



1.1.1.

**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND** 1.1.2.  
1.1.3.

**Meeting of the Board**

28 June – 1 July 2021

Virtual meeting

Provisional agenda item 10

**GCF/B.29/12**

25 June 2021

---

# Integrated Results Management Framework

---

## Summary

This document presents GCF's integrated results management framework (IRMF), which is intended to merge the initial results management framework (decision B.07/04) and performance measurement frameworks (decision B.08/07) into one framework, the IRMF. The IRMF updates GCF's results architecture and related measurement and reporting approaches for the first replenishment period of the GCF.

The IRMF also seeks to further strengthen the ability of GCF to measure and report the impact of its investments by updating GCF's results architecture to operate in improved alignment with the GCF Investment Framework, and enabling more consistent measurement and reporting of results from the project/programme level. This proposed results architecture is designed to measure both quantifiable impacts of GCF investments, as well as the GCF contribution to the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development. Additionally, it also further supports the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, as set out in the Governing Instrument for the GCF and initial Strategic Plan as well as the updated Strategic Plan of the GCF: 2020-2023 (decision B.27/06).

This document also presents the GCF results tracking tool linked with the updated Strategic Plan, which is intended to enable integrated reporting of progress towards the delivery of the updated Strategic Plan.

---

## Table of Contents

I. Background, mandate and rationale	1
II. Policy rationale	3
III. Analysis of policy proposal	3
IV. Consultations	12
V. Policy linkages	12
VI. Implementation arrangements and operational impact	13
VII. Monitoring and review	16
Annex I: Draft decision of the Board	17
Annex II: Integrated results management framework	19
Annex III: Linkages between the integrated results management framework and the initial investment framework	31
Annex IV: Linkages between the integrated results management framework and the GCF results areas	33
Annex V: Overview of roles and responsibilities	35
Annex VI: Results tracking tool	39

## List of acronyms:

AE:	accredited entity
AF:	Adaptation Fund
AMA:	accreditation master agreement
APR:	annual performance report
ARA:	adaptation results area
ASEAN:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CIF:	Climate Investment Funds
COP:	Conference of the Parties
CTF:	Clean Technology Fund
DAEs:	direct access entity
FAA:	funded activity agreement
FP:	funding proposal
GCF:	Green Climate Fund
GCF-1:	first replenishment period of the GCF
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
GHG:	greenhouse gas
IEU:	Independent Evaluation Unit
IF:	initial investment framework
IRM:	initial resource mobilization
IRMF:	integrated results management framework
iTAP:	independent Technical Advisory Panel
LDC:	least developed country
LDCF:	Least Developed Countries Fund
Logframe:	logical framework
MAF:	monitoring and accountability framework
M&E:	monitoring and evaluation
MRA:	mitigation results area
MRV:	measurement, reporting and verification
MW:	megawatt
MWh:	megawatt-hour
NDA:	national designated authority
NDC:	nationally determined contributions
PMFs:	mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks
PPMS:	portfolio performance management system
REDD+:	reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RMF:	initial results management framework
RPSP:	Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
RTT:	results tracking tool
SCCF:	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART:	specific, measurable, attainable/achievable, realistic/relevant and time-bound
TOC:	theory of change
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
USP:	Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023

## I. Background, mandate and rationale

1. In relation to results management, the principal objective of GCF is to ensure it can credibly assess the results of its investments. Per paragraph 58 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, the Board was charged with approving a results measurement framework with guidelines and appropriate performance indicators.
2. Through decision B.05/03, the Board adopted initial results areas and performance indicators with the guidance that the initial results management framework (initial RMF) would be designed to “enable effective monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the Fund’s investments and portfolio, and the Fund’s organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency.” Subsequently, in decision B.07/04, the Board adopted the initial RMF, and later through decision B.08/07, adopted correlated performance indicators through the performance measurement frameworks (PMFs).
3. While the initial GCF investment framework (IF) (decision B.07/06) and activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors (decision B.09/05) serve to assess the potential viability and impacts of all funding proposals submitted to GCF (ex ante), the initial RMF serves to provide an ex post results architecture at a conceptual level for GCF. In addition, the PMFs supplement the initial RMF by providing a set of (quantitative and qualitative) indicators to measure the actual investment results (ex post).
4. However, the Secretariat’s experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the above frameworks during the initial resource mobilization (IRM) period identified several limitations including:
  - (a) Challenges related to the implementation of multiple frameworks (e.g. the initial RMF, PMFs, and initial IF);
  - (b) Lack of clarity on results assessment related to some investment criteria, in particular with regard to assessing the promotion of paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and GCF’s contribution to the goals of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement<sup>2</sup>;
  - (c) Multiplicity of indicators and varying measurement units, making it difficult to aggregate;
  - (d) Lack of guidance on the initial RMF/PMFs implementation for accredited entities (AEs); and
  - (e) Inadequate resourcing at the GCF and AE levels to apply the initial RMF/PMFs.
5. A summary of the issues found in the initial results management architecture and their attendant implications is shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Issues found with the initial results management architecture and their implications for results management**

ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR RESULTS MANAGEMENT
Implementation of multiple results frameworks	The multiplicity of frameworks created confusion and complexity in operationalization, resulting in inconsistency/gaps in the application of initial RMF/PMFs.

<sup>1</sup> Per paragraph 2 of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>2</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR RESULTS MANAGEMENT
Lack of clarity on results measurement related to some investment criteria, in particular with regard to paradigm shift potential	While paradigm shift potential is one of the key investment criteria under the initial IF, <sup>3</sup> GCF has not been able to consistently assess its promotion of and contributions to paradigm shift due to a lack of standardized ex post assessment tools in the initial RMF/PMFs.
Multiplicity of indicators and varying measurement units, making it difficult to aggregate	Multiplicity of indicators and varying measurement units led to inconsistent reporting by stakeholders, and GCF has not been able to meaningfully capture and aggregate its investment results at a portfolio level.
Lack of guidance on the implementation of the various results frameworks for AEs	The lack of guidance caused confusion for AEs, which in turn resulted in inconsistency in the data they reported.
Inadequate resourcing to apply the initial RMF/PMFs at the GCF and AE levels	Insufficient capacity and resources both at the GCF and AE levels led to limited application and implementation of the initial RMF and PMFs, which in turn affected the ability of GCF to capture and assess its impact, effectiveness, and operational performance <sup>4</sup> .

6. Additionally, an independent review<sup>5</sup> of the initial RMF carried out by the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) in 2018 in accordance with decision B.19/21 drew similar conclusions. Accordingly, through decision B.22/13 the Board requested the Secretariat: (i) to present for the Board's consideration a revised RMF and updated PMFs that integrate relevant Board decisions, policies and frameworks related to results management across the GCF process cycles, to the extent possible, including developing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems/methodologies for indicators in consultation with relevant experts and thematic bodies; (ii) to develop for the Board's consideration a proposal to respond to gaps in the current portfolio for measurement and evaluation design; and (iii) to ensure that AEs adequately budget costs related to data collection and baseline assessments as part of project/programme costs to establish credibility of results reporting.

7. The proposed integrated results management framework (IRMF) presented as annex II to this document aims to respond to the Board's decision (B.22/13) to revise the initial RMF and ensure better integration with other policies, including the initial IF. At its twenty-eighth meeting (B.28), the Board considered document GCF/B.28/04, titled "Addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement", and in that regard adopted decision B.28/02.<sup>6</sup> Finally, the Secretariat has also been systematically reviewing new proposals to ensure that they include appropriate data collection arrangements as well as adequate M&E budgets in the project costs.

8. It is also noted that one of the recommendations in the Replenishment Summary Report (document GCF/B.24/11) for further consideration in conjunction with items on the Secretariat's workplan, was to implement an updated results management framework that

<sup>3</sup> Per decision B.07/06.

<sup>4</sup> Per paragraph 58 of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>5</sup> Independent Evaluation Unit (2018). Independent Review of the Green Climate Fund's Results Management Framework, Evaluation Report No. 1/2018, Green Climate Fund, Incheon, Republic of Korea.

<sup>6</sup> The GCF has provided its stakeholders and partners with further guidance on M&E requirements, including budgeting for M&E activities, through its programming manual (released in July 2020) available at <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/programming-manual>>, which is being systematically applied in the review of funding proposals.

allows measurement and reporting of how all funded activities and operations contribute to GCF's overall strategic objectives.

9. Furthermore, the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, at paragraph 20(c)(v) states that GCF will work on more clearly linking the investment framework and criteria and performance criteria under a revised and integrated results management framework with a view to ensuring more coherent programming and performance management approaches and that it will continue to evolve more transparent and consistent approaches to applying the GCF investment criteria by the Board.

## II. Policy rationale

10. Beyond the matters noted above, the context for GCF operations have evolved significantly since the initial RMF was adopted at B.07 in 2014. Major developments include the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 and the Board's endorsement of an initial Strategic Plan for the GCF in 2016 that set out a long-term vision of promoting paradigm shift towards low-emission climate resilience in the context of sustainable development and supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In 2019, the GCF successfully completed its first replenishment (GCF-1) and in 2020, the Board approved the GCF updated Strategic Plan that set out objectives as well as strategic and operational priorities for 2020–2023.

11. These developments have together helped to clarify and refine the overall vision of GCF for delivering results. Accordingly, the IRMF takes into account this evolution, the updated strategic context of GCF and the Secretariat's experience and lessons learned in implementing the initial RMF/PMFs during the IRM period. The proposed IRMF is designed:

- (a) To ensure GCF's ability to consistently and credibly measure and report the results of its funded activities vis-à-vis its objective to promote paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- (b) To report on GCF's overall contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;<sup>7</sup>
- (c) To clarify the results measurement approach and strengthen the methodologies for reporting and analysis;<sup>8</sup> and
- (d) To ensure effective implementation of results management by the Secretariat and key stakeholders through enhanced guidance and delivery of training.

## III. Analysis of policy proposal

12. The proposed IRMF set out in annex II aligns its assessment approach with that of the initial IF. The initial IF (supported by the investment criteria) outlines the rationale for GCF support and helps in the assessment of funding proposals against – among other elements – the prospect of the projects'/programmes' results potential, specifically the potential for delivering (i) climate impact, (ii) paradigm shift potential and (iii) sustainable development potential. In turn, the IRMF helps assess whether the expected results identified via the application of the initial IF (ex ante) have in fact been or are being achieved (ex post). The ex post results collected

---

<sup>7</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10 para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

<sup>8</sup> The results gathered through the IRMF should not only generate insights and lessons learned related to results measurement and impacts of projects/programmes but also inform implementation arrangements and processes of projects/programmes including more efficient and effective management of resources.

via IRMF implementation will help GCF assess its impacts, effectiveness and operational performance<sup>9</sup> while noting explicitly that the ex post results will not serve as conditionalities or eligibility criteria for the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) when selecting funding proposals. In other words, iTAP will not use the IRMF differently than the current results management framework.

13. Relative to the initial RMF/PMFs and initial IF, the IRMF specifically:
  - (a) Integrates the initial RMF and PMFs to set out a clearer, more complete and coherent architecture for GCF results management directed at resolving the issues outlined in table 1 above;
  - (b) Proposes a simplified and structured assessment, measurement and reporting of ex post results by projects/programmes that: (i) is closely aligned with the Governing Instrument and the initial IF; and (ii) supports the GCF to aggregate and assess the actual portfolio level contributions towards the goals of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;<sup>10</sup>
  - (c) Addresses the need for a more structured approach to assessing how and to what extent GCF has promoted a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways based on the definition of paradigm shift provided in the initial IF.<sup>11</sup> It does this by: (i) supporting projects/programmes to report how and to what extent they have promoted a paradigm shift through interventions that reduce emissions and or increase resilience (climate impacts); and (ii) aggregating the information gathered via projects/programmes at the portfolio level to assess its contributions to paradigm shift; and
  - (d) Simplifies the earlier frameworks via realignment of the existing indicators and merger of duplicate indicators for a more structured results reporting by projects/programmes, including clarifying units of measurement.
14. Despite the changes noted in paragraph 12 above, the IRMF maintains the flexibility that was identified as a strength of the initial RMF while addressing gaps and weaknesses identified in it. For example, the IRMF maintains the GCF mitigation and adaption logic models supported by the eight results areas, and the core quantitative indicators (e.g. GHG emissions and number of beneficiaries) to measure the extent of projects'/programmes' contributions to these results areas.
15. The proposed refinements are expected to improve the ability of GCF to monitor and assess its impact, effectiveness and operational performance<sup>12</sup> as well as how GCF investments have promoted a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways per the Governing Instrument and contributed to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.<sup>13</sup> The IRMF will be reviewed periodically to support the continuous improvement of GCF impact, effectiveness and operational performance.
16. Table 2 summarizes the alignment between the IRMF and other GCF policy frameworks, including the initial IF, initial RMF, and PMFs. Figure 1 shows how the IRMF results architecture is mapped against the key investment criteria of the initial IF.

