being addressed by the GCF project), the indicators could ask the projects and programs to <u>estimate the extent to which they contribute to avoiding economic losses and losses of lives</u>. This would provide a more meaningful way of understanding the actual impact of the GCF. A corresponding methodology has already been piloted (https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/?wpfb_dl=139).</p> <p>It is unclear what geographic scope applies to the indicators in their current form. The specification “geographic area that can be attributed to the GCF intervention” has been omitted compared to the previous wording. We would like to receive clarification of why this was deleted.</p> <p>The reporting responsibility for A1.1 (a) currently refers to AEs. However, it cannot reasonably be expected from an AE to monitor losses of lives for all types of climate-related disasters. Hence, this could only apply for ex-ante estimations.</p> <p>Indicator A1.1(b) refers to impacts of “extreme events and climate-related disasters” while indicator A1.1(A) refers solely to “climate-</p>

		related disasters”. No rationale is provided for this difference. It should be clarified that the GCF focuses on climate-related events. Damages of extreme events that are not related to climate change, notably earthquakes, could distort the performance measurement. We recommend to align the wording of both indicators by deleting “extreme events” in A1.1.(b).
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	The current wording of the indicator can be misinterpreted as incentivizing the building of additional physical infrastructure whereas the actual aim of adaptation is to make new and existing infrastructure more resilient. Therefore, <u>the following rewording is suggested</u> : A3.a “Number of physical assets (new or existing) which have been made more resilient to climate change”
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	The methodology to measure the indicator should mention that ecosystem-based adaptation solutions may be considered as alternative to constructing physical infrastructure. It should be clarified that “physical assets” includes green infrastructure as well.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Adaptation solutions are often context-specific and require modifications of existing solutions. The indicator overly emphasizes the character of “transfer” over the aim to provide the most suitable adaptation response. “Innovative solutions” is rather vague and could refer to many different things. Hence, we wonder to what extent aggregate data on this would be meaningful. Furthermore, we’d suggest broadening the focus to <u>technologies applied</u> .

<p>5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.</p>	<p>Should state “gender-responsive” rather than “gender-friendly”.</p> <p>Also, see comments regarding M5.1.</p> <p>We do not agree with the deletion of the word “effective” proposed in Annex III.</p>
<p>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used</p>	
<p>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened</p>	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<p>1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change</p>	<p>This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio</p>	

		Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	We find this indicator useful and it should be maintained. Due to high costs and level of technical expertise, it would be worth considering requiring reporting only every three years rather than every year.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

We do not agree with many of the changes suggested in Annex III; since these include changes to agreed indicators, some of these are not included in this document. Most importantly:

- We do not understand why for some indicators, reference to the Fund's impact/the impact level is deleted. In our view, indicators should not only look at the fund's contribution, but it's overall impact.
- We do not agree with deleting all references to "as a result of Fund-funded projects/programmes". In our view, all indicators should refer to the impacts of GCF financing, including leveraged or mobilized resources. This should be clarified in the document.

Indicators should also take a closer look at the aspects of mainstreaming climate considerations across countries' regulatory frameworks and policies.

In order to track progress towards GCF objectives, using a consistent set of indicators – ideally with consistent or where possible standardized measurement units – is crucial. Important to ensure that the indicators can be

aggregated in such a way that supports a narrative for GCF interventions (see below).

Since some of the indicators might be very costly to report on, it would be worth considering whether some – complicated but important – indicators should be reported on every three years instead of every year.

For many of the indicators, it remains unclear how they will be measured and whether it will even be possible to measure them in a valid and meaningful way. However, in order to move toward in an efficient manner, we support the notion of adopting “intended/initial” indicators as soon as possible and request the Secretariat to develop methodologies after that. Otherwise, we would risk investing a lot of work in developing methodologies for indicators that the Board might not adopt.

When methodologies are being developed, it will be important to be very specific about the reference methodologies. These will need to include a reference scenario, not just a reference point. Furthermore, the methodologies would have to specify how to overcome the attribution problem. In many cases, a clear narrative will have to be included.

As a continuously learning institution, the GCF will also need to continue improving its results-management framework. A process for this should be outlined in the document.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

In our view, the annual reporting should be complemented by a more strategic approach to evaluating the GCF’s impact and overall progress in promoting the paradigm shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.

Hence, the initial evaluation policy should include a forward-looking, strategic evaluation of the extent to which the paradigm shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways is being promoted successfully through and beyond GCF interventions. This evaluation should be conducted in close cooperation with NDAs and the results should feed back into their work on country programming.

Such an approach would also allow the GCF to define a forward-looking narrative for its operations (potentially feeding into the revision of the strategic plan) and it would allow NDAs to develop a forward-looking narrative for their GCF engagement. Indicators would need to be defined in a way that can serve this narrative.

Beyond country portfolio-level evaluations, such an evaluation will have to include multi-layered performance monitoring to see how GCF-funded activities impact the broader trends at the sector- and country-level. For example, if a GCF Project is supporting the deployment of renewables, this must be measured in the context of the country’s broader energy mix. Is the country also investing in fossil-fuel-based energy sources at the same time? What is the net impact of the GCF investment? Is there a net decrease in emissions or is it a zero-sum outcome due to an expansion of energy services that don’t change existing emissions trends? Such a big-picture analysis should be a standard part of GCF performance monitoring and not just limited to selected countries with a greater concentration of GCF projects.

The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) could be a strong point of reference in regard to the country-specific climate goals against which progress should be reported on.

The Initial Evaluation Policy should reflect how lessons arising from evaluations will be disseminated to intended audiences and how feed-back loops will be facilitated to ensure that lessons learned will be reflected in the GCF’s modalities.

The Initial Evaluation Policy should reflect OECD DAC criteria for evaluations.

Evaluations should assess intended and unintended impacts of programs and projects. Furthermore, evaluations should look into whether safeguards are implemented properly (particularly in cases of resettlement).

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

The logic model doesn't include sufficient detail. There remain significant attribution gaps. Please revise seeking to ensure clear causal links and a consistent theory of change.

XI. Submission from Mr. Koichi Aiboshi, Board member from Japan

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	The number of technologies and solutions transferred or licensed is not a useful indicator to assess outcomes. Qualitative indicator would be more appropriate. It is better to delete the “Number of” in the beginning.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	Simply counting the number of policies, institutions, mechanisms, and frameworks is not very helpful in assessing the outcomes. Qualitative indicator would be more appropriate. A suggested alternative is, for example, “Degree to which the GCF-funded projects/programmes contribute to establishment and improvement of low-emission sustainable development policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks.”
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart	

	cities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	Passenger trips always change during the operation of the transport system. A simpler and more static indicator is preferred, for example, the length of public transport (bus, train, etc.) networks developed.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	Improvements in fuel economy and carbon intensity cannot be summed up across different projects/programmes. It is more practical to use a simpler indicator, such as number of passenger and freight vehicles with improved fuel economy and carbon intensity.
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	It is very difficult to estimate the change in losses of lives. A less complicated indicator is suggested, for example, the number of individuals (males and females) who face reduced climate risks as a result of the intervention of GCF-funded projects/programmes. Since the indicator A1.2 is similar to (or one aspect of) the above-mentioned suggested indicator, they can be combined to make one indicator.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	It is very difficult to estimate the change in losses of economic assets. A less complicated indicator is suggested, for example, the total value of assets that face reduced climate risks as a result of the intervention of GCF-funded projects/programmes. Since the suggested indicator is similar to the indicator A3.b , they can be combined to make

		one indicator.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	This indicator can be combined with the suggested indicator for A1.1(a).
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	Physical assets can be diverse from individual houses to ports and industrial parks. Simply summing up such numbers does not give meaningful results. Besides, some assets should be counted with different metrics (e.g. length for roads and railway). Therefore, counts should be made by type of assets. Otherwise, this indicator may be deleted altogether.
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	This indicator can be combined with the suggested indicator for A1.1(b).
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	Add the words, "and ecosystem services", after "Extent of ecosystems".
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	The number of technologies and solutions transferred or licensed is not a useful indicator to assess outcomes. Qualitative indicator would be more appropriate. It is better to delete the "Number of" in the beginning.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Simply counting the number of policies, institutions, mechanisms, and frameworks is not very helpful in assessing the outcomes. Qualitative indicator would be more appropriate. A suggested alternative is, for example, "Degree to which the GCF-funded projects/programmes contribute to establishment

		and improvement of climate-resilient development policies, institutions, and coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks.”
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	The indicators A7.1 and A7.2 are related to strengthened adaptive capacity but there is no indicator for reduced exposure. A suggested addition is “A7.3 number of individuals (males and females) communities, businesses and public entities reduced in the areas exposed to significant climate risks.”