<sup>9</sup> Per paragraph 58 of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>10</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

<sup>11</sup> The activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors for the initial Investment framework (decision B.09/05, annex III) define paradigm shift as the "degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment".

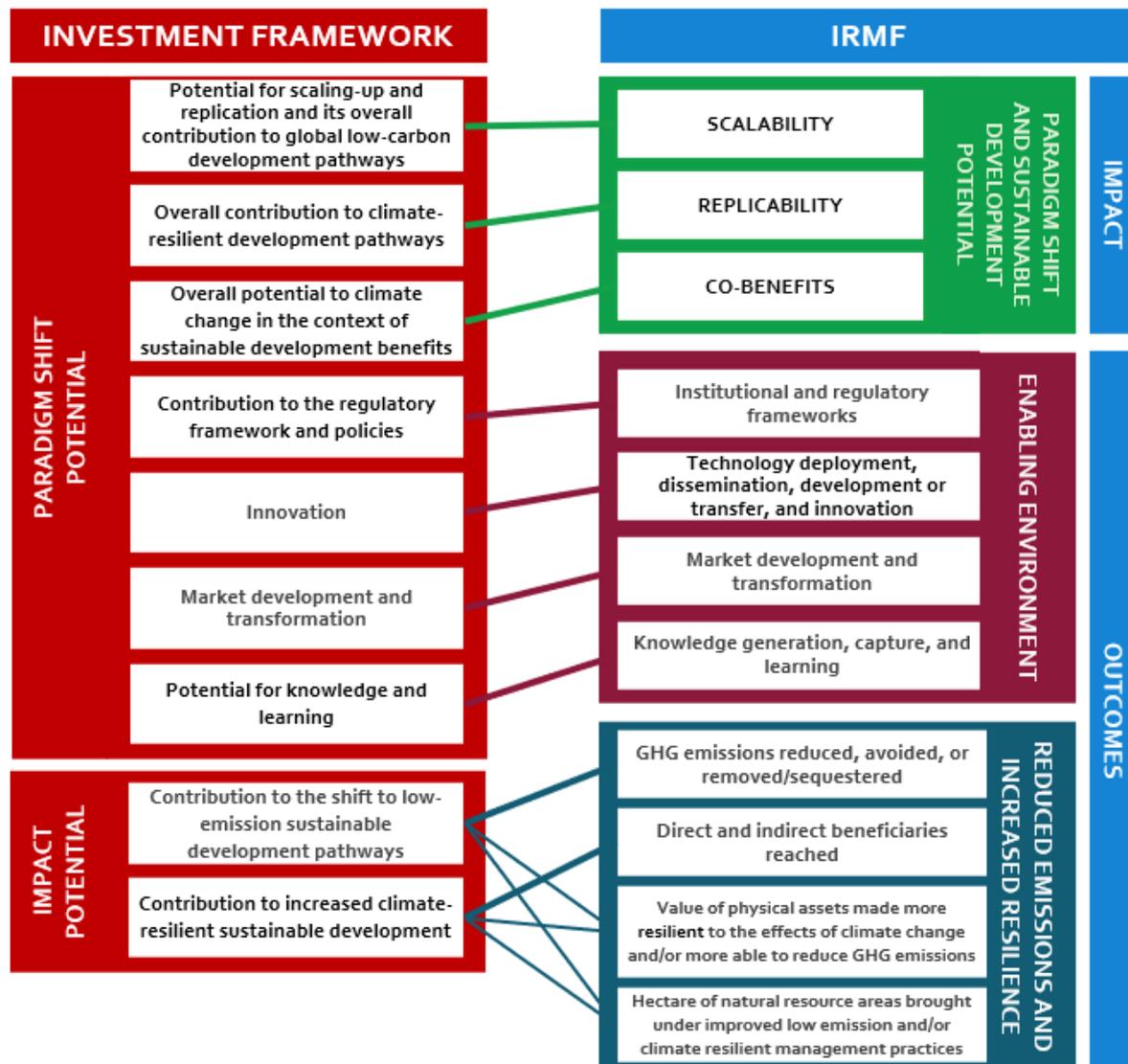
<sup>12</sup> Per paragraph 58 of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>13</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

**Table 2: Alignment between the integrated results management framework and other GCF policy frameworks**

EXISTING GCF FRAMEWORKS/PURPOSE	ALIGNMENT WITH IRMF	CHANGE/UPDATE
<p><b>Initial IF</b></p> <p>Guides ex ante assessment of projects/programmes before approval (based on six investment criteria and underlying sub-criteria).</p>	<p>Similar to the current application of RMF/PMFs, the IRMF will be applied to manage ex post results of approved projects/programmes. The application of both the initial IF for ex ante results and the IRMF for ex post results supports the results management practices throughout a project/programme activity cycle.</p>	<p>Consistent approach to measuring actual portfolio level results vis-à-vis the investment decisions made based on the three key initial IF criteria (i.e. paradigm shift and sustainable development potential) capturing ex ante results through the use of scorecards (twice during the project lifespan to be completed by external evaluators who conduct interim and final evaluations commissioned by projects/programmes).</p>
<p><b>Initial RMF</b></p> <p>Provides initial logic models and eight results areas; and core quantitative indicators (GHG emissions and number of beneficiaries).</p>	<p>IRMF retains these elements of the initial RMF.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p><b>PMFs</b></p> <p>Provides a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure project/programme results.</p>	<p>The key quantitative and qualitative indicators from the PMFs are retained but merged for simpler and structured application. The PMFs are merged with the initial RMF.</p>	<p>More systematic measurement approaches introduced with additional guidance materials as well as planned training on the IRMF application.</p>

Figure 1: Alignment between the initial investment framework and the integrated results management framework



17. Based on the policy rationale and proposal above, the key design principles of the IRMF are as follows:

- (a) **Assessing paradigm shift, sustainable development and impact potential in line with the key criteria of the IF:** The IRMF recognizes the importance of GCF having a results framework that can be used to assess GCF's ability to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development and via supporting developing countries to limit or reduce their GHG emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change (impact potential) in line with the initial IF criteria (decision B.07/06, annex XIV) and activity-specific sub-criteria (decision B.09/05, annex III). The IRMF accordingly introduces a structured results architecture which assesses the ex post results of projects/programmes against three key investment criteria of the initial IF (i.e. paradigm shift, sustainable development and impact potential). At the GCF impact level, the architecture assesses to what extent the GCF promotes paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development;
- (b) At the outcomes level, it reflects the view that a paradigm shift will be enabled through a combination of actions to reduce emissions and/or increase resilience as well as

activities noted in the paradigm shift potential of the initial IF (as activity-specific sub-criteria). Linkages between the initial IF sub-criteria and the IRMF are illustrated in figure 1 above and annex III;

- (c) **Fewer and more consistent indicators and compatibility with other climate finance mechanisms and national statistics systems:** The IRMF proposes 25 core and supplementary indicators compared to 41<sup>14</sup> under the initial RMF/PMFs. Recognizing that under the initial RMF some indicators were too broad in their definition for AEs to report against, the IRMF aims to refine them to be SMART<sup>15</sup> indicators for mitigation and adaptation activities. These are mapped against the initial IF and indicators used by other climate finance mechanisms and national statistical authorities to build complementarity and coherence and ensure maximum familiarity to a range of AEs;
- (d) **Flexibility with methodological rigor:** The IRMF gives AEs the flexibility to select indicators most relevant to the project/programme and facilitates measurement of multiple and integrated benefits across mitigation and adaptation results areas. AEs will be encouraged to incorporate indicators relevant to the nature of particular funded activities. This will allow for more meaningful aggregation at the project/programme level and at the aggregate level of the Fund's overall contribution to the goals set by the international community under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;<sup>16</sup>
- (e) **Encouraging participatory approaches:** The IRMF builds on participatory monitoring approaches as encouraged by the monitoring and accountability framework (MAF) as well as paragraph 57 of the Governing Instrument.<sup>17</sup> Increasing multi-stakeholder participation in M&E activities is encouraged to the extent possible to strengthen reporting mechanisms as well as the reliability and validity of the results data;
- (f) **Focus on learning and not just accountability:** The IRMF not only ensures accountability of GCF and GCF-funded projects/programmes on the use of funds but also aims to ensure that lessons learned from projects/programmes are captured and fed back into programming;
- (g) **Clear focus on integrating gender and social inclusion:** The IRMF aims to support assessments as to how women and men are benefitting from GCF interventions to ensure gender and social inclusion. Sex-disaggregation is included as a requirement for core quantitative indicator 2 and its supplementary indicators. The gender assessment to ensure alignment with and adherence to gender policy and the gender action plan is done through annual performance reports (APRs) as is the current practice; and
- (h) **Simplicity in implementation and avoiding system lockdown:** The IRMF follows the general principle that indicators and monitoring methodologies require a simple approach and an adequate amount of resources to be prioritized to support results measurement and reporting, particularly for direct access entities (DAEs). The IRMF also maintains flexibility which allows it to adjust to GCF's evolving strategy and lessons learned.

18. The resulting IRMF architecture is designed to assess results at the following three levels, as also shown in figure 2:

<sup>14</sup> The Secretariat undertook an analysis which revealed there are a total of 41 indicators, including indicators in the current PMFs and initial logic model for REDD-plus and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of carbon stocks results-based payments.

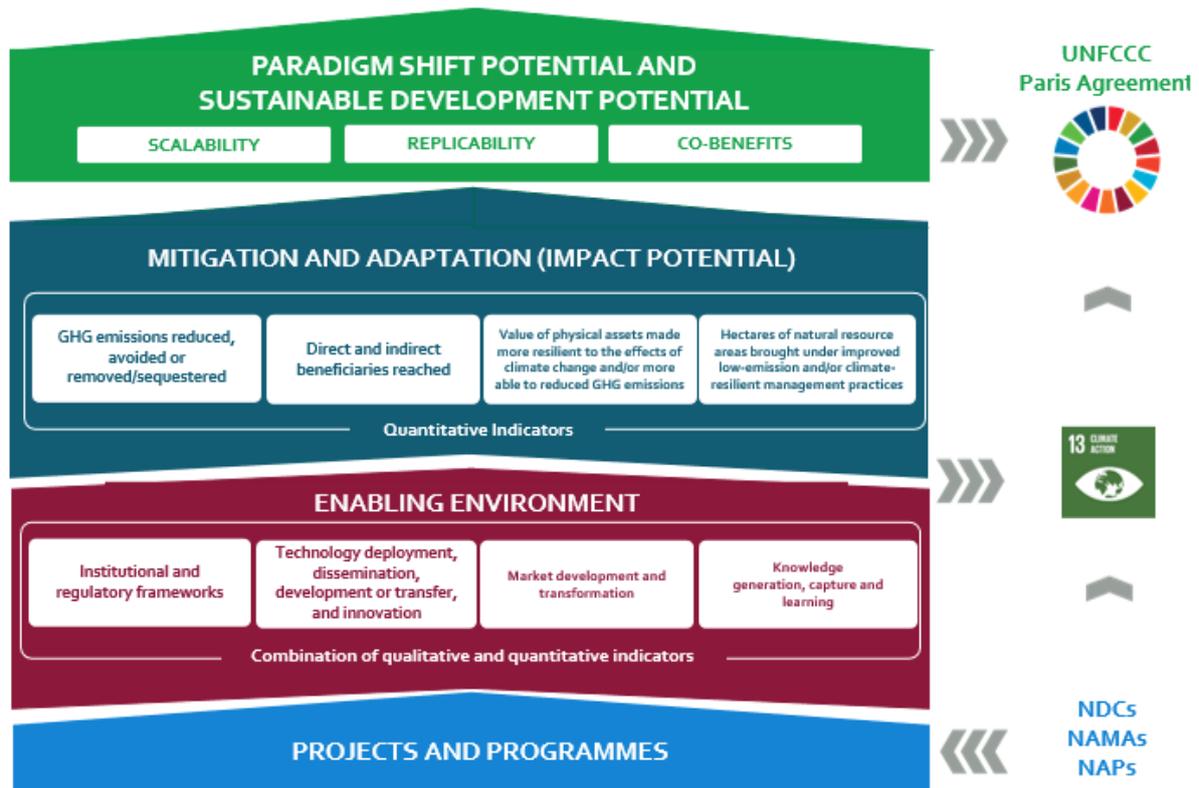
<sup>15</sup> Specific, measurable, attainable/achievable, realistic/relevant and time-bound.

<sup>16</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

<sup>17</sup> Paragraph 57 of the Governing Instrument states that "the programmes and projects, as well as other activities, funded by the Fund will be regularly monitored for impact, efficiency and effectiveness in line with rules and procedures established by the Board and that the use of participatory monitoring involving stakeholders will be encouraged."

- (1) GCF impact level – paradigm shift and sustainable development potential;
- (2) GCF outcome level – climate impact: reduced emissions and increased resilience (quantitative indicators) and enabling environment (combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches<sup>18</sup>) that are derived from the activity-specific sub-criteria of the paradigm shift potential of the initial IF; and
- (3) Project/programme level.

**Figure 2: integrated results management framework results architecture**



Note: NDCs: nationally determined contributions; NAMAs: national appropriate mitigation actions; and NAPs: national adaptation plans.

19. **GCF impact level – paradigm shift and sustainable development potential:** this results level will capture and assess to what extent GCF investments have promoted a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development. While the initial IF is used to assess ex ante results of GCF investments during the project/programme design stage, the IRMF is intended to assess the ex post results of the same based on actual outcomes observed at the time of assessments. At the impact results level, it does this by applying three assessment dimensions (scalability, replicability and co-benefits) which are derived from coverage areas and activity-specific sub-criteria of the two key investment criteria of the initial IF, namely paradigm shift and sustainable development potential. These coverage areas and activity-specific sub-criteria guide the AEs in submitting funding proposals for consideration by the Board.

20. The initial IF describes paradigm shift potential as the “degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment” through: (i) the potential for scaling up and replication, and its overall contribution to global low-carbon development pathways being consistent with a temperature increase of less than 2 degrees Celsius; (ii) the potential for knowledge and learning; (iii) the contribution to the creation of an

<sup>18</sup> Where applicable.

enabling environment; (iv) the contribution to regulatory frameworks and policies; and (v) the overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with a country's climate change adaptation strategies and plans.<sup>19</sup> Similarly, the initial IF describes sustainable development potential as wider co-benefits and priorities including environmental co-benefits, social co-benefits, economic co-benefits and gender-sensitive development impact.

21. Accordingly, and as practiced under the current frameworks, each project/programme is expected to define or describe its own paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential in its funding proposal template (in narrative format) by contextualizing the broad descriptions above given the fact that these can be highly context-specific.<sup>20</sup> For example, paradigm shift and sustainable development outcomes in a small island developing State will look different to those in a large, populous country with diverse ecosystems.

22. As is the current practice, projects/programmes will continue to report on progress against both the paradigm shift and sustainable development potential in narrative format through APRs.

23. In addition, each project/programme will be expected to assess how and to what extent it has contributed to a specific paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development through three key assessment dimensions (scalability, replicability, and co-benefits) using a three-point scale rating (scorecard) during the interim and final project/programme evaluations. The interim and final evaluations are usually undertaken by external evaluators to be commissioned by projects/programmes under the existing requirements of the accreditation master agreement (AMA) and as per accountabilities outlined under the MAF.<sup>21</sup>

24. The less frequent reporting requirement to review and assess projects'/programmes' contributions to paradigm shift and sustainable development (via the interim and final evaluations) recognizes that for many projects/programmes, observable effects during the project implementation period may be limited, with paradigm shift and co-benefits likely realized over and sometimes beyond the project/programme lifespan.

25. GCF may also conduct or commission verifications as needed, at or after the end of the implementation period to assess whether the promotion of the paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development as described by AEs from the funded activity has occurred.

26. **GCF outcome level – climate impact potential:** aims to obtain reporting of observable outcomes of GCF-funded projects/programmes across the following two interdependent layers which interact to underpin pathways to a paradigm shift:

- (a) **Reduced GHG emissions and increased resilience:** aims to capture quantified mitigation and adaptation outcomes contributed to by GCF projects/programmes; and
- (b) **Enabling environment:** aims to assess how and to what extent GCF investments have contributed to enabling conditions and environments to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in line with the activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential in the initial IF.

27. **GCF outcome level – impact potential: reduced emissions and increased resilience (quantitative indicators):** This results level will capture and aggregate key climate-focused results from mitigation and adaptation interventions that are achieved or contributed by the GCF-funded projects/programmes. The indicators include those that are routinely used by other climate finance mechanisms, commonly tracked by national statistical authorities, and aligned

---

<sup>19</sup> Per table 1 of the Initial Investment Framework: activity-specific sub criteria and indicative assessment factors (decision B.09/05, annex III).

<sup>20</sup> Sector guidance currently being developed by the Secretariat as well as country strategies such as nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation programmes of actions, and national adaptation plans will provide additional support for AEs to define paradigm shift relevant to each sector as the guidance will present the main drivers of paradigm shift per sector.

<sup>21</sup> The illustrative guidance is not part of the decision to be considered by the Board. The Secretariat will continue to refine the guidance as part of the development of a results handbook to accompany the IRMF.

with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, the IRMF builds on familiar indicators that reduce the learning curve for AEs and countries while at the same time allows assessment of GCF investments to SDGs, though not directly called for by the Paris Agreement. The proposed four core quantitative indicators at this level will help gather data on emission reductions and increased resilience and are all derived and finetuned from the initial RMF and PMF:

- **Core indicator 1:** GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered;
- **Core indicator 2:** Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached;
- **Core indicator 3:** Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions; and
- **Core indicator 4:** Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate-resilient management practices.

28. In addition to the four core indicators noted above, the IRMF introduces supplementary quantitative indicators (as detailed in annex II) derived from the initial RMF/PMFs to allow a more granular understanding of progress across the eight results areas targeted by GCF. Most of the supplementary indicators have been refined to increase clarity and application.

29. To this end, the IRMF also aims to disaggregate data using parameters such as results areas, sex and type of assets to enable the Secretariat to undertake more precise analysis of portfolio data by these parameters.<sup>22</sup> For example, sex-disaggregation will be introduced to core indicator 2 and its supplementary indicators which measure the number of individuals benefitting from GCF-funded projects/programmes. At the project/programme level, AEs are encouraged to introduce additional indicators related to gender and social inclusion in project/programme logical frameworks (logframes) which can also help assess a project's/programme's contribution to sustainable development potential located at the impact level of the IRMF results architecture.

30. All GCF-funded projects/programmes will be required to monitor and report annually against these core indicators as relevant via the APR process. They will only be required to monitor progress against any supplementary indicator(s), if applicable. The Secretariat will then collate and aggregate project/programme-level results data submitted via the APR process for each core indicator and supplementary indicator to track portfolio-level results. The analysis of supplementary indicator datasets will support the granular understanding of the collated results via core indicators and help the Secretariat generate insights and lessons learned.<sup>23</sup>

31. All core and supplementary indicators will not be added together but will be aggregated at the portfolio level respectively to provide for an understanding of GCF's overall climate results. This is because in some instances, the supplementary indicators use different units of measurement from their corresponding core indicators, which makes it difficult to simply aggregate them with the core indicators. In other cases, where the unit of measurement of a core indicator is the same as that of its supplementary indicators, the supplementary indicators will not be aggregated to the related core indicator to avoid overlaps/double-counting. This is because the supplementary indicators gather data from across the portfolio for smaller subsets of results areas, while the core indicator aggregates data at the results area level.

32. To ensure consistent reporting against the core indicators, the APR template will be updated with accompanying guidance provided in the results handbook. In addition, AEs will be

<sup>22</sup> The ability to collect disaggregated data and undertake disaggregated data analysis by parameters such as sex is crucial in terms of deepening understanding on how GCF resources benefit or impact different segments of society and generate further insights. Per paragraph 3 of the Governing Instrument, the GCF "will be a continuously learning institution guided by processes for monitoring and evaluation". The collection and reporting of disaggregated data will be implemented via the development of a simple online reporting platform made available for each IRMF indicator where AEs will report disaggregated data. Capacity-building support will be provided to ensure the reporting process is clear.

<sup>23</sup> This will help the Secretariat to gather lessons learned and realize its role as set out in paragraph 23 (l) of the Governing Instrument, which requires the Secretariat to "establish and run effective knowledge management practices".

provided with training on the measurement and reporting tools (i.e. APR template) to track and report project/programme-level results against these core and supplementary indicators annually.

33. **GCF outcome level – enabling environment (combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators):** This layer of the outcome results level is intended to capture how GCF through its mitigation and adaptation projects/programmes has contributed to enabling conditions and environments that support a paradigm shift through four indicators. These indicators in the IRMF are derived from the existing indicators in the PMFs as well as the key activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential in the initial IF adopted by the Board, which are: (i) potential for strengthened regulatory frameworks and policies to drive investment in low-emission technologies and activities, [to] promote development of additional low-emission policies, and/or improve climate-responsive planning and development; (ii) innovation; (iii) market development and transformation; and (iv) contribution to the creation or strengthening of knowledge and collective learning processes or institutions.<sup>24</sup> These indicators are placed at the outcome level to recognize that they could be building blocks towards promoting paradigm shift (as recognized as activity-specific sub-criteria of the initial IF) and since they will be applied at the level of GCF mitigation and adaptation projects/programmes rather than at the corporate level.

34. The four core indicators proposed under the IRMF to capture how GCF through its mitigation and adaptation projects/programmes contributes to enabling environments which in turn leads to pathways to a paradigm shift are set out below:

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

35. Since projects/programmes may only be targeting specific results, they do not necessarily have to track all four indicators. At a minimum, AEs should monitor and assess progress for at least two indicators.

36. Each indicator will be provided with a three-point scale (low, medium, and high) reporting sheet along with a definition for each scale. Similar to the impact level assessment (i.e. paradigm shift and sustainable development potential), the assessment against these indicators will be done twice during a project/programme lifespan as part of the interim and final evaluations to be undertaken by evaluators who will be commissioned by projects/programmes and in line with the existing requirements of the AMA and as per accountabilities outlined under the MAF. The current practice of reporting progress against both the paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential in narrative format through APRs will continue and supplement enabling environment indicators with qualitative information.

37. The less frequent reporting requirement for the assessment of enabling environment (via the interim and final evaluations) recognizes that for many projects/programmes, the

---

<sup>24</sup> Per Table 1 of the Initial Investment Framework: activity-specific sub criteria and indicative assessment factors (decision B.09/05, annex III).

enabling environment will likely be realized over and sometimes beyond the project/programme lifespan.

38. The Secretariat will then analyse the information provided in the evaluations to generate insights on its portfolio.

39. **Project/programme level:** As per the current practice, AEs will develop project/programme-level theory of change (TOC), logframes and measurement approaches which will be linked to the overarching GCF results management framework (IRMF or the initial RMF for existing projects/programmes).

## IV. Consultations

40. The development of the IRMF has been informed by: (i) the initial IF investment criteria, and its coverage areas and activity-specific sub-criteria; (ii) initial RMF and PMFs; (iii) external documentation including benchmarking against results management approaches, indicators, measurement and evaluation methodologies in other climate finance mechanisms and multilateral organizations; and (iv) stakeholder consultations with:

- (a) Secretariat staff;
- (b) Board members, alternate members and advisors during B.23, B.24, B.25, B.26, B.27 and B.28 including consultations led by the Co-Chairs prior to B.29;
- (c) National designated authorities (NDAs) and/or AEs during B.23, B.24, B.25, B.26, B.27 and B.28; and
- (d) GCF country focal points, NDAs and AEs through three country visits.<sup>25</sup>

## V. Policy linkages

41. The IRMF has been developed to consider operational and policy requirements specified in the existing set of GCF policies, particularly to more explicitly align with the initial IF and build on accountabilities outlined under the MAF.

42. The following are the Board decisions and GCF documents linked to the development of the IRMF:

- (a) Financial terms and conditions of the Fund's instruments (decision B.09/04);
- (b) Guidelines for enhanced country ownership and country drivenness (decision B.17/21, annex XX);
- (c) Indigenous Peoples Policy (decision B.19/11);
- (d) Initial modalities for the operation of the Fund's mitigation and adaptation windows and the Private Sector Facility (decision B.06/04);
- (e) Initial monitoring and accountability framework for accredited entities (decision B.11/10);

---

<sup>25</sup> Colombia, Georgia and Namibia were selected based on levels of experience with GCF and geographical diversity. The objective of the country visits was to understand: (i) monitoring and reporting processes at the country level; (ii) options for the mainstreaming of national systems in the GCF reporting processes; and (iii) capacities of NDAs and AEs, their familiarity with the GCF results architecture, and needs for training. Country visits reiterated that GCF's results architecture is difficult to understand, as there are different frameworks, which are neither fully aligned nor coordinated, and measuring paradigm shift potential is challenging. Respondents in country visits agreed that the IRMF should be simple and easy to work with and that results should utilize country systems and processes, wherever possible. In addition, methodological guidance and tools for indicators and training on the application of measurement systems are essential.