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included	

		<p>as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations.</p> <p>Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.</p>	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF



XII. Submission from Mr. Jacob Waslander, Board member from the Netherlands

NL/DK/LUX SUBMISSION ABOUT THE Performance Measurement Framework

The office of the secretariat has invited (on 18 March 2016, by email) submissions about the document B12/13 on the Performance Measurement Framework (PMF), and has provided the following format for submissions. Key NL/DK/Lux views are the following:

1. Good work has been done so far by the Secretariat and the Board to develop a comprehensive Performance Measurement Framework. From the perspective of NL/DK/LUX only minor changes and additions are needed at this point. The NL/DK/LUX seat seeks to provide strategic guidance at this stage, and wants to reemphasise the transformative and innovative nature of GCF (compared to other funds), e.g. aiming at funding projects/programmes with high risk and high potential benefit.
2. in developing performance measurement indicators we need to be aware that results/indicators act as incentives for those who design projects in the preparation phase. It is therefore important to keep in mind which kind of incentive the indicators may provide; we need to be sure that the indicators will capture the paradigm shift we would like to see (for example “number of policies”, see specific comments below).
3. Indicators for “net co-benefits” are very relevant for GCF, but have not yet been elaborated. Projects should contribute to a paradigm shift resulting in green growth. The recent “Shockwave report” of the World Bank also identifies such co-benefits. Therefore co-benefits should include at least the following issues: poverty reduction, gender equality, sustainable economic development and scalability of projects. A methodology needs to be developed to make such co-benefits visible.
4. An important element of measuring performance is the feasibility of obtaining credible data for each indicator. At this point the framework presented has not yet defined the Means of Verification. A decision should therefore be made quickly on how the Secretariat may proceed with finalising the methodology of indicators.
5. The NL/DK/Lux constituency finds that the document B12/13 does not provide sufficient elaboration of the initial evaluation policy and initial RMF for the readiness and preparatory support programme; therefore we can – at this stage - not give useful feedback.
6. Finalising the methodology for indicators will create some dilemmas that the board may have to discuss as they are not entirely technical. The Board should give guidance on the draft methodology in particular in relation to:
 - a. GCF contribution to a change of value in an indicator, additionality, (if necessary in a narrative), using baseline scenario (business as usual without project).
 - b. other ways of aggregating (e.g. number of projects on target) where a standardised basic measurement unit (like number of people,) is not feasible
 - c. Which data platform should be used (NL/DK/LUX prefer IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative). IATI is an open data platform specifically developed for monitoring and reporting on international development cooperation projects.
 - d. Specifying the public/private and gender components.

7. The use of the term 'low emission energy sources' (used in several indicators). How is 'low emission' defined? Can a differentiation be made between renewable energy sources and fossil fuel energy sources?
8. The evolving relationship to other GCF and non-GCF policy frameworks should be clarified:
 - a. For GCF this relates to: evaluation policy and guidance, risk management framework, ESS indicators, the investment framework targets etc.
 - b. For non-GCF frameworks this relates to: the SDGs, Results-Based Payments, NDCs .
9. Some indicators in B.09/23 may not be reflected in B12/13, e.g. due to unfeasibility of annually updating relevant data (where annual change is more subtle, or where feasibility of annual data collection is challenged). It would be useful to have annual indicators, and indicators which are monitored/reported on a longer time-interval.

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	We suggest a qualitative methodology for this indicator
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Propose extension to “net co-benefits” (i.e. including adverse impacts or risks e.g. as foreseen in ESIA’s). Method development required to include issues as poverty reduction, gender equality, sustainable economic development and scalability of projects
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Propose to change/add to technologies installed, as that will tell more about the use.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	Disagree. The indicator encourages a high number of policies, while a coherent and effective policy framework (perhaps fewer policies are better?) is what we ought to aim for. We suggest this indicator be transformed into a qualitative indicator with scores according to how well the policy framework is (in place and implemented), and at GCF level

		the indicator will then measure number of countries with effective policies, rather than number of policies.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	Propose to measure low carbon trips as a % of all trips, as it will otherwise not measure transition to low carbon.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1)	May agree to remove this indicator, but concerned with the little focus on the enabling framework for low carbon transition. More relevant

emission planning and development	mechanisms	includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	indicators should be added.
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Other general comments/inputs

We propose to balance the focus on results/indicators relating to enabling framework with results/indicators relating to investments leading to CO2 reduced. The adaptation indicators seem more balanced in this regard than the indicators on mitigation, where only one result/indicator out of nearly 20 is about policies. We propose to use at least one result/indicator on policies (M 5.1) and one on institutional framework and cooperation.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	We suggest a qualitative methodology for this indicator.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
PROPOSED “Net co-benefits” (i.e. including adverse impacts or risks e.g. as foreseen in ESIA’s).		Same indicator as MCrC1 for mitigation is proposed.
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	Disagree. This indicator and the one below focus on extreme events/disasters. Substantial part of the negative climate change impacts are not in the form of extreme events/disasters, but general and steady changes in conditions. Loss of lives and assets due to the more general climate change should be measured too. In addition problematic to establish baseline, as number of disasters may increase, loss of lives go up despite good interventions.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	Disagree. Suggest to reword to change in assets, not change in loss of assets.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change (proposed as core indicator, when	Disagree. See below

	<i>applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	Disagree. This indicator, and the one above, creates a distortive incentive for more assets (while one coherent /comprehensive assets might be better than many small disintegrated assets) and more expensive asset construction. Should be changed, possibly turned into a more qualitative indicator (how well assets in place) and also address people, for example "Number of people that benefit from increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats"
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	Propose a qualitative assessment.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Propose to change to technologies installed, as that will tell more about the use.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Disagree. The indicator encourage a high number of policies, while a coherent and effective policy framework (perhaps fewer policies are better?) is what we ought to aim for. Could this indicator be transformed into a qualitative indicator with scores according to how well the policy framework is (in place and implemented), or could it aim for number of countries with effective policies, rather than number of policies?

<p>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used</p>	<p>Disagree, the indicator encourage a high number of products/services instead of high quality and effective products</p>
<p>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	<p>Why is “fund supported / developed” mentioned for this indicator only? If included here, this distinction should be present in all indicators.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened</p>	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<p>1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change</p>	<p>This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).</p>	
<p>4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem</p>	<p>4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change</p>	<p>Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the</p>	

services		high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

XIII. Submission from Mr. Henrik Harboe, Board member from Norway

Further development of indicators in the performance measurement framework (GCF/B.12/13) – Submission from Norway

Norway appreciates the update on the progress on finalizing the Performance Measurement Frameworks, based on extensive inputs from experts from other development agencies and organizations in the climate and development field

Our overall assessment is that this is moving in the right direction. As projects are being funded, we believe it is time to reach conclusions on the measurement frameworks in order to prepare the guidance and tools necessary to start implementation. As we know, a results framework is only as good as its implementation.

We stress the need to keep the indicators simple and few in number at this stage. Rather than risk having to remove indicators that are imprecise, hard to measure or unnecessary, more indicators can be added as needed,

Hence, at this point, we have only a couple of more detailed comments to the actual proposed changes:

1. The indicator on the paradigm shift objective ("degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development) is very difficult to measure. It might be better to treat the paradigm shift objective as an overarching goal rather than a result that can be measured by one indicator.
2. We would like to see references to established international core indicators developed by other agencies retained in the performance measurement frameworks. That helps us keep the oversight and understand where methodology and tools can be adopted from other agencies, and indicates also the burden posed on partners.
3. We welcome the proposal for an initial evaluation policy. It seems promising, and we support the need to address both project-/programme-level evaluations, country portfolio level evaluations, thematic-level evaluations and GCF-level evaluations. It is ambitious, however, to require interim and final evaluations from all projects and programmes, no matter their size and strategic importance. It might be worth considering introducing thresholds in the policy in order to differentiate requirements depending on size of funds, and perhaps other criteria such as innovative status, risks, strategic importance and so forth.
4. And finally, we also welcome the first draft for a Results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. We look forward to see it further developed. At this point we only wish to stress that strengthened capacity is a means to an end, and should not be an end in itself. It should be the effects of strengthened capacity that is the impact. Hence, strengthened capacity should in our opinion not be placed at impact level.

With this, we look forward to the continuation of the dialogue on this issue with the technical consultation on document GCF/B.12/13 prior to the consideration by the Board of this matter at its thirteenth meeting.

Best regards,

Henrik

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	Very difficult to measure degree. Propose to define key areas for sustainable development (looking at SDGs) and find indicators for these areas. For example, proportion of renewable energy in the energy mix.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	If we succeed in finding indicators for key areas like energy, these can be applied on the outcome level. Number of technologies is an indicator on the output level?
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 <u>Number of Degree to which policies</u> , institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	It is not appropriate to consider the strength of the institutional and regulatory systems by the number of policies, institutions... For general consideration, a question can be if the required policies and institutions are in place. For REDD+ specific considerations one should check if there is a national REDD+ strategy in place, a national forest monitoring system and a national safeguard information system.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	The market share should be a relevant result. The point should be to get people change from high emission transport to low emission.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks <u>respecting environmental and social safeguards</u> .	There is no international clear understanding of sustainable management of forest, so we prefer being more concrete in this indicator, adding that the management of these areas should respect environmental and social safeguards.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators		Note	Comments/inputs
Expected result			
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	<p style="color: red;">Number of beneficiaries relative to total population” was previously listed as an Additional tracking measure. It is now placed under Fund-level impacts. In our view, this kind of indicator measures the direct and indirect reach of projects and programmes, but gives no information about the effects interventions had for these beneficiaries or their societies. Hence it does not measure impacts. However, it is a useful indicator, and should</p>

		be kept, but as an additional tracking measure as before.
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

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Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF



**XIV. Submission from Mr. Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Board member
from Samoa**

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	The other indicators are well defined (tCO2e reduction). However this one is not clear as to how "degree" is going to be determined/defined.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Co-benefits should be further defined- will it include adaptation and/or sustainable development co-benefits?
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	Cross-cutting should integrate capacity building in the same manner taking gender into account.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	This indicator should not only focus on the quantity of new policies but also on the quality of such policies.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	tCO2eq reduction is absolute, not relative to country GDP/population size. While it makes sense to mitigate climate change globally, this indicator is not speaking to "energy intensity", which is relative to GDP/pop size. This will put small developing countries at a disadvantage as they reduce less emissions by achieving the same energy intensity reduction. Same issue with 7.1a-d.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO2eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	<p>This category of low-carbon transport needs further definition. In the Secretariat's paper it is specified that <i>lower-emission transport includes for e.g. buses, trains, bikes, pedestrian</i>. This list should further include electric vehicles.</p> <p>An indicator that measures tCO₂eq reduced from the use of low-carbon transport (including per capita) should be included.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	<p>When measuring the losses of economic assets it should be relative to the size of the country.</p> <p>The purpose of adaptation is also to contribute to maintain livelihood options in the face on longer-term changing climatic conditions, such as regions getting drier – not only adapting to droughts as extreme-weather events.</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Climate-resilient livelihood options- does this relate to economic diversification or does this relate to households adopting specific measures for adapting but within their sector?
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	Same as mitigation, capacity building should be considered as a cross-cutting indicator.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Same as the comment above on mitigation (M5.1)- this will differ country from country. This indicator should have some qualitative nature if the mere existence of such policies etc. is not enough - i.e. adequacy of policies etc. compared to some best practices to be determined on a case-by-case level.
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households	

capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	(including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	<p>This should include percentage of population as numbers might not be significant when it comes to small countries.</p> <p>A proposed alternative formulation could be the following:</p> <p><i>Number of males and females (and percentage of total population) reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened.</i></p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	<p>The indicator is very relevant for SIDS, and while it is true that it cannot be reported on the entity level, we request that it will be defined in a way that can be reported by accredited entities.</p> <p>A potential formulation could be: <i>“Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) benefitting from effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change)”</i></p>
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often	

services		<p>impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations.</p> <p>Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.</p>	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

XV. Submission from Mr. Ayman M. Shasly, Board member from Saudi Arabia

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	
10.0 <u>Carbon Management</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> M10.1 <u>tCO₂ emissions captured, sequestered, and stored by various industrial and transport sectors.</u>	
11.0 <u>Co-benefits of Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> M11.1 <u>tCO₂e emissions reduced, avoided, removed, as a results of actions taken to adapt to the negative impact of climate change.</u>	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators		Note	Comments/inputs
Expected result			
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

The performance measurement indicators must reflect the provisions/decisions of Paris Agreement, as the GCF is an operating entity serving the Agreement. Therefore, a more comprehensive review of these performance measures indicators should be done to ensure reflection and conformity with Paris Agreement.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	

	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of <u>socioeconomic, ecological, ecosystems and ecosystem services, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of <u>socioeconomic, and ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected, including through economic diversification to adapt to from climate variability and change</u>	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
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1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

The performance measurement indicators must reflect the provisions/decisions of Paris Agreement, as the GCF is an operating entity serving the Agreement. Therefore, a more comprehensive review of these performance measures indicators should be done to ensure reflection and conformity with Paris Agreement.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

XVI. Submission from Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan, alternate member from Sudan

Mitigation performance measurement framework

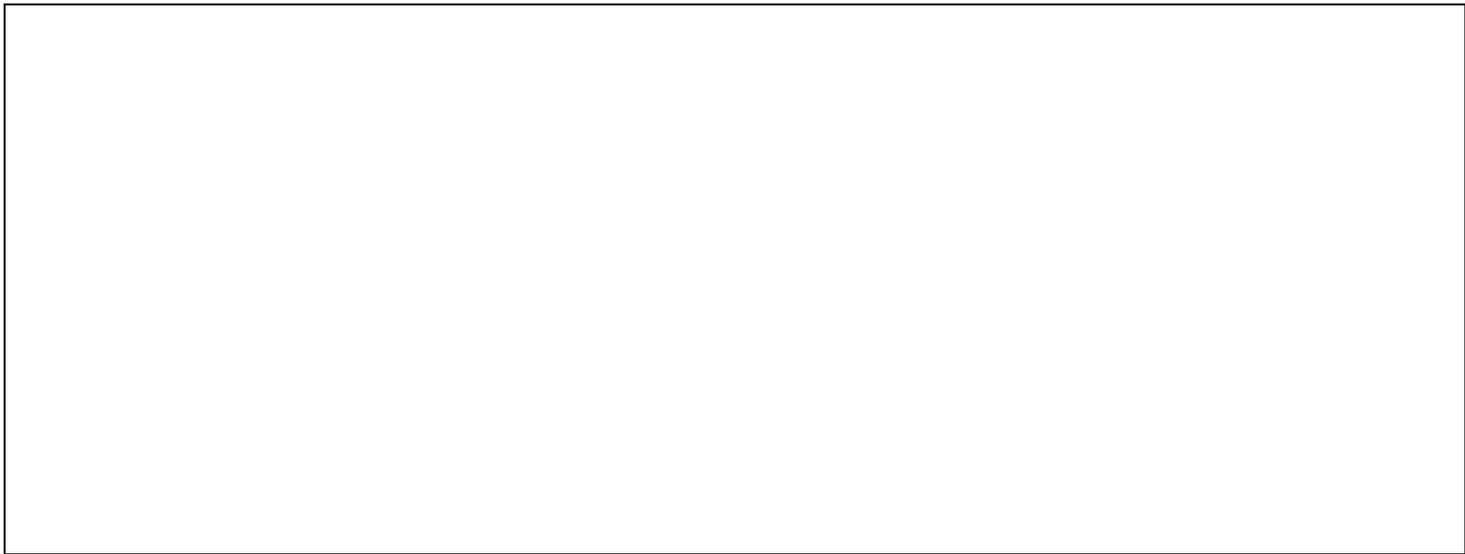
Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	The commentary in the note column of the document only discusses development of methodologies related to REDD+. Given the immense methodological difficulties, along with permanence issues, of removals from other land use activities, the indicator might be revised to reflect what already is indicated in the note – a limitation to REDD+ activities – with possibility for broadening the scope of the indicator as science develops.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	