- (f) Initial results management framework of the Fund (decision B.07/04); further development of the initial results management framework (decision B.08/07);
- (g) Investment framework (decision B.07/06); further development of the initial investment framework: sub-criteria and methodology (decision B.09/05);
- (h) Policies and procedures for the initial allocation of Fund resources (decision B.06/06);
- (i) Results management framework: Independent Evaluation Unit recommendations to improve the Results Management Framework: Final Report (document GCF/B.22/07 and decision B.22/12);
- (j) Review of the initial investment framework: Policy on co-financing (decision B.24/14);
- (k) Risk management framework (decisions B.17/11, B.19/04 and B.23/14);
- (l) Strategic planning for 2020–2023: Update to the Strategic Plan of the GCF (decision B.24/03);
- (m) Updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2020–2023 (decision B.24/12);
- (n) Updated Strategic Plan for the GCF for 2020–2023 (decision B.27/06); and
- (o) Evaluation Policy for the GCF (decision B.BM-2021/07).

## VI. Implementation arrangements and operational impact

### 6.1 Application of the integrated results management framework

43. To allow adequate preparation and time to transition into its effective implementation, the IRMF will only apply to funding proposals submitted to the Board starting on and from B.32. All funding proposals including new projects/programmes and resubmissions for Board consideration at or after B.32 must use the new funding proposal template aligned with the IRMF and its indicators. The IRMF will not be mandatory for funding proposals approved prior to B.32. The existing projects will continue to report against the initial RMF.
44. The IRMF will not apply to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP), as the RPSP will have its own logframe.

### 6.2 Implementation of the integrated results management framework

45. The following steps will be required to implement the IRMF:
- (a) Following the adoption of the IRMF, the Secretariat will update the funding proposal template, in particular the logframe section, to reflect the IRMF indicators and results levels;<sup>26</sup>
  - (b) APR templates will also be adjusted to cater for the changes in reporting arising from the IRMF while also ensuring that results reported by projects/programmes approved under both the initial RMF and the IRMF can be aggregated to the extent possible. This is due to the significant overlaps between the initial RMF and the IRMF. In addition, guidance on interim and final evaluations will be provided in the results handbook including the scorecard templates for paradigm shift, sustainable development potential, and the key activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential framed as enabling environment in the IRMF. The scorecards will be completed by evaluators who will be commissioned by projects/programmes. The IRMF will not necessitate an

---

(a) <sup>26</sup> The majority of core requirements for the funding proposal including project description, TOC, implementation arrangements, justifications for GCF funding, and project/programme-level logical framework, remain the same.

amendment of legal agreements with AEs (e.g. funded activity agreements (FAAs) or AMAs) as it will not be applied retroactively to projects approved prior to B.32 and because no additional reporting obligations will be introduced outside of the AMA and the FAA for those projects;

- (c) The Secretariat will update the Programming Manual and Operations Manual to reflect the IRMF results architecture and indicators. The Secretariat will also prepare a comprehensive results handbook<sup>27</sup> which will contain concepts on results-based management as well as practical guidance on the IRMF implementation. The practical guidance in the handbook will include, among other things: (i) final indicator reference sheets for core and supplementary indicators; (ii) guidance on baseline development; (iii) tracking or assessment tools and means of verification for specific indicators; and (iv) guidance on interim and final evaluations. The Secretariat will ensure that the tools to be proposed in the handbook are practical and user-friendly but also robust based on solid methodologies to avoid potential assessment biases;
  - (d) The Secretariat will work with AEs and provide support as necessary to facilitate submissions of funding proposals using the updated template in line with the IRMF indicators and results levels. As is current practice, all funding proposals are expected to articulate their potential against the six investment criteria in the initial IF, a clear TOC and logframe showing strong causal linkages between project/programme-level outputs, outcomes and broader climate impacts and indicate clear timeframes for achievement of, and reporting on, expected results. The Secretariat will also work with AEs to ensure adequate budgeting for M&E in funding proposals, term sheets and FAAs;
  - (e) Throughout IRMF implementation, the Secretariat will support AEs and NDAs on the application of the IRMF through the delivery of training; and
  - (f) The Secretariat will use an online portfolio performance management system (PPMS) to support monitoring and assessment of the implementation performance of individual projects/programmes of the GCF portfolio. The PPMS allows AEs to submit and track APRs in a more streamlined manner while establishing a single communication channel between AEs and the Secretariat on results reporting. Accordingly, the PPMS will be upgraded to accommodate the IRMF reporting requirements.
46. Annex V provides an overview of roles and responsibilities of GCF and its stakeholders for the implementation of the IRMF.

### 6.3 Development of the results tracking tool

47. In parallel with the finalization of the IRMF, the Secretariat has developed for the Board's consideration a results tracking tool (RTT) for GCF-1 (a sample is provided in annex VI). The RTT will use the results architecture of the IRMF and link climate results to resourcing and organizational results, to enable holistic reporting of GCF performance in delivering results under its updated Strategic Plan for GCF-1.

48. The Secretariat will operationalize the RTT with data collected through the implementation of the IRMF as well as other portfolio and institutional data available internally. Reporting will be carried out annually as part of the report on the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan.

### 6.4 Monitoring and reporting under the integrated results management framework

---

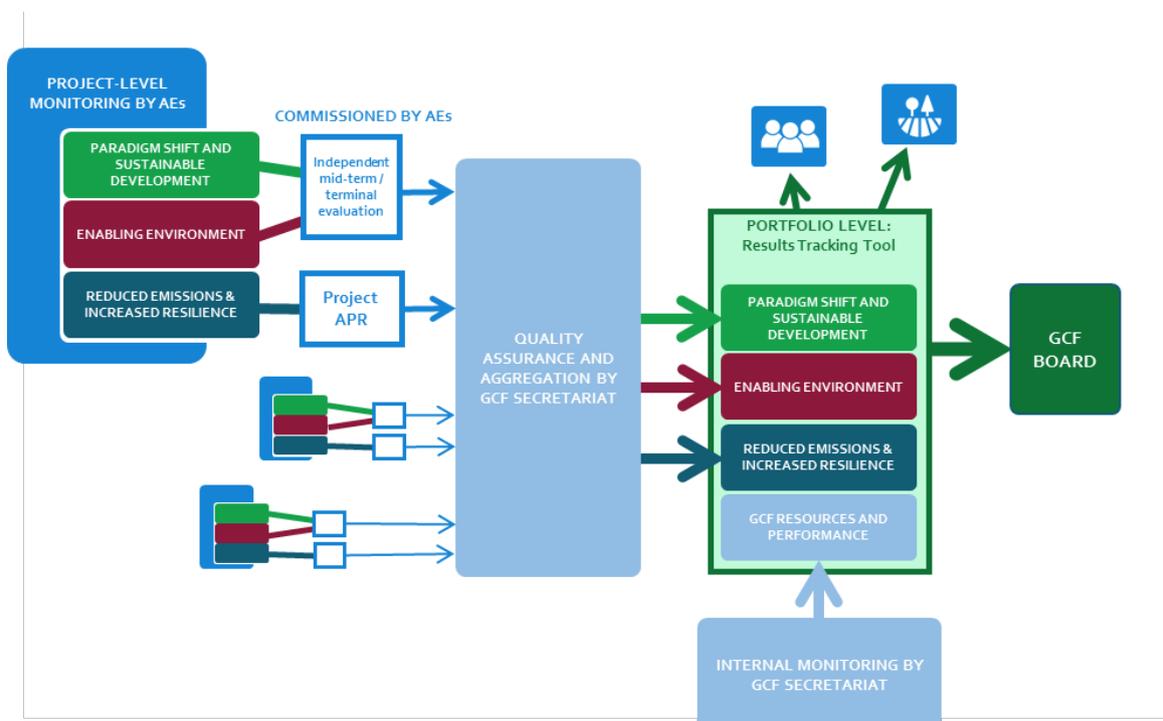
<sup>27</sup> The results handbook will be translated into the six official languages of the United Nations.

49. For funding proposals to be submitted to the Board starting from B.32, AEs will prepare for the implementation of the IRMF reporting structure. As has been the current practice, AEs will develop a project/programme-level TOC, logframe and measurement approaches during the funding proposal development stage, which will be linked to the IRMF (e.g. currently the initial RMF). In brief:

- (a) In their funding proposals, AEs are expected to continue the current practice with the exception that the funding proposal must adhere to the IRMF indicators and results levels;
- (b) During implementation, as with the initial RMF, AEs will report against the appropriate IRMF indicators through APRs and interim and final evaluation reports;
- (c) AEs report twice during the project/programme lifespan (during interim and final evaluations) on its contribution to paradigm shift, sustainable development potential as well as enabling environment by applying the scorecard approach.

50. Figure 3 below presents an overview of the reporting process under the IRMF.

**Figure 3: Reporting process<sup>28</sup>**



## 6.5 Budgetary implications

51. The Secretariat does not expect to require additional resources in 2021 to implement the IRMF, as provision for the external consultancy to support the development of the results handbook has already been included in the Secretariat's 2021 work programme and administrative budget.

52. However, the Secretariat anticipates additional resources will be needed at the Secretariat level over time to effectively implement GCF's results architecture such as strengthening funding proposal reviews, providing capacity support/training for AEs/NDAs and undertaking robust results monitoring, reporting and ex post evaluation/verifications to ensure

<sup>28</sup> Programme/project-level outcomes and outputs will be managed under individual logical frameworks and not aggregated at the portfolio level.

the credibility and reliability of reported results. The Secretariat will seek to increase the human, financial and other resource capacity through future annual work programmes and administrative budgets as necessary.

53. For AEs, any M&E costs related to the IRMF implementation will be included in the project budget at the funding proposal development stage. The Secretariat and iTAP will review these costs to ensure the adequacy of the dedicated M&E budget lines<sup>29</sup> prior to the Board's consideration.<sup>30</sup>

54. In addition, upon the adoption of the IRMF, a new dedicated funding window for DAEs will be created under the RPSP through which allocation of an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million will be made to DAEs, including regional DAEs, to support the implementation of GCF policies, including the IRMF. It should be noted that readiness commitments through the new dedicated funding window do not form part of the existing USD 1 million cap per country per year under the RPSP (decision B.08/11, para. (f)) and are not subject to clearance by NDAs. However, the Secretariat will inform NDAs of support rendered to DAEs within their national mandate.

## VII. Monitoring and review

55. The IRMF will be reviewed by the Board in the third year of GCF's replenishment cycle, as part of the overall policy review cycle, starting from the GCF-2 policy review cycle in 2026.

56. The Secretariat will monitor the implementation of the IRMF on an ongoing basis in consultation with AEs, NDAs and focal points, and other relevant stakeholders, and report progress to the Board periodically through its regular reporting. If the Secretariat becomes aware of any implementation issues that may necessitate a change that would require Board action, it will review the matter and bring this review and any proposed changes to the Board for consideration and approval at the first Board meeting of 2024.

57. Subsequent reviews of the IRMF will consider any revisions in the investment framework and alignment with future Strategic Plans and programming directions and assess the framework's fitness for purpose in supporting the measurement of results in the context of GCF's strategic objectives.

---

<sup>29</sup> In annex 11 to the funding proposal, on M&E plan and budget.

<sup>30</sup> In the GCF context, this could vary depending on the size, scale and/or complexity of the project/programme. In any event, budgetary resources complemented by sufficient technical and human resources should be factored in by AEs to credibly report on actual results, as the portfolio matures.