	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters</p>	<p>Does this include animals or just people? In Africa we need to include livestock loss infrastructure loss etc. with associated costs</p> <p>Before addressing losses of lives and assets there is a need for indicators that reflect assessment of resilience and enhancement of livelihoods, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of production/productivity (e.g. percentage of increased productivity relative to baseline or increased income) - access to basic services - Accessibility of resources (e.g. number of people with x per cent enhanced access to natural resources) - Etc. <p>Note: indicators should be simple and flexible enough to account for AC's recommendations to COP 20</p>

		<p>as adaptation is context specific</p> <p>Methodologies to be developed should also give emphasis to resilience and enhancement of livelihoods, e.g. the sustainable livelihoods framework by DFID</p> <p>A definition of resilience would also need to be debated and agreed. As a way to at least start to conceptualize meaning (and by extension more appropriate indicators), the DFID definition of resilience, used in their ICF indicators, is “the ability of countries, governments, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses, while continuing to develop and without compromising their long-term prospects.”</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	<p>Given the changed landscape of loss and damage finance under the convention, we want to reflect that in this indicator, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people covered by risk reduction, risk retention, risk transfer and social protection instruments/tools/programmes • Extent of diversification of income in regions affected by slow onset events • increased ration of at-risk households incorporated into safety net programmes
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	<p>Propose to write it as follows: Number of households and percentage of populations adopting sustainable livelihood options (including fisheries, food and water security, tourism). (Countries may disaggregate the information according to gender)</p>
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we know that number of assets are more resilient,

environment to climate change threats	to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	perhaps we need to have some minimum standards for them?
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main focus should be on reporting against technologies. It should be up to countries to decide if they want to further specify information around gender. • Add an indicator on capacity-building in relation to technology
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	The focus should be the policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation. It should be up to countries to decide on the details and the emphasis of their indicators.
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used.	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1 is too general and does not capture exposure and capacity • to make it consistent with other indicators, reformulate to read: “Number of...”
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	Number of vulnerable households/communities reached by climate-related early warning systems and

		<p>other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened. (Countries may disaggregate the information according to gender).</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Number of vulnerable households/communities with improved, climate-related early-warning information and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened. (Countries may disaggregate the information according to gender).</p>
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Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into	Rather propose an indicator that reads as follow: Number of ecosystem adaptation based projects implemented in response to climate change

		their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

- There is too much emphasis on gender to the extent that some indicators have become primarily an indicator on gender rather than on the change related to adaptation that we want to see.
- When measuring livelihoods, we also have to include livestock

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

XVII. Submission from Mr. Anders Wallberg, Board member from Sweden

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Can be elaborated further with clear indicators to report on (see also comments made under initial evaluation policy)
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	The indicator is not directly related to the outcome. Energy intensity is measured ratio between energy consumption and a unit (GDP/floor area/number of people) and does not necessarily take into account the source of energy and its emissions. Both energy intensity and emission reductions are important to measure, consider changing the indicator to: Lower energy consumption due to... and adding a new outcome Lower

		emissions of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	See above
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	See above
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	See above
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs



Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change	

	<i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
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1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

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Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

As for future evaluation, it would be desirable to not only monitor the Fund's climate impact but also socio-economic impacts that may arise as a result of GCF-funded initiatives.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

**XVIII. Submission from Mr. Anton Hilber, Board member from
Switzerland**

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	Enhanced comparability and standardization of the PMF indicators, APRs information and project/program evaluations facilitates the aggregation of results on the paradigm-shift level and avoids vague statements as found in the proposed indicator. For mitigation it is suggested to apply the aggregated result of reduced or avoided tCO ₂ eq from GCF funded activities as suitable indicator.
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	It would be helpful to agree on a standardized set of quantitative and qualitative co-benefit indicators such as the UNEP's indicators for the NAMAs , that can be used by AEs for reporting co-benefits, if applicable. These indicators should include economic (e.g. increased income in USD or %), social (e.g. loss of life and life years with disabilities reduced; improved quality of life, job creation) or environmental benefits (e.g. reduction in local pollutants, impact on natural habitat of species).
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	If “cross-cutting” applies to integrated mitigation/adaptation activities the indicator should be renamed as: “Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – responsive technologies and solutions) to support low-emission

		sustainable development and promote climate resilience”.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	Indicator compares “apples” and “oranges”. Generally, this indicator should not only track the number but also the quality of activities. Clarification required how AEs can apply this indicator to assess “Readiness Results” as defined in the initial results framework for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (B.12/13 Annex V).
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	For consistency with the other mitigation indicators this indicator should be replaced by “reduced or avoided tCO ₂ eq due to increased use of low-carbon transport”.
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	For consistency with the other mitigation indicators there should be an additional indicator M9.2: “reduced or avoided tCO ₂ eq due to Improved management of land or forest areas”. This can feed into indicator 4.0.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	Enhanced comparability and standardization of the PMF indicators, APRs information and project/programme evaluations facilitates the aggregation of results on the paradigm-shift level and avoids vague statements as found in the proposed indicators. For adaptation an aggregated result of number of beneficiaries, reduced or avoided losses of lives or lives with disabilities/diseases and reduced or avoided losses of economic assets as measured in indicator 1.0 are suitable indicators.

<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	<p>This indicator is suggested to be a core indicator as it is broadly applicable to many activities. It is recommended to not only track losses of lives but also changes in lives with disabilities or diseases. Thus the recommended indicator is: "A1.1(a) Estimated reduction or avoidance of losses of lives (for males and females) / reduction or avoidance of lives with disabilities or diseases that are due to the impact of climate-related disasters.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	<p>This indicator is suggested to be a core indicator as it is broadly applicable to many activities. It is recommended to track the absolute and relative change in losses of economic assets.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	<p>This indicator is suggested to be a core indicator as it is broadly applicable to many activities.</p>
<p>3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	<p>This indicator is not suggested to be a core indicator as it is only applicable for specific activities dealing with physical assets.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	<p>This indicator is not suggested to be a core indicator as it is only applicable for specific activities dealing with physical assets.</p>
<p>4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	<p>Clarify "extent" by quantitative and qualitative statements such as "Area (ha) of ecosystems..."</p>
<i>Outcomes</i>		
<p>Cross-cutting</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	<p>Does "cross-cutting" also apply to integrated mitigation/adaptation activities? Thus it could also be framed as:</p>

		“Number of technologies (including gender – responsive technologies) and innovative solutions to increase climate resilience and promote low-emission development”
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – responsive policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	Indicator compares “apples” and “oranges”. Generally, this indicator should not only track the number but also the quality of activities. Clarification required how AEs can apply this indicator to assess “Readiness Results” as defined in the initial results framework for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (B.12/13 Annex V).
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	This indicator should not only assess the number of activities but also their quality.
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Provision of gender-disaggregated data, as already stipulated in GCF project proposal guidelines.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	Provision of gender-disaggregated data, as already stipulated in GCF project proposal guidelines.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people,	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and	

communities, and regions		other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

Other general comments/inputs

As recommended in the comments section above, the refined PMF **core indicators for adaptation** should be adjusted. The increased resilience of infrastructure 3a and 3b is proposed to be a core indicator that has to be measured for all projects/programmes. However, there might be adaptation interventions such as early warning systems or a change of crops (see all other proposed result indicators 2.0 – 8.0) that do not include resilient physical assets. Thus this indicator is not suitable as a core indicator. But the indicator 1.1a and 1.1b (estimated change in losses of lives and losses of economic assets) can be universally applied by most adaptation interventions. Thus it is recommended to mark them as core indicators.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

Indicator 5.0 (for both mitigation and adaptation) focuses on measuring the readiness support programme. The SEC should clarify how the AEs are able to apply this indicator in a suitable way when assessing their Readiness results. The table in Annex V of document B.12/13 that is supposed to explain this process seems to be inadequate for full understanding.

**XIX. Submission from Ms. Andrea Ledward, Board member from
United Kingdom**

Further development of indicators in the performance measurement framework (GCF/B.12/13)

UK Submission: overall comments

Continuing development of the performance management frameworks

Decision B.08/07 paragraph (g) indicates that the PMFs will remain open to refinement, even after indicators have been agreed. We think it will be important that this flexibility is retained, as we know from experience that indicators may need to change as methodologies are developed and problems arise. As a learning institution, the GCF should aim to continually improve the PMFs, including the indicators linked to each results area, as lessons emerge from the projects being implemented.

Methodologies

Whereas previous versions of the results frameworks included notes on the proposed methodologies that could be used to develop the indicators, this information is no longer included. Without information on the methodologies it's hard to comment on the utility or otherwise of the indicators. Our experience of developing some of these indicators are that they can take a long time to develop – it is important to start developing methodologies now, so that the indicators can be refined over time if necessary. As part of the technical consultation taking place, we would encourage the Secretariat to draw on the experiences of Board members and their constituencies in developing methodologies, as well as learning from what is being done in other comparable funds.

Development of the PMFs

The next iteration of the PMFs will need to indicate the frequency of results collection (including whether this could be different for different indicators); along with how baselines and milestones will be set for each indicator. This will be important in monitoring the performance of different projects or programmes over time, and identifying where there are problems within individual projects. In due course we will also need to consider whether the data provided should be quality assured and if so, where the responsibility for this will lie.

Cross-cutting indicators and co-benefits

We think that there is quite a lot more work to do to adequately capture the co-benefits of different projects / programmes. As the delivery of co-benefits is one of the appraisal criteria within the Investment Framework (as part of the Sustainable Development criterion), we should attempt to capture through the PMFs whether projects / programmes funded by the GCF are delivering sustainable development co-benefits. At present, there is only one indicator to measure co-benefits (MCrC1), which doesn't include sufficient detail on how co-benefits will be identified and measured. In addition, we think that there will

be co-benefits from adaptation and forestry and land use interventions, as well as for mitigation projects / programmes, which may require additional indicators.

At the impact level, co-benefits should be measured at a very high level, for example, impacts on poverty, progress towards achieving the Global Goals etc. At the output level, co-benefits could be more specific, for example, jobs created etc.

Clearly, the range of potential co-benefits is incredibly wide, so it would be very difficult to compare co-benefits delivered by different projects / programmes; but it would be helpful to be able to track the overall impact of the Fund in delivering co-benefits.

Forestry and land use indicators

We think that the forestry and land use indicators still need some work. We want to set indicators that leave scope for the full range of project proposals we want to see in relation to forests and land use, including programmes with ex-ante funding to address governance and institutional strengthening in the forest sectors, as well as ex-post payments for REDD+.

We think it's important that the PMFs are developed taking into account lessons learned from a variety of funds, especially for forestry and land use which is a very complex area on which a lot of work is currently being done in others funds to develop indicators and methodologies. We think that the Forest Investment Fund (FIP) should be used to inform the development of indicators M4.1 and M9.1, alongside learning from the FCPF and other funds.

Evaluation Policy and learning

It would be helpful to have more detail on how the results reported using the PMFs will link with evaluations, and on how Monitoring and Evaluation together will be used to learn lessons and to share knowledge. We think that consideration of how learning will take place and how lessons will be shared and disseminated is still weak and needs more work.

For example, the system described in para. 31 sounds like a basic knowledge management system which is unlikely to generate and promote learning. It might be helpful to consider the role of AEs in reviewing and reporting against the findings of their evaluations and to demonstrate how learning is taking place, taking into account the nature and capacity of the AE. There could also be a role for NDAs in sharing learning generated with AEs and other NDAs.

It would be helpful to know whether the responsibility for learning will fall to the Head of Independent Evaluation Unit (once appointed) or whether ownership of learning will sit elsewhere.

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	We think that this indicator is too narrowly focused on licenses – this is generally only a small share of technology costs and not the major barrier to their deployment. Evidence suggests there is a range of more fundamental barriers including: cost of capital, overpricing or risk, unsupportive regulatory and policy frameworks, etc.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	We would be concerned that simply measuring the number of policies does not provide a good indicator of the quality or effectiveness of those policies. In addition, the number of policies is not by itself an indicator of the strength of the regulatory systems.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	In developing the methodology for this indicator, it will be important to consider what the appropriate baseline would be. It will be important to consider whether it is more appropriate to use a global standard, a country specific standard, or even a city specific one. Results will need to be disaggregated between retrofitting of existing buildings, and newly designed and built buildings.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	In developing the methodology for this indicator, it will be important to consider what the appropriate baseline would be, as the context would be different in each city.

		Results will need to be disaggregated between retrofitting of existing infrastructure to make it climate-smart, and investments in new areas, services or systems.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	It's not entirely clear what this indicator is trying to measure – could what is meant by “lower-emission industry” made more clear? As above, results will need to be disaggregated between investments in existing industry, and investments in new industry.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	It will be important to distinguish whether this indicator is tracking <u>additional</u> journeys, or whether it is measuring <u>substitution</u> of journeys, where a high-carbon transport option has been replaced by a low-carbon option. It could also be useful to track investment in low-carbon forms of transport, for example, Bus Rapid Transport systems, cycle or pedestrian paths.
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	The UK International Climate Fund (ICF) is in the process of refining a methodology for an indicator on ‘number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided’ which could inform the development of this indicator.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators		Note	Comments/inputs
Expected result			
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore	

and development		this indicator would be redundant.	
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Other general comments/inputs

Indicator M4.1 - It is not clear why indicator 4.1 is not included in the framework. We would suggest shortening the indicator to “Reduced emissions from forests and land use change”. This would bring it into line with other indicators. An alternative could be to delete the final qualifying detail (“from REDD+ and other land use activities”) as this does not anything to the clarity of the indicator, but prescribes methods of achieving results.

It should be noted that broader sustainable land use (i.e. sustainable landscapes) is in scope for both indicators 4.1 and 9.1, so the notes and methodologies used for these indicators shouldn’t just be forest focused, but should also include climate smart agriculture, grasslands, and peatlands etc., which require a broader set of tools.