## Annex I: Draft decision of the Board

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.29/12 titled “Integrated Results Management Framework”:

- (a) Approves the integrated results management framework, including the proposed core and supplementary indicators and approach as set out in annex II, while noting explicitly that these replace the initial results management framework set out in decision B.07/04 and mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks set out in decision B.08/07;
- (b) Confirms that the new integrated results management framework indicators do not replace the eight GCF results areas, nor are they to be used in deciding the eligibility of projects and/or programmes submitted to GCF;
- (c) Reaffirms that the resource allocation parameters agreed in the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020–2023 through decision B.27/06 remain unchanged;
- (d) Confirms that ex post results to be collected via the implementation of the integrated results management framework will not be used differently from the current results management and performance measurement frameworks for ex ante assessment of funding proposals by the Secretariat, the independent Technical Advisory Panel and the Board;
- (e) Requests the Secretariat to develop and present to the Board for approval an accompanying results handbook, taking into account feedback received from accredited entities, national designated authorities and focal points, and other GCF stakeholders, on the application of the integrated results management framework;
- (f) Also requests the Secretariat to implement capacity-building initiatives on results management, measurement and reporting systems for accredited entities and other relevant stakeholders to enable effective implementation of the integrated results management framework;
- (g) Decides to allocate an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as a new dedicated support component to be provided directly to direct access entities, including regional direct access entities, to support the implementation of the integrated results management framework;
- (h) Requests the Secretariat to operationalize this funding window to allow direct access entities to request such funds directly;
- (i) Notes that in allocating the additional amount to direct access entities, consideration could be given to the different capacity gaps of direct access entities as well as to country context and specificities, including for the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States;
- (j) Decides that readiness commitments through the dedicated funding window referred to in paragraph (g) above are not included in and do not form part of the existing USD 1 million cap per country per year under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme referred to in decision B.08/11, paragraph (f), and are not subject to clearance by direct access entities;
- (k) Requests the Secretariat to inform national designated authorities of support rendered to direct access entities within their national mandate;
- (l) Also requests the Secretariat to track results as part of its annual reporting under the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020–2023, using the results tracking tool aligned with the integrated results management framework; and



- (m) Further requests the Secretariat to review the integrated results management framework on an ongoing basis, in consultation with accredited entities, national designated authorities and focal points, and other relevant stakeholders, and, if action by the Board is required as a result of the review, to present recommendations to the Board for its consideration and approval.

## Annex II: Integrated results management framework

### I. Objective

1. The integrated results management framework (IRMF) sets out the approach of GCF to assessing how its investments deliver climate results and how its results contribute to the overall objectives of GCF to promote paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development and make a significant and ambitious contribution towards attaining the goals set by the international community under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.<sup>1</sup>
2. Built on the initial results management framework (RMF), the IRMF establishes an updated GCF results architecture that includes the levels at which results will be collected and assessed. It clarifies roles and responsibilities for results management and reporting and establishes reporting requirements and processes for monitoring at the project/programme level.
3. The IRMF is designed to be fully aligned with the three key investment criteria (paradigm shift, sustainable development and impact potential) of the initial investment framework (initial IF),<sup>2</sup> which defines the project and programme eligibility and selection criteria.<sup>3</sup> The initial IF assesses ex ante results of GCF investments, while the IRMF enables the assessment, reporting and analysis of actual results (ex post) of GCF investments that lead to promoting paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development. The alignment with the initial IF also builds on the objective expressed in paragraph 20(c) of the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020–2023.<sup>4</sup>

### II. Scope

4. The IRMF applies to projects/programmes submitted to the Board starting on and from the thirty-first meeting of the Board (B.32) Accordingly, all existing pipeline funding proposals, including resubmissions for Board consideration at or after B.32, are required to use the updated funding proposal template issued by the Secretariat to ensure alignment with the IRMF. More specifically, the logical framework (logframe) section of the funding proposal will be updated to reflect the IRMF indicators and results levels. The IRMF will not be mandatory for funding proposals approved prior to B.32. In relation to such projects/programmes approved at or after B.32, the IRMF supersedes both the initial RMF (decision B.07/04) and the mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks (PMFs) (decision B.08/07).

### III. Overall structure of the integrated results management framework

5. **Figure 1** presents the overall structure of the IRMF showing three results measurement levels: (a) GCF impact level – paradigm shift and sustainable development potential; (b) GCF outcome level comprising (i) reduced emissions and increased resilience (impact potential) and (ii) enabling environment derived from activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential in the initial IF; and (c) project/programme level results. It is worth noting that there will be no additional requirements in the funding proposal template related to paradigm shift, sustainable development

<sup>1</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37.

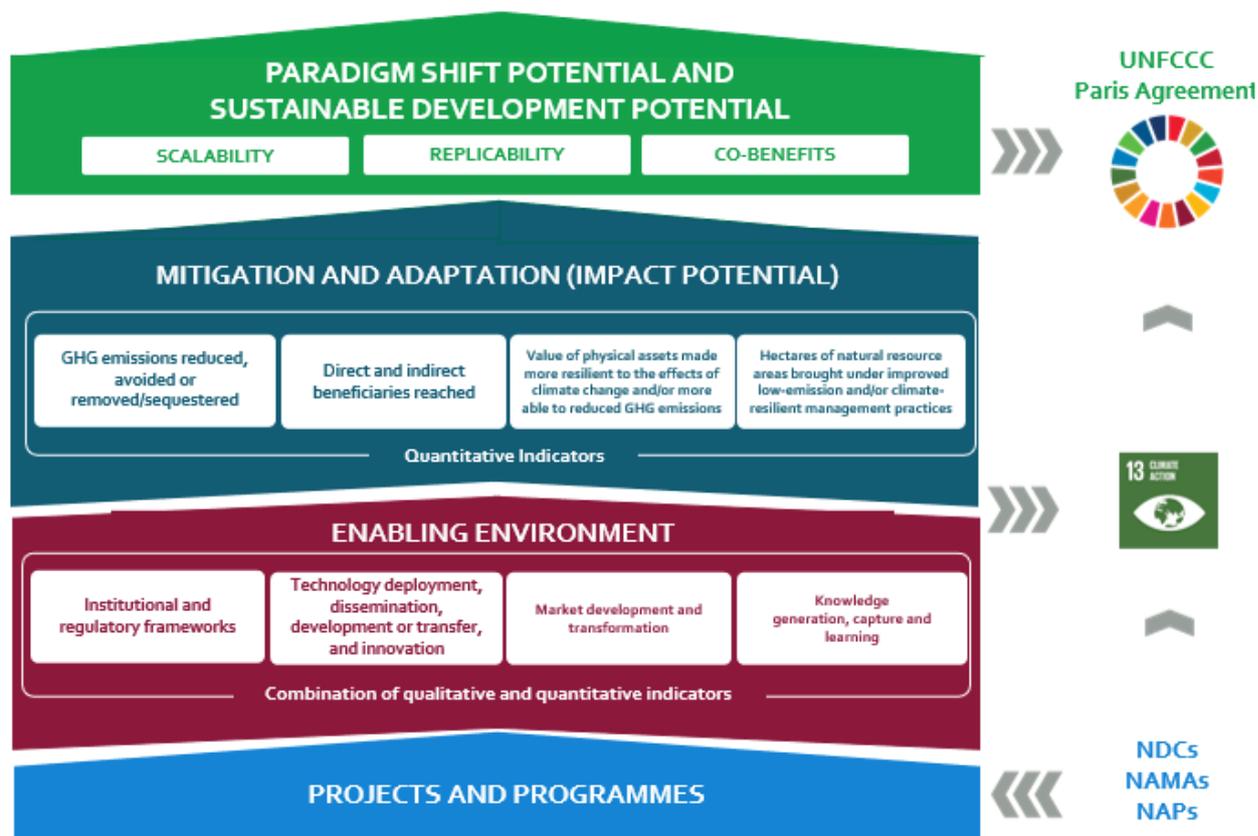
<sup>2</sup> Per decisions B.07/06 and B.09/05.

<sup>3</sup> Decision B.17/09 on policy matters related to the approval of funding proposals: review of the initial proposal approval process.

<sup>4</sup> "The Fund will also work on more clearly linking the investment framework and criteria and performance criteria under a revised and integrated results management framework with a view to ensure more coherent programming and performance management approaches. It will also continue to evolve more transparent, and consistent approaches to applying the GCF investment criteria by the Board."

or enabling environment, and that the aim is to enhance the understanding of the role that GCF is playing in promoting paradigm shift through the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation projects/programmes as per the Governing Instrument<sup>5</sup>.

**Figure 1: Overall structure of the integrated results management framework**



Note: NDCs: nationally determined contributions; NAMAs: national appropriate mitigation actions; and NAPs: national adaptation plans.

### 3.1 Results areas

6. The IRMF will be based on eight results areas which originate from the GCF mitigation and adaption logic models of the initial RMF (see figure 2), recognizing that projects/programmes may cut across these results areas. Each project/programme outcome within a project/programme logframe will be linked to one of these results areas, and this will facilitate systematic results reporting against the IRMF.

7. The eight results areas are as follows:

(a) Mitigation – reduced emissions from:

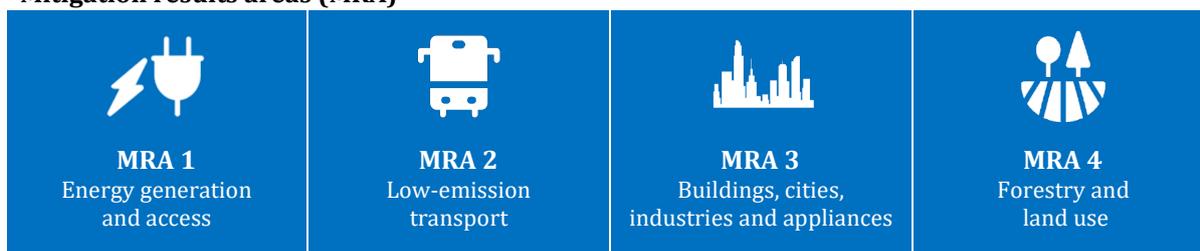
- (i) Energy generation and access;
- (ii) Low-emission transport;
- (iii) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; and

<sup>5</sup> Per paragraph 2 and 3 of the Governing Instrument. <sup>6</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37. <sup>7</sup> Sector guidance currently being developed by the Secretariat will provide additional support for AEs to define paradigm shift relevant to each sector as the guidance are intended to present the main drivers of paradigm shift per sector.

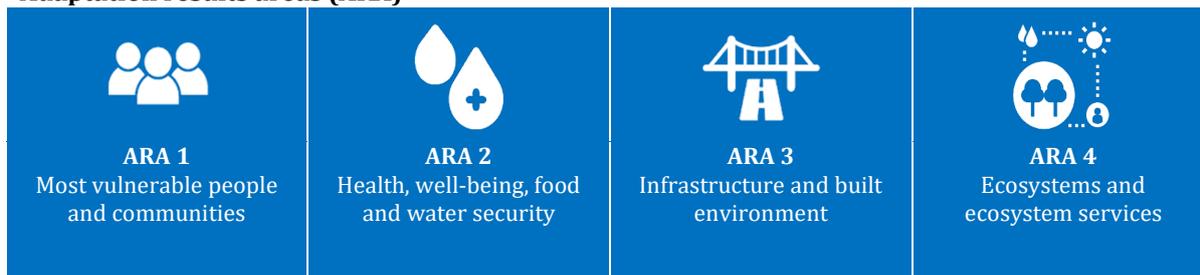
- (iv) Forestry and land use; and
- (b) Adaptation – increased resilience of:
  - (i) Most vulnerable people and communities;
  - (ii) Health and well-being, and food and water security;
  - (iii) Infrastructure and built environment; and
  - (iv) Ecosystems and ecosystem services.

**Figure 2: GCF results areas**

**Mitigation results areas (MRA)**



**Adaptation results areas (ARA)**



## 3.2 Results levels

8. Results levels of the IRMF have been structured following the logic that paradigm shift in the context of sustainable development can be promoted through GCF-funded activities to reduce emissions or increase resilience as well as creating an enabling environment for the paradigm shift as captured in the coverage area of the paradigm shift potential in the initial IF. As shown in **figure 1**, the IRMF seeks to track and monitor results at the following levels:

- (a) **GCF impact level – paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential:** aims to assess how and to what extent GCF has promoted paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development and contributed to the goals set by the international community under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. <sup>6</sup> It does this by 1) supporting projects/programmes in reporting how and to what extent projects/programmes have promoted paradigm shift through interventions that reduce emissions and/or increase resilience (climate impacts); and 2) aggregating the information gathered via projects/programmes at the impact results level of the IRMF architecture through application of three assessment dimensions (scalability, replicability and co-benefits), which are in turn derived from the coverage areas and activity-specific sub-criteria of the initial IF. The results at this level are typically

<sup>6</sup> Per Board decisions B.12/20, para. (h), and B.13/10, para. (e), and the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, para. 37. <sup>7</sup> Sector guidance currently being developed by the Secretariat will provide additional support for AEs to define paradigm shift relevant to each sector as the guidance are intended to present the main drivers of paradigm shift per sector.

delivered beyond the lifetime of a project/programme and may not be directly attributable to GCF interventions only;<sup>7</sup>

- (b) **GCF outcome level:** aims to measure observable outcomes of GCF-funded projects/programmes across the following two interdependent layers, which interact to underpin pathways to paradigm shift:
- (i) **Reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increased resilience (impact potential):** aims to measure quantified mitigation and adaptation outcomes delivered via GCF projects/programmes; and
  - (ii) **Enabling environment:** aims to inform how GCF projects/programmes have contributed to creating enabling conditions and environments for paradigm shift in a country-driven manner and in line with the coverage area and activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm potential of the initial IF; and
- (c) **Project/programme-level outcomes and outputs:** as with current practice, an accredited entity (AE) will have project/programme-level indicators in its logframe to monitor and assess the project/programme's specific progress results.