Methodologies for both 4.1 and 9.1 should draw on existing approaches including the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters	We think that this indicator should measure <u>reduction</u> in losses of lives (rather than just change). Attribution for indicators A1.1(a) and (b) would be very difficult, requiring calibration of the scale of the disaster, understanding of the trends of disasters in the particular context, and discounting any other intervention that could be having a positive effect. The geographical scope and time-frame over which the change is expected would need to be defined. A potential alternative could be

		to measure improvements in wellbeing (as an indicator of increasing resilience), using changes in the Human Development Indicators as the indicator.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	This indicator depends critically on defining what is a climate-resilient livelihood: those listed could also be defined as climate <i>vulnerable</i> livelihoods. How would the resilience of a particular livelihood be identified?
3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	By itself, the number of physical assets constructed is not necessarily a measure of resilience. We would need to identify a particular standard or quality which would indicate improved resilience. In addition, the <u>number</u> of assets on its own is not a particularly helpful measure, as the same investment could be used to improve many small assets, or one very large asset – there needs to be some way of distinguishing the impact, not just the number.
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	As above.
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	What is meant by “extent” needs to be clarified – is this a measure of geographical extent? It will also be important to define what is meant by “strengthened, restored and protected”.
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	As for MCrC1
5.0 Strengthened institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly	The focus on incentives is helpful

and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	but we would need to define what we mean by this if haven't defined climate resilience is in this context. An alternative could be to use the number of policies, institutions, mechanisms and frameworks that adequately assess and respond to climate risks over the lifetime of their investments/policies/plans.
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used	It will be important to give more weight to how the products and services are used (not just how many are produced).
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	Although early warning systems are important, coverage doesn't measure adaptive capacity, unless it is informing changes in practices rather than just responses. There is a risk of double-counting as this indicator could count the same people as the core indicator on "number of people supported". We think the reference to "other risk reduction measures" should be removed so as to avoid some of the potential double-counting.

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	

4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	We appreciate that this is a difficult indicator to measure. However, if we expect there to be projects and programmes focused on ecosystem services, it seems necessary to include an indicator which attempts to measure the results. It would also seem unlikely that AEs would develop this indicator for their individual reporting, if it's considered too difficult for the GCF to develop. The UK International Climate Fund (ICF) is in the process of refining a methodology for an indicator for 'value of ecosystem services generated or protected' which could inform the development of this indicator.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	

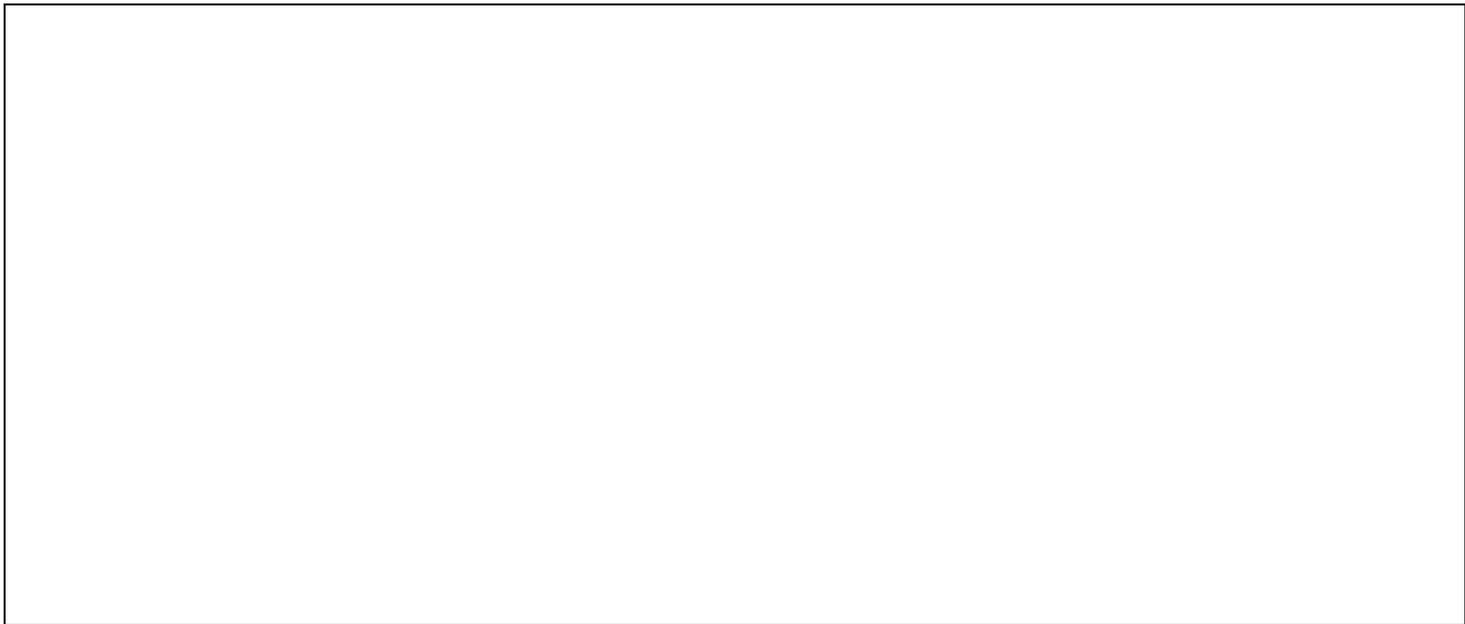
Other general comments/inputs

We think the PMF for adaptation should include an indicator tracking leverage of finance through adaptation projects / programmes. Part of the unique role of the GCF is its ability to lever additional finance (public and private) from others – and where adaptation projects / programmes are able to do this, there should be an indicator against which those projects / programmes can report. This will help to measure the performance of the GCF overall in its ambition to mobilise additional financing at scale.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial evaluation policy

1. Evaluations should be guided by the OECD DAC criteria for evaluation: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability (para. 18)
2. In para. 20, we would like to add text to clarify that stakeholder participation should include local stakeholder groups, and to explicitly mention women, disadvantaged communities and indigenous groups (para. 20 (c)). In addition, we would like para 20 (d) to include reference to the need to adhere to ethical standards within evaluation. This is in line with best practice principles in evaluation.
3. Under 3.1 (Types of Evaluations) we would recommend including that evaluations of all types should include consideration of any unintended impacts of projects / programmes.
4. Under 3.1, in para.30, we are concerned over the timing of the release of evaluation reports. The policy indicates that this would be timed to synchronise with the replenishment cycle of the GCF. This suggests that evaluation reports may only be released every few years, whereas usual practice is that evaluation reports are released 3-6 months after completion. Prompt release of evaluation reports will be important for transparency and also to inform the ongoing learning of the GCF.
5. Under 3.2 (Learning and Knowledge Management), the policy should make clear that lessons learned and evidence generated should be communicated using tools and approaches that are appropriate for priority audiences.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF



**XX. Submission from Mr. Leonardo Martinez-Diaz, Board member
from United States**

GCF/B.12/13 Further development of indicators in the performance measurement frameworks

U.S. Submission to call for input

The United States is pleased to provide comments on document GCF/B.12/13, Further Development of Indicators in the Performance Measurement Framework (PMF). Below we outline our high-level, priority points for each element of the document (the PMFs, initial evaluation policy, and readiness logic model), and our detailed comments following in the template starting on the following page.

Priority, high-level comments

I. Mitigation and Adaptation PMFs and included indicators

- Integration with other frameworks –The PMFs should be integrated with the GCF’s investment framework; specifically expected performance against indicators in the PMFs would be a primary basis for assessing the Impact/Results Potential criterion of the investment framework. This would allow projects to be selected based on prospective performance, and over time, would allow reflection on whether projects are achieving their stated objectives and why this is happening or not happening. However, it will also be important to operationalize this link recognizing that performance will depend on the context in which the proposed activity is implemented.
- Aggregation – It should be clear how the indicators in the PMFs can support aggregation of results from the outcome level to fund-level impacts and the paradigm shift objectives. Individual indicators should be designed with this objective in mind.
- Gender – The approach to gender should be carefully re-examined across the PMF. The current approach is inconsistent, imprecise, and not well-aligned with the Fund's gender policy and gender action plan. As a general matter, addressing the performance of Fund projects and programs against the objectives in the Fund's gender policy (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIII, paragraph 6) will be better achieved through the use of sub-indicators in the relevant results areas rather than by making reference to gender in the overall indicator. Also, we note that the Fund's gender action plan (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIV, paragraph 12) recommends the development of two specific portfolio indicators to monitor gender policy implementation.
- Tracking finance leveraged by the Fund – Measuring how much finance the Fund is leveraging in both mitigation and adaptation is important to strengthening the long-term impact of the Fund, not only directly through the projects and programs it funds, but indirectly in fostering learning and identifying ways to strengthen the leverage for public funding, especially in the realm of adaptation, where it has proven relatively more challenging.

II. Initial Evaluation Policy

Evaluation of performance of safeguards should be incorporated in the initial evaluation policy.

Mitigation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways	<input type="checkbox"/> PSM Degree to which the Fund is contributing to low-emission sustainable development	Projects/programs should regularly report on how they are performing against their paradigm-shift potential, which is a criterion in the investment framework. That indicator could be evaluated (and potentially aggregated) across projects/programs to inform the GCF's overall performance against the paradigm-shift objective, alongside the other inputs already noted (e.g., analysis of aggregation of other PMF indicators).
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC1 Co-benefits of mitigation actions	PMF should be clear that projects/programmes will report on co-benefit indicators relevant for their activities. Those indicators should be standardized to the extent possible, which the Secretariat can do through development of methodologies and guidelines.
4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<input type="checkbox"/> M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) reduced or avoided and/or GHG removals by sinks (including increased removals) —from REDD+ and other land use activities	Gender is an important consideration in land use programs and should be addressed in some fashion. For consistency across indicators, need to include the word “emissions”, to read “Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) <u>emissions</u> reduced...”
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> MCrC2 Number of technologies and innovative solutions (including gender – friendly technologies and solutions) transferred or licensed to support low-emission development	We should defer discussion on this indicator until the Secretariat completes the request under Decision B.12/07, paragraph 2, related to access to environmentally sound technologies. Once the Board has clarified how access is implemented pursuant to existing Fund modalities, then the results indicator can be tailored appropriately.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and	<input type="checkbox"/> M5.1 Number of policies,	The indicator should be structured to

regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation	encourage reporting entities to identify those policies that have been adopted as a result of Fund support. A simple count of the <i>number</i> of policies, etc. is not very useful.
7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(a) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided due to improvements in building design and energy efficiency	<p>For all energy efficiency indicators, the focus should not be limited to improvements or investments. We suggest the indicators be on reduced energy usage, which could be due to improvements/investments and/or behavioural change.</p> <p>For M7.1 we suggest: “tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided due to <u>improvements in reduced energy usage in buildings design and energy efficiency</u>”</p> <p>Additionally, if the indicators are all emissions-based, how will intensity ever be determined? Additional information would have to be reported through the AE reports to permit a measure of intensity to be developed. Please clarify.</p> <p>For indicators 7.1(a-d), it should be clear how they will be aggregated to permit reporting against M3.1.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(b) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in climate-smart cities	<p>Suggest: “tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of <u>investments in climate-smart reduced energy use in cities</u>”</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(c) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in lower-emission industry	<p>Suggest: “tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of <u>investments in lower-emission reduced energy use in industry</u>”</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> M7.1(d) tCO ₂ eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of investments in energy-efficient appliances	<p>Suggest: “tCO₂eq emissions reduced or avoided as a result of <u>investments in energy-efficient reduced energy use through appliances</u>”</p>
8.0 Increased use of low-carbon transport	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.1 Increased female and male passengers trips and freight using low-carbon transport	<p>We suggest re-working this indicator to focus on increase in proportion of trips and proportion of volume of freight (in tons) made via low-carbon transport. This will be a better measure of mode-shift than measuring the absolute number of trips or volume of freight. A simple increase in usage could occur even where growth in high-carbon transport usage outpaces low-carbon transport usage. Also,</p>

		<p>definitions of low-carbon transport will need to be clarified as bus and train are noted as both high- and low-carbon transport options.</p> <p>M8.1 and M8.2 should be linked to M2.1 to facilitate aggregation.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> M8.2 Increased fuel economy and decreased carbon intensity for passenger and freight vehicles	<p>The language, specifically the reference to “carbon intensity,” should be revisited to be more precise.</p> <p>The notes refer to ethanol, and while that might be a viable option in some places, we suggest removing specific mention of it in the notes due to its potential impacts on land use in certain contexts.</p> <p>M8.1 and M8.2 should be linked to M2.1 to facilitate aggregation.</p>
9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/> M9.1 Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management leading to reduced GHG emissions and/or enhancement of carbon stocks	<p>This should also be reported as an absolute value and as a percentage of land in the relevant jurisdiction. Also, this indicator should be linked to M4.1 if possible, with both indicators to be reported simultaneously.</p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the previous indicator (M5.1) includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	Agree.

Other general comments/inputs

- 1) Aggregation – It needs to be made clear how paradigm-shift and fund-level impacts will also be monitored and reported by all projects/programs to help build up the evidence for those higher level impacts. Similarly, it should be clear that the outcomes will be aggregated and reported at a fund level.
- 2) Gender – The approach to gender should be carefully re-examined across the PMF. The current approach is inconsistent, imprecise, and not well-aligned with the Fund’s gender policy and gender action plan. As a general matter, addressing the performance of Fund projects and programs against the objectives in the Fund’s gender policy (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIII, paragraph 6) will be better achieved through the use of sub-indicators in the relevant results areas rather than by making reference to gender in the overall indicator. These sub-indicators may be carefully designed to focus on these objectives. Also, we note that the Fund’s gender action plan (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIV, paragraph 12) recommends the development of two specific portfolio indicators to monitor gender policy implementation.
- 3) Tracking project-level success at mobilizing finance for mitigation – We recommend incorporating an indicator to measure volume of finance leveraged in individual mitigation projects and programs. A fund-level indicator to this effect is included in the mitigation PMF. Tracking mobilized finance at the program and project level will facilitate better understanding of which projects are successfully mobilizing finance, which in turn will support learning and increasing finance mobilized for mitigation over the long run.
- 4) Performance against indicators in other results areas and the adaptation PMF – We should consider how the GCF can monitor whether activities focused on outcomes in specific results areas are contributing negatively to outcomes in different results areas (e.g., mitigation projects that contribute negatively to resilience or vice versa). In general, we expect that these impacts will be very small relative to the positive contributions of funded activities and that the ESMS can provide safeguards against such outcomes. Nevertheless, there may be value in designing PMF indicators in such a way to ensure that any negative outcomes against the overall PMF are captured through reporting. For example, this could be accomplished in certain instances by using more neutral terms such as “change” instead of “increase” or “decrease.”
- 5) With respect to decided indicator M6.2, the notes in the Board document suggest a focus on off-grid and mini-grid systems. Measurement of this indicator should also include grid-scale systems, which can reach many households.

Adaptation performance measurement framework

Expected result	Refined Indicator * = Core	Comments/inputs
<i>Paradigm-shift Objective</i>		
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> PSA Degree to which the Fund contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development	Projects/programs should regularly report on how they are performing against their paradigm-shift potential, which is a criterion in the investment framework. That indicator could be evaluated (and potentially aggregated) across projects/programs to inform the GCF’s overall performance against the paradigm-shift objective, alongside the other inputs already noted (e.g., analysis of aggregation of other PMF indicators).
<i>Fund-level Impacts</i>		