## IV. Indicators, measurement and reporting approaches

9. This section provides the rationale and definitions for each of the three results levels, along with the reporting processes to be applied during IRMF implementation.

### 4.1 Paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential

10. The initial IF describes paradigm shift potential<sup>8</sup> as the “degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment” and presents the coverage areas that support the assessment of this investment criterion. These coverage areas comprise: (i) potential for scaling up and replication, and its overall contribution to global low-carbon development pathways being consistent with a temperature increase of less than 2 degrees Celsius; (ii) potential for knowledge and learning; (iii) contribution to the creation of an enabling environment; (iv) contribution to regulatory frameworks and policies; and (v) overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with a country's climate change adaptation strategies and plans.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, the initial IF describes sustainable development potential as wider co-benefits and priorities, including environmental co-benefits, social co-benefits, economic co-benefits and gender-sensitive development impact. In line with the initial IF, GCF has been supporting paradigm shift and sustainable development potential through all its investments.

11. At the impact results level, the IRMF aims to assess to what extent GCF has promoted the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development through its interventions to reduce their GHG emissions and/or to adapt to the impacts of climate change;<sup>10</sup> additionally, it aims to assess whether and to what extent GCF makes a significant and ambitious contribution towards the goals set by the international community under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement to combat climate change through the GCF resources channelled to projects/programmes at the portfolio level. The framework aims to support the distillation of lessons learned which can then be used and applied in other projects/programmes as relevant.

<sup>7</sup> Sector guidance currently being developed by the Secretariat will provide additional support for AEs to define paradigm shift relevant to each sector as the guidance are intended to present the main drivers of paradigm shift per sector.

<sup>8</sup> Initial IF and decisions B.07/06 and B.09/05.

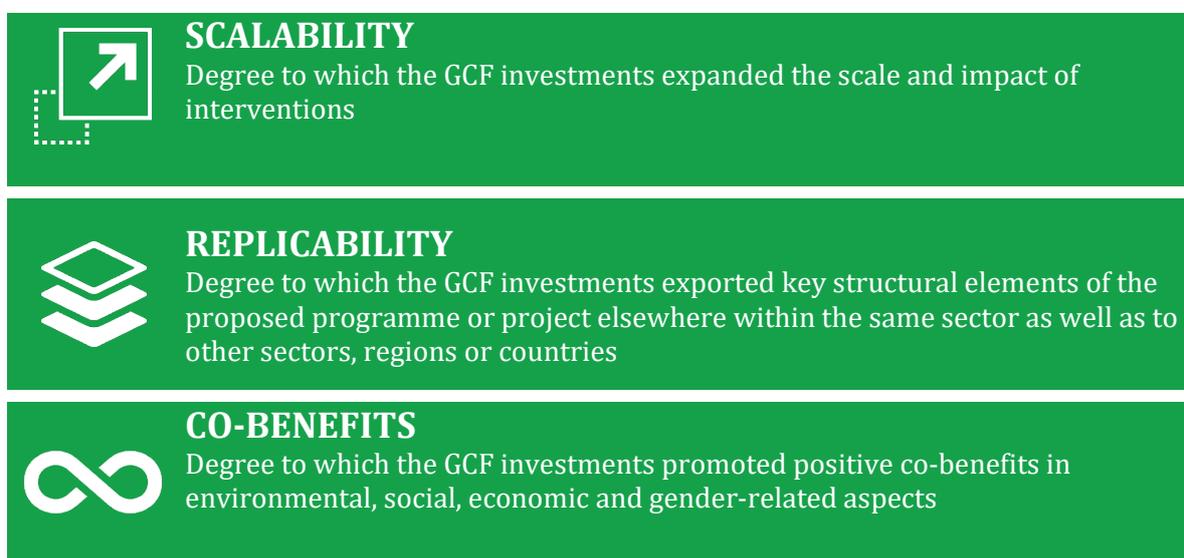
<sup>9</sup> Per table 1 of the Initial Investment Framework: activity-specific sub criteria and indicative assessment factors (decision B.09/05, annex III).

<sup>10</sup> As per paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Governing Instrument.

12. For this results level, as practiced in the current frameworks, each project/programme is expected to develop in the funding proposal context-specific pathways to paradigm shift (in the form of theory of change), paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential in narrative format. Subsequently, on an annual basis projects/programmes are expected to report on how they have promoted the context-specific paradigm shift in a country-driven manner and in line with national-level strategies through annual performance reports (APRs). The reporting in the APR will be done in narrative format as with current practice.

13. In addition to the existing practices mentioned above, projects/programmes are expected to assess progress towards paradigm shift and sustainable development potential twice during their lifespan by applying the three assessment dimensions (scalability, replicability, and co-benefits) in line with the activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift and sustainable development potential as in the initial IF. The definitions of the three assessment dimensions are provided in **figure 3**.

**Figure 3: Assessment dimensions for impact results level of the integrated results management framework architecture**



14. Typically, these dimensions may be assessed beyond the lifetime of a project/programme and cannot be easily attributable to the GCF investments alone.<sup>11</sup>

15. Noting that contribution to paradigm shift can take place beyond the lifetime of a project/programme, the assessment frequency is set at a maximum of twice during project/programme lifetime. Accordingly, the assessment will be embedded in an interim evaluation report and a final evaluation report for projects/programmes.<sup>12</sup> Specifically, a project/programme is expected to complete a three-point scale scorecard template (to be developed by the Secretariat) to assess its promotion of paradigm shift and sustainable development as part of its interim and final evaluations. As often AEs commission these evaluations to an external evaluator, the scorecard assessment will be completed by the external evaluator rather than the AE. This also helps with the independence of the assessment from the projects/programmes. On the assessment template, evaluators are expected to apply a relative (not absolute) scorecard approach.

16. Subsequently, the Secretariat will review information and data gathered via APRs as well as the interim/final evaluation to extract key learning and trends relevant to paradigm shift and

<sup>11</sup> While the IRMF scope focuses on capturing the contribution to paradigm shift, the assessment of higher-level attribution can be undertaken primarily in a qualitative ex post review or evaluations to be conducted or commissioned by GCF.

<sup>12</sup> The interim and final evaluations are stipulated in paragraph 11(b) of the monitoring and accountability framework adopted by decision B.11/10.

sustainable development by region or type of intervention. These will, in turn, ensure that lessons are fed back into GCF knowledge generation and decision-making processes,<sup>13</sup> as appropriate.

17. Post-project/programme completion, GCF may commission evaluations on specific aspects that have promoted and or contributed to paradigm shift and sustainable development potential. Such evaluations may be done by the Secretariat or the Independent Evaluation Unit or through evaluation services commissioned by GCF. The principles of being independent of AEs and managing learning and knowledge will guide the overall approaches and funding sources for the evaluations. The GCF evaluation policy adopted by the Board by decision B.BM-2021/07 provides the relevant guidance.

## 4.2 Reduced emissions and increased resilience

18. The GCF outcome results level “reduced emissions and increased resilience” will be measured through the core indicators set out below. These core indicators quantitatively track major climate-focused outcomes of GCF-funded projects/programmes and are aligned with those of other climate finance mechanisms, national statistical authorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- **Core indicator 1:** GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered:
  - **Thematic area:** mitigation;
  - **Suggested results areas:**<sup>14</sup> all mitigation results areas (MRA) 1, 2, 3 and 4;
  - **Unit:** tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; and
  - **Disaggregation:** results area;
- **Core indicator 2:** Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached:
  - **Thematic area:** adaptation;
  - **Suggested results areas:** all adaptation results areas (ARA) 1, 2, 3 and 4;
  - **Unit:** number of individuals; and
  - **Disaggregation:** sex (female and male); and results area;
- **Core indicator 3:** Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions:
  - **Thematic area:** mitigation or adaptation;
  - **Suggested results areas:** MRA 1, 2, 3 and 4, and ARA 1, 2, 3 and 4;
  - **Unit:** value of assets in USD; and
  - **Disaggregation:** type of physical assets and result area; and
- **Core indicator 4:** Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practices:
  - **Thematic area:** mitigation or adaptation;
  - **Suggested results areas:** MRA 4 and ARA 1 and 2;
  - **Unit:** hectares; and
  - **Disaggregation:** type of natural resource area and results area.

<sup>13</sup> As per paragraph 23(l) of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>14</sup> The suggested results areas are provided only to help stakeholders to identify and apply relevant IRMF indicators for monitoring of project/programme results and not to restrict their application to these results areas only.

19. AEs will define the project/programme’s thematic area (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) and relevant results areas for each outcome in the project/programme-level logframe, which in turn link to core quantitative indicators of the IRMF. AEs will monitor and report project/programme results against these core quantitative indicators under the project/programme logframe. Results reported against each core indicator will then be aggregated, first per results area of the portfolio and ultimately at the entire portfolio level.
20. Since multiple outcomes can be reported against a single core indicator within different results areas, there is a risk of double counting. For example, the same beneficiaries can be impacted by two outcomes along with adaptation results areas 5 (vulnerable people) and 6 (people who have increased access to clean water) under one project/programme, resulting in double counting of these beneficiaries at the portfolio level if data are not carefully controlled in the IRMF reporting system. To avoid this, additional guidance on the practical distribution of results between project/programme outcomes or the results areas will be made available in the results handbook.
21. Core indicators come with a set of supplementary indicators, which will be aggregated to portfolio-level results respectively from core indicators to give understanding of the results achieved at the portfolio level. Results that can be measured against any supplementary indicators will be reported in addition to a relevant core indicator.
22. Core indicators and supplementary indicators are as set out in **table 1**.

**Table 1: Core indicators and supplementary indicators for reduced emissions and increased resilience**

Indicator	Description	SDGs	Reference
<b>Core indicator 1</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered<sup>15</sup></b> (Unit: tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) <sup>16</sup> (Disaggregation: results area) <hr/> <b>Suggested results areas</b> MRA 1: Energy generation and access MRA 2: Low-emission transport MRA 3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances MRA 4: Forests and land use		<b>Initial RMF</b>
<b>Supplementary indicator 1.1</b>	<b>Annual energy savings</b> (Unit: megawatt-hours)	 	CIF (CTF)
<b>Supplementary indicator 1.2</b>	<b>Installed energy storage capacity<sup>17</sup></b> (Unit: megawatt-hours)	  	New indicator
<b>Supplementary indicator 1.3</b>	<b>Installed renewable energy capacity<sup>18</sup></b> (Unit: megawatts)	  	SDG indicator CIF (CTF)
<b>Supplementary indicator 1.4</b>	<b>Renewable energy generated</b> (Unit: megawatts)	  	New indicator

<sup>15</sup> Core indicator 1 is intended to capture results from REDD-plus funded by GCF in the form of results-based payments.

<sup>16</sup> With annually collected data on core indicator 1, GCF will also calculate and measure tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered per year.

<sup>17</sup> This indicator applies to renewable energy sources or generators.

<sup>18</sup> This indicator applies to renewable energy sources or generators.

<b>Supplementary indicator 1.5</b>	<b>Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy</b> (Unit: volume of fuel per kilometer travelled)		ASEAN
<b>Core indicator 2</b>	<b>Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</b> (Unit: number of individuals) <sup>19</sup> (Disaggregation: sex; and results area) <hr/> <b>Suggested results areas</b> ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services		<b>Initial RMF</b>
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.1</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		PMFs/ LDCF/SCCF
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.2</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		Initial RMF
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.3</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		UNICEF/Global Water Partnership
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.4</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		PMFs
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.5</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		Recommended by the COP <sup>20</sup> Aligned with LDCF/SCCF
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.6</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		New indicator
<b>Supplementary indicator 2.7</b>	<b>Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention</b> (Unit: number of individuals)		PMF
<b>Core Indicator 3</b>	<b>Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</b> (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Disaggregation: type of physical assets; and results area) <hr/> <b>Suggested results area</b> All eight results areas		<b>LDCF/SCCF/AF</b>

<sup>19</sup> If data on individuals are not available, households could be reported and converted into individuals based on average number of people per household. Detailed guidance will be provided in the results handbook.

<sup>20</sup> The Secretariat considered Conference of Parties (COP) decision 8/CP.23 18, which encouraged the Board to include in its annual report to the COP information on projects approved by the Board that support the innovation and/or scaling up of climate technologies. This was requested with a view to informing the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC as the Board undertakes further work on climate technology innovation by including a technology related indicator in the IRMF.

<b>Supplementary indicator 3.1</b>	<b>Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention</b> (Unit: value in USD)		PMF
<b>Core Indicator 4</b>	<b>Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practices<sup>21</sup></b> (Unit: hectares) (Disaggregation: type of natural resource areas; and results area) <b>Suggested results areas</b> MRA 4: Forestry and land use ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security		GEF/CIF/AF
<b>Supplementary indicator 4.1</b>	<b>Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems</b> (Unit: hectares)		GEF
<b>Supplementary indicator 4.2</b>	<b>Number of livestock brought under sustainable management practices</b> (Unit: number of livestock)		New indicator
<b>Supplementary indicator 4.3</b>	<b>Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices</b> (Unit: tonnes)		New indicator

23. The qualitative information as to how results against core and supplementary indicators have been achieved by projects/programmes can be explained through enabling environment indicators.

24. By annually collecting project and programme results, GCF will aggregate, track and analyse its portfolio-level results, which will support making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

25. Core indicator 2 and its supplementary indicators are disaggregated by sex to allow for the disaggregated analysis.

26. Measurement and reporting of reduced emissions and increased resilience will be carried out as follows:

- (a) During the funding proposal development stage, AEs will outline how proposed outcomes contribute to core indicator 1<sup>22</sup> or 2 or both in the funding proposal template. AEs should also select other core and supplementary indicators if relevant to their projects/programmes. As with current practice of the initial RMF, AEs will then establish baselines<sup>23</sup> in the logframe of the funding proposal to enable comparison between a business as usual scenario and progress achieved as a result of the GCF investments using a selected set of indicators. AEs will gather baseline data on the selected core and supplementary

<sup>21</sup> Core indicator 4 is designed to also capture results from REDD-plus funded by GCF in the form of results-based payments in addition to Core indicator 1 as noted above.

<sup>22</sup> The Secretariat will institutionalize and streamline the GHG accounting process and develop guidance on GHG accounting in the results handbook while referring to the GHG accounting practices of other climate funds, international financial institutions and national data systems and taking into consideration the specific features of GCF.

<sup>23</sup> For most of the quantitative indicators within the IRMF, baselines should be either 0 or already known and hence straightforward.

indicators, informed by relevant sector strategies and country programmes, and disaggregated by region, country, theme, results area and/or sex as relevant;

- (b) During the project/programme implementation, AEs will report annually to GCF on actual results achieved through the updated APR template. While the indicators are primarily quantitative, reporting will be supported by qualitative reporting to explain expected or unexpected levels of progress, in line with monitoring provisions of the monitoring and accountability framework (MAF); and
- (a) The Secretariat will aggregate and analyse estimated and achieved outcomes for the four core indicators and supplementary indicators across results areas and at the portfolio level.

### 4.3 Enabling environment

27. Contributions to another GCF outcome results level, “enabling environment”, will be informed through the four core indicators set out below. The indicators, which are being categorized together to assess how and to what extent GCF through its mitigation and adaptation projects/programmes has contributed to creating an enabling environment, are derived from the mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks adopted by the Board as well as the coverage area and activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential in the initial IF.

28. These indicators are placed at the outcome level to recognize that they could be building blocks towards promoting paradigm shift (as recognized as activity-specific sub-criteria of the initial IF) and that they will be applied at the level of GCF mitigation and adaptation projects/programmes rather than at the corporate level.

29. The assessment will be based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approach through a simple three-point scale scorecard consisting of low, medium and high ratings along with narratives to be completed during the interim and final project/programme evaluations. The interim and final evaluations are usually undertaken by external evaluators to be commissioned by projects/programmes under the existing requirements of the accreditation master agreement and as per accountabilities outlined under the MAF.

30. The scorecard approach is designed to help AEs to gain an independent assessment of how GCF-funded projects/programmes are contributing to creating an enabling environment, such as through institutional outcomes, in a country-driven manner. The scorecard will include a set of statements defining what constitutes – for example – “low” technology deployment versus “high” technology deployment. The scale-based scorecards along with qualitative analysis put forward by the evaluators then will help AEs to assess projects/programmes’ contribution towards an enabling environment in line with the coverage area and activity-specific sub-criteria of paradigm shift potential of the initial IF.

31. The four core indicators used to track progress at this level are as follows:

- **Core indicator 5:** Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner;
- **Core indicator 6:** Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation;<sup>24</sup>
- **Core indicator 7:** Degree to which GCF investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local or national level; and

---

<sup>24</sup> In line with Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.

- **Core indicator 8:** Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards.
32. Supplementary to the scorecard approach, enabling environment indicators will be also assessed and reported at the portfolio level through the results tracking tool.
33. Measurement and reporting of an enabling environment will be carried out as follows:
- (a) The Secretariat will develop a scorecard template for each of the four core indicators, based on a simple three-point scale assessment approach;
  - (b) During the funding proposal development stage, AEs will identify at least two indicators for an enabling environment. As per the current practice under the initial RMF, AEs will provide a baseline description of the enabling environment indicators under the relevant section of the funding proposal template such as the section on expected performance against investment criteria. This should be in line with the AE description of how project/programme activities will deliver on the investment criteria and individual logframe in the context of individual projects/programmes;
  - (c) During the project/programme implementation, AEs will utilize interim/final evaluations to get an assessment of relevant enabling environment indicators by the evaluators using a scorecard along with narratives to explain the three-point scale assessment. The assessment will be done in relative (not absolute) terms, taking into consideration that the starting point and the context in which projects/programmes operate differ from one to another. Further guidance on the assessment approach will be provided in the results handbook;
  - (d) The less frequent reporting requirement for the assessment of an enabling environment (via the interim and final evaluations) recognizes that for many projects/programmes, an enabling environment is likely to be realized over and sometimes beyond the project/programme lifespan; and
  - (e) The Secretariat will undertake comparative analysis on projects/programmes' contribution to an enabling environment to generate insights and learning and to report to the Board.

#### 4.4 Project/programme level

34. To maintain focus on the GCF mandate, the IRMF aims to balance the number of core and supplementary indicators available for measurement. In line with the current practice under the initial RMF, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators such as those related to biodiversity, social and gender inclusion and/or poverty alleviation under respective project/programme-level logframes, if not captured by the core and supplementary indicators.
35. An AE could also report co-benefits in a narrative format through APRs, separately from logframes, if its project/programme creates the co-benefits which are not directly related to project/programme design and the achievement of primary objectives.

## V. Implementation arrangements

36. In the light of the likely time frames required to complete the steps towards effective implementation, the IRMF will apply only to funding proposals submitted to the Board starting on and from B.32.
37. Following the adoption of the IRMF, the Secretariat will update the funding proposal template to bring it into line with the IRMF indicators along with accompanying guidance. No major change will be made to the template. Specifically, the changes will include alignment to the IRMF indicators and results levels. The updated template does not change the eligibility criteria for

projects/programmes. This template must be used by all AEs for new funding proposals submitted for Board consideration at B.32 and beyond.

38. This means that all existing pipeline funding proposals, including resubmissions for Board consideration at or after B.32, are required to use the adjusted funding proposal template to ensure alignment with the IRMF. The IRMF will not be mandatory for funding proposals approved prior to B.32.

39. The Secretariat will take the necessary steps to implement the policy, including updating relevant templates and guidance and developing a comprehensive results handbook on IRMF application. It will conduct training sessions on IRMF implementation and provide support as necessary to facilitate the presentation to the Board of projects/programmes as per the requirements of the IRMF.

40. To enhance the technical support to AEs, in particular direct access entities (DAEs), a new dedicated funding window for DAEs will be created under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) upon the adoption of the IRMF. Through the new funding window, allocation of an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million will be made available to DAEs, including regional DAEs, to support the implementation of GCF policies, including the IRMF.

41. It should be noted that readiness commitments through the new dedicated funding window do not form part of the existing USD 1 million cap per country per year under the RPSP (decision B.08/11, para. (f)) and are not subject to clearance by national designated authorities (NDAs). The Secretariat will inform NDAs of support rendered to DAEs within their national mandate.

42. GCF will, through future annual work programmes and administrative budgets, ensure adequate human, financial and other resources for the timely and adequate implementation of the IRMF, including its resources/capacity to respond and guide AEs to implement the IRMF through availability of staffing and consultancy budgets, which will be sourced from administrative budgets.

43. AEs should make adequate provision for monitoring and evaluation to implement the IRMF under a dedicated budget line in the funding proposals, term sheets and funded activity agreements (FAAs).

## **VI. Monitoring and review**

44. The IRMF will be reviewed by the Board in the third year of GCF's replenishment cycle, as part of the overall policy review cycle, starting from the GCF-2 policy review cycle in 2026.

45. The Secretariat will monitor implementation of the IRMF on an ongoing basis in consultation with AEs, NDAs and focal points, and other relevant stakeholders, and report progress to the Board periodically through its regular reporting. If the Secretariat becomes aware of any implementation issues that may necessitate a change that would require Board action, it will review the matter and bring this review and any proposed changes to the Board for consideration and approval.

46. Subsequent reviews of the IRMF will consider any revisions in the investment framework and alignment with future strategic plans and programming directions and assess the policy's fitness for purpose in supporting the measurement of results in the context of the GCF strategic objectives.

## Annex III: Linkages between the integrated results management framework and the initial investment framework

<b>IRMF indicators</b>	<b>Investment framework (criterion)</b>	<b>Investment framework (sub-criterion/indicative assessment factor)</b>
<b>Impact level result – SCALABILITY</b>	Paradigm shift potential	Potential for expanding the scale and impact of the proposed programme or project (scalability)
<b>Impact level result – REPLICABILITY</b>	Paradigm shift potential	Potential for exporting key structural elements of the proposed programme or project elsewhere within the same sector as well as to other sectors, regions or countries (replicability)
<b>Impact level result – CO-BENEFITS</b>	Sustainable development potential	Expected positive environmental impacts; expected positive social and health impacts; expected positive economic impacts; and potential for reduced gender inequalities in climate change impacts and/or equal participation by gender groups in contributing to expected outcomes
<b>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</b>	Impact potential (mitigation impact)	Contribution to the shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways
<b>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</b>	Impact potential (adaptation impact)	Contribution to increased climate-resilient sustainable development for most vulnerable people and communities
<b>Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</b>	Impact potential (mitigation and adaptation impact)	Contribution to the shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate-resilient sustainable development for most vulnerable people and communities
<b>Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practices</b>	Impact potential (mitigation and adaptation impact)	Contribution to the shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate-resilient sustainable development for most vulnerable people and communities
<b>Core 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</b>	Paradigm shift potential	Potential for strengthened regulatory frameworks and policies to drive investment in low-emission technologies and activities, promote development of additional low-emission policies, and/or improve climate-responsive planning and development
<b>Core 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination development or transfer and innovation</b>	Paradigm shift potential	Innovation (opportunities for targeting innovative solutions, new market segments, developing or adopting new technologies, business models, modal shifts and/or processes)

<b>IRMF indicators</b>	<b>Investment framework (criterion)</b>	<b>Investment framework (sub-criterion/indicative assessment factor)</b>
<p><b>Core 7: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local or national level</b></p>	<p>Paradigm shift potential</p>	<p>Market development and transformation (extent to which the project/programme creates new markets and business activities at the local, national or international level); degree to which the activity will change incentives for market participants by reducing costs and risks, eliminating barriers to the deployment of low-carbon and climate-resilient solutions; and degree to which the proposed activities help to overcome systematic barriers to low-carbon development to catalyse impact beyond the scope of the project or programme</p>
<p><b>Core 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</b></p>	<p>Paradigm shift potential</p>	<p>Contribution to the creation or strengthening of knowledge, collective learning processes or institutions</p>

## Annex IV: Linkages between the integrated results management framework and the GCF results areas

IRMF indicators	GCF suggested results areas
<b>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed /sequestered</b>	Mitigation results area (MRA) 1: Energy generation and access MRA 2: Low-emission transport MRA 3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances MRA 4: Forests and land use
1.1 Annual energy savings (unit: megawatt-hours)	MRA 3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances
1.2 Installed energy storage capacity (unit: megawatt-hours)	MRA 1: Energy generation and access
1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity (unit: megawatts)	MRA 1: Energy generation and access
1.4 Renewable energy generated (unit: megawatt-hours)	MRA 1: Energy generation and access
1.5 Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy (unit: volume of fuel per kilometer travelled)	MRA 2: Low-emission transport
<b>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</b>	Adaptation results area (ARA) 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities
2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security
2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security
2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities
2.5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
2.6 Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards (unit: number of individuals)	Area 3: Infrastructure and built environment
2.7 Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (unit: number of individuals)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment
<b>Core 3: Value of improved physical assets made more adaptable to the effects of climate change and/or able to reduce GHG emissions</b>	MRA 1: Energy generation and access MRA 2: Low-emission transport MRA 3: Buildings, cities, industries and appliances MRA 4: Forests and land use

IRMF indicators	GCF suggested results areas
	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
3.1 Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (unit: value in USD)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security ARA 3: Infrastructure and built environment
<b>Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practices</b>	MRA 4: Forestry and land use ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security
4.1 Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems (unit: hectares)	MRA 4: Forestry and land use ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
4.2 Number of livestock brought under sustainable management practices (unit: number of livestock)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, water and food security ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
4.3 Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (unit: tonnes)	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities ARA 2: Health, well-being, water and food security ARA 4: Ecosystems and ecosystem services
<b>Core 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</b>	All eight results areas
<b>Core 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation</b>	All eight results areas
<b>Core 7: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local or national level</b>	All eight results areas
<b>Core 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</b>	All eight results areas

## Annex V: Overview of roles and responsibilities

The overall roles and responsibilities of the respective GCF stakeholders for the approach proposed within the integrated results management framework are outlined in the table below. In accordance with the proposed results architecture of the IRMF, it shows (i) which stakeholders are engaged at different levels of the results chain and (ii) their respective reporting responsibilities.

IRMF		Mandate of GCF stakeholders			Notes
Results architecture	Measurement	NDA <sup>1</sup>	AE <sup>2</sup>	Secretariat	
GCF IMPACT	Paradigm shift potential Sustainable development potential  Three dimensions: 1) Scalability 2) Replicability 3) Co-benefits	The NDA facilitates participatory workshops with AEs and relevant stakeholders annually or as necessary	1) As per the current practice under the initial RMF/PMFs, AE will outline paradigm shift and sustainable development potential in narrative format in its funding proposal  2) As per the current practice under the initial RMF/PMFs, the AE will update narrative progress annually through APRs  3) The AE will commission evaluators to undertake <u>interim and final evaluations</u> and have the evaluator assess paradigm shift	1) The Secretariat aggregates, compares and analyzes project/programme data at the GCF level and conducts portfolio-level analysis  2) Ex post verification: the Secretariat conducts ex post verifications as required  3) Ex post review: the Secretariat conducts ex post review for a sample of projects/programmes to assess the credibility of results achieved over the lifespan of an investment.	The main objective of this assessment is for the Secretariat to determine whether the GCF investments have promoted paradigm shift and sustainable development potential  These studies will also provide useful information, which may be used in GCF publications as compelling “storytelling” of change promoted through GCF interventions

<sup>1</sup> National designated authority.

<sup>2</sup> Accredited entities.

IRMF		Mandate of GCF stakeholders			Notes
Results architecture	Measurement	NDA <sup>1</sup>	AE <sup>2</sup>	Secretariat	
			<p>potential and sustainable development potential via a three-point scale scorecard (to be developed by the Secretariat)</p> <p>4) The AE may hold participatory workshops<sup>3</sup> at the <u>interim and final evaluation stages</u> as necessary</p>		
GCF OUTCOMES	<p><b>Reduced emissions and increased resilience</b></p> <p>1) GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</p> <p>2) Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</p> <p>3) Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</p> <p>4) Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices</p>	<p>The NDA facilitates participatory workshops with AEs and relevant stakeholders annually or as necessary</p>	<p>The AEs will select IRMF indicators relevant to its projects/programmes as part of developing a project/programme logical framework in its funding proposal</p> <p>The AEs will collect and/or measure and report results data against relevant indicators <u>annually</u> through APRs</p> <p>Reporting requirements: core 1</p>		<p>Data from these indicators will be used to report progress of GCF interventions per country or region, or aggregated at the portfolio level</p>

<sup>3</sup> Workshops will be held on a voluntary basis, but AEs are encouraged to conduct these based on participatory principles outlined in the monitoring and accountability framework.

IRMF		Mandate of GCF stakeholders			Notes
Results architecture	Measurement	NDA <sup>1</sup>	AE <sup>2</sup>	Secretariat	
			<p>is mandatory for mitigation projects/programmes; core 2 is mandatory for adaptation indicator; and both core 1 and core 2 are mandatory for cross-cutting projects/programmes</p> <p>The AE is required to report against core 3 and core 4 only if applicable to its project/programme</p>		
	<p><b>Enabling environment</b></p> <p>1) Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner; 2) Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation;</p>	<p>The NDA facilitates participatory workshops with AEs and relevant stakeholders annually or as necessary</p>	<p>1) As per the current practice under the initial RMF/PMFs, the AE will outline paradigm shift potential in narrative format in its funding proposal</p> <p>2) As per the current practice under the initial RMF/PMFs, the AE will update narrative progress <u>annually</u> through APRs</p>		<p>A two-track approach is applied in assessing the four core indicators:</p> <p>1) In line with the four core indicators, a three-point scale scorecard assessment is applied</p> <p>2) Measuring quantitative aspects from AEs through the RTT</p>

IRMF		Mandate of GCF stakeholders			Notes
Results architecture	Measurement	NDA <sup>1</sup>	AE <sup>2</sup>	Secretariat	
	<p>3) Degree to which GCF investments contribute to market development/ transformation at the sectoral, local or national level;</p> <p>4) Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</p>		<p>3) The AE commissions evaluators to undertake <u>interim and final evaluations</u> and has the evaluator assess <u>the</u> contributions of projects/programmes to enabling environment by filling out a three-point scale scorecard, where appropriate</p> <p>4) The AE may hold participatory workshops<sup>4</sup> at the <u>interim and final evaluation stages</u> as necessary</p>		

47.

<sup>4</sup> Workshops will be held on a voluntary basis, but AEs are encouraged to conduct these based on participatory principles outlined in the monitoring and accountability framework.

## Annex VI: Results tracking tool

1. The results tracking tool (RTT) set out below has been designed to enable integrated reporting of progress towards the delivery of the Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020–2023 (USP). Progress on the implementation of the USP will be reported by the Secretariat at the first Board meeting of each year from 2021, including potential required course corrections and tracking of results. The RTT is a reporting and accountability tool that will allow GCF to track delivery of climate results relative to resources during the 2020–2023 programming period and the links between climate and institutional results.
2. This RTT follows the climate results architecture of the integrated results management framework (IRMF). Its structure would need to be aligned with the final Board-approved IRMF to ensure consistency in what is being measured and the range of indicators used.
3. In relation to climate results, the RTT for the first GCF replenishment (GCF-1) period will principally track expected climate results as detailed under funding proposals (FPs) relative to programmed amounts, given that reported data on actual results across the range of indicators are expected to be limited during the GCF-1 period. The RTT presented in table 1 and 2 shows a potential utilization of IRMF core and supplementary indicators, based on the likelihood of a certain indicator being used to track results in a specific results area. This will be further updated and refined depending on the range of projects and related indicators that will emerge from incoming FPs.
4. For the two core indicators of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions reduced/avoided and beneficiaries, the RTT will also track actual climate results reported through project implementation relative to disbursed amounts. Increased reporting of actual results is expected under the RTT for subsequent programming periods, as more projects report implementation data.
5. The data under the RTT, for both expected and actual results, will be updated on an annual basis as part of the reporting under the USP to reflect changes that may occur due to project cancellations or restructuring. Material changes will also be flagged as part of this analysis in order to inform any required course corrections.
6. The RTT in table 1 and 2 below reflects initial resource mobilization and GCF-1 expected results and resourcing as at 31 December 2020. It also shows actual results for the initial resource mobilization portfolio under implementation as at 31 December 2019.
7. By the end of 2023 it is expected that the RTT would enable GCF to present a more comprehensive picture of how GCF resources have contributed to a range of climate and institutional results. Should the Board wish to explore this option, the RTT could also be used as a planning instrument for future GCF replenishments.

**Table 1: Results tracking tool - Resourcing for climate impacts**

		IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
<b>Level 1: GCF impact – paradigm shift</b>					
<b>Replicability</b>	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio indicating that GCF support will be critical to deliver replicability outcomes	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	Projected USD 8.9 billion in GCF-1
<b>Scalability</b>	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio indicating that GCF support will be critical to deliver scalability outcomes	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
<b>Co-benefits</b>	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio indicating that GCF support will be critical to deliver sustainable development co-benefits outcomes	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
<b>Level 2A: GCF portfolio outcomes<sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Reduced emissions and enhanced resilience</b>	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided – <i>expected results</i>	834 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 3.1 billion	388 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq <sup>3</sup>	USD 1.5 billion
		Average tonnes/billion USD		Average tonnes/billion USD	
		269 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq		254 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	

<sup>1</sup> GCF-1 results as at 31 December 2020

<sup>2</sup> IRM expected results have been adjusted to reflect the IRM portfolio as at 31 December 2020. IRM disbursement amounts and actual results are reflected as at 31 December 2019 in line with information provided under APRs. Funding volumes reflect the exchange rate as at 31 December 2020 (USD 1.000 = EUR 0.815).

<sup>3</sup> This value includes co-benefits of 3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq reduction from adaptation project SAP017.

		IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced or avoided – <u>actual results delivered through disbursements</u>	55 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.6 billion	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
		Average tonnes/billion USD		Average tonnes/billion USD	
		87 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq		<i>To be reported</i>	
	Number of beneficiaries reached – <u>expected results</u>	347 million beneficiaries <sup>4</sup>	USD 2.1 billion	61.4 million beneficiaries	USD 0.54 billion
		Average beneficiaries/billion USD		Average beneficiaries/billion USD	
		164 million beneficiaries		115 million beneficiaries	
	Number of beneficiaries – <u>actual results delivered through disbursements</u>	10 million beneficiaries	USD 0.3 billion	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
		Average beneficiaries/billion USD		Average beneficiaries/billion USD	
		38M beneficiaries		<i>To be reported</i>	
	Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	USD 2.1 billion committed in 2020

<sup>4</sup> This value includes co-benefits of 22 million beneficiaries from 10 mitigation projects.

		IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
	Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	Projected USD 8.9 billion in GCF-1  Delivered through total programming budget
	Total expected co-financing	USD 13.3 billion	USD 5.2 billion	2.8 billion	USD 2.1 billion
	Total mobilized private sector finance	-	USD 5.2 billion	<i>To be reported</i>	USD 2.1 billion
	GHG abatement costs	USD 15.5/tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 3.1 billion in GCF financing, and USD 9.8 billion in co-financing, for mitigation	USD 9.83/tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 1.5 billion in GCF financing, and USD 2.3 billion in co-financing, for mitigation
<b>Enabling environment</b>	<b>Institutional and regulatory frameworks</b>				Projected USD 8.9 billion in GCF-1  Delivered through total

		IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
					programming budget
	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio contributing to institutional and regulatory frameworks	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
	<b>Diffusion of climate change innovation</b>				
	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio contributing to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
	<b>Market development and transformation</b>				
	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio contributing to market development and transformation	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
	<b>Knowledge generation, capture and learning</b>				
	Number of GCF projects/% portfolio contributing to knowledge generation, capture and learning	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	
<b>Level 2B: Results area outcomes<sup>5</sup></b>					

<sup>5</sup> The expected results against each of the results areas have been estimated based on the percentage of funding allocated for the respective results area under the total FP amount. The delivery of results will be confirmed as more granular data becomes available from project implementation through the APRs, linking resourcing and actual results.

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
<b>Reduced emissions through increased low-emission energy access and power generation</b>				
GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (Unit: tonnes) (Core indicator 1)	423 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 1,872 million 36% of IRM portfolio	35 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 266 million 13% of GCF-1 portfolio
Annual energy savings (Unit: megawatt-hours) (Supplementary indicator 1.1)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Installed energy storage capacity (Unit: megawatt-hours) <sup>6</sup> (Supplementary indicator 1.2)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Installed renewable energy capacity (Unit: megawatts) <sup>7</sup> (Supplementary indicator 1.3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Renewable energy generated (Unit: megawatt-hours) (Supplementary indicator 1.4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Reduced emissions through increased access to low-emission transport</b>				

<sup>6</sup> This indicator applies to renewable energy sources or generators.

<sup>7</sup> This indicator applies to renewable energy sources or generators.

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (Unit: tonnes) (Core