<p>1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(a) Estimated change in losses of lives (for males and females) due to the impact of climate-related disasters</p>	<p>We encourage the Secretariat to rethink this indicator. This indicator can only work if it is applied in a geographic area over some time period. However, many projects or programs that aim to increase resilience may not operate over a specific geographic area, and even where they do, a climate-related disaster may not occur during the life of the project.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.1(b) Estimated change in losses of economic assets (USD equivalent) due to the impact of extreme events and climate-related disasters.</p>	<p>This indicator should be re-examined. As drafted, it would require estimation of a hypothetical baseline, which will be difficult to develop due to the intermittent nature of such events. Suggest that, to the extent possible, the GCF PMF rely on measures already developed or currently under development elsewhere, such as change in insurance exposure.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A1.2 Number of individuals and percentage of population (and relative disaggregation of women and men) adopting climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</p>	<p>Suggest encouraging disaggregation by sector to measure characteristics of those individuals related to their (new) climate-resilient livelihoods - income, expenditure (as a proxy of income), sector, etc. Appropriate measures could be devised for each sector, e.g., for agriculture, change in productivity.</p>
<p>3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> *A3.a Number of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i></p>	<p>This indicator should be clear that the constructed assets are resilient by design. Without knowing more detail about individual assets, the number of assets is of lower importance than their value and therefore should be considered a lower priority in reporting.</p> <p>If it is to be included, we suggest editing it: “constructed <u>or modified to be and/or made more resilient...</u>”</p> <p>See also general comment</p>

		below.
	<input type="checkbox"/> *A3.b Value of physical assets constructed and/or made more resilient to climate variability and change <i>(proposed as core indicator, when applicable)</i>	<p>This indicator should be clear that the constructed assets are resilient by design.</p> <p>We suggest editing it: “constructed <u>or modified to be and/or made more resilient...</u>”</p> <p>See also general comment below.</p>
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A4.1 Extent of ecosystems strengthened, restored and protected from climate variability and change	<p>Extent should be defined as both hectares and proportion of area in the relevant jurisdiction or zone. The methodology should be clear that “restored” is only applicable in cases where the prior conditions were climate-adaptive.</p> <p>See also general comment below.</p>
<i>Outcomes</i>		
Cross-cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> ACrC1 Number of technologies (including gender – friendly technologies) and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to promote climate resilience	<p>We should defer discussion on this indicator until the Secretariat completes the request under B.12/07 related to access to environmentally sound technologies. Once the Board has clarified how access is implemented pursuant to existing Fund modalities, then the results indicator can be tailored appropriately.</p>
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<input type="checkbox"/> A5.1 Number of gender – friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation.	<p>The indicator should be structured to encourage reporting entities to identify those policies that have been adopted as a result of Fund support. A simple count of the <i>number</i> of policies, etc. is not very useful.</p> <p>The application of the term “gender-friendly” in this indicator should be revisited to align with the Fund’s Gender Policy (which emphasizes <i>gender sensitivity</i>). Also, while the Fund should clearly encourage <i>gender-sensitive</i> policies, there are many</p>

		<p>policies, coordination mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks that could reasonably be gender-neutral and support achievement of result A5.0 and yet not be subject to measurement by the indicator as written. It would be preferable from a performance measurement standpoint to remove the gender reference from the main indicator and create a sub-indicator to measure gender-neutral policies, etc.</p> <p>The indicator should be structured to encourage reporting entities to identify those policies that have been adopted as a result of Fund support. A simple count of the number of policies, etc. is not very useful.</p>
<p>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A6.1 Number of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors developed, delivered, and used</p>	<p>Also, measuring “number of” does not allow comparison between or aggregation of this indicators across products vs. services.</p>
<p>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.1 Use by vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported/developed tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	<p>As proposed, could be difficult to measure. Suggest rewording:</p> <p>“Use by <u>Number of</u> vulnerable households (including number of female beneficiaries), communities, businesses and public-sector services <u>using of</u> Fund-supported/developed tools,</p> <p>This indicator could be renumbered as A6.2, and A6.1 could be modified to remove the reference to “use” to minimize redundancy.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened</p>	<p>Agree</p>

Other noted, but not decided indicator removed because integrated in the refined indicators

Expected result	Other noted, but not decided indicator integrated in the refined indicators	Note	Comments/inputs
1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	1.3 Number of Fund-funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change	This indicator cannot be reported at the level of the AEs. Nonetheless, on the number of projects/programmes that the Fund is supporting in fisheries/dish stock (and other sector) will be provided by the Secretariat in its annual Portfolio Performance Report (PPR).	Agree. Small edit: “...in fisheries/dfish stock...”
4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.2 Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change	Based on the feedback received from several experts and financial institutions, measuring this indicator is often impractical due to the high cost and level of technical expertise needed. In addition, this type of information can be included as ad-hoc study at the stage of the feasibility study and measured using the same methodology at the stage of evaluations. Rather than be a PMF-level indicator, specific projects/programmes focused on ecosystem services can build an indicator of this type into their individual reporting.	We suggest retaining this indicator for the time being. While <i>de novo</i> studies for each GCF-funded activity could get expensive, GCF reporting methodology could be developed based on benefits transfer techniques so that at least an estimate of the value of ES generated/protected can be reported across all ecosystem related activities.
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	The revised version of the adaptation indicator A5.1, includes coordination mechanisms. Therefore this indicator would be redundant.	Agree

Other general comments/inputs

- 1) Aggregation – It needs to be made clear how paradigm-shift and fund-level impacts will also be monitored and reported by all projects/programs to help build up the evidence for those higher level impacts. Similarly, it should be clear that the outcomes will be aggregated and reported at a fund level.
- 2) Gender – The approach to gender should be carefully re-examined across the PMF. The current approach is inconsistent, imprecise, and not well-aligned with the Fund’s gender policy and gender action plan. As a general matter, addressing the performance of Fund projects and programs against the objectives in the Fund’s gender policy (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIII, paragraph 6) will be better achieved through the use of sub-indicators in the relevant results areas rather than by making reference to gender in the overall indicator. These sub-indicators may be carefully designed to focus on these objectives. Also, we note that the Fund’s gender action plan (see GCF/B.09/23, Annex XIV, paragraph 12) recommends the development of two specific portfolio indicators to monitor gender policy implementation.
- 3) Tracking success at mobilizing finance for adaptation – We recommend incorporating an indicator to measure volume of finance leveraged within the adaptation PMF. A fund-level indicator to this effect is included in the mitigation PMF. Omitting it from the adaptation PMF risks encouraging an imbalance between efforts to mobilize finance for mitigation and for adaptation. We would also recommend tracking mobilized finance at the program and project level to facilitate better understanding of which projects are successfully mobilizing finance, which in turn will support learning and increasing finance mobilized for adaptation over the long run.
- 4) Support for “natural infrastructure” and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches – Indicators under A3 should be written in such a way to encourage --and measure-- ecosystem-based approaches that increase community resilience. In many cases, these may be more effective and less expensive ways of providing resilience services (e.g., protection of coastal communities or infrastructure against higher tides or storm surge) than building conventional infrastructure. The proposed indicators A3.a and A3.b would not seem to count such investments. While indicator A4.1 refers to strengthened ecosystems, the focus in proposed indicator A4.1 is on improving resilience of the ecosystems *per se* and not on the ecosystem services they provide to human communities.
- 5) Performance against indicators in other results areas and the mitigation PMF – We should consider how the GCF can monitor whether activities focused on outcomes in specific results areas are contributing negatively to outcomes in different results areas (e.g., mitigation projects that contribute negatively to resilience or vice versa). In general, we expect that these impacts will be very small relative to the positive contributions of funded activities and that the ESMS can provide safeguards against such outcomes. Nevertheless, there may be value in designing PMF indicators in such a way to ensure that any negative outcomes against the overall PMF are captured through reporting. For example, this could be accomplished in certain instances by using more neutral terms such as “change” instead of “increase” or “decrease.”

Project/Programme-level evaluation

- Needs to also include evaluation of performance against ESS, fiduciary standards, and gender policy; this should be made clear in paragraphs 6 and 7
- The Secretariat should review draft interim and final evaluations to help ensure they are adequate; this should be made clear in paragraph 8.

Country evaluations

- In the list of criteria to determine if a country evaluation should be done, we suggest including: “whether overarching objectives have been identified for the GCF’s investment portfolio in a country” or something to that effect.

Operationalization of the initial monitoring and evaluation system

- We note that the template provided by the Secretariat does not include a space for commenting on this item. In general, we support the proposed approach to operationalize the initial monitoring and evaluation system described in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the paper. It is worth making investments in training, tools, knowledge management and lesson sharing, as this will facilitate the Fund’s efforts to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation.

Comments/inputs in relation to the initial results management framework for the Readiness and Preparatory support programme of the GCF

The RMF for the readiness program needs to be aligned with whatever the Board decides in terms of the overlap between the project preparation facility (PPF) and readiness activity area 4. For example, if the Board moves activity area 4 to the new PPF, we may need to modify the initial readiness RMF diagram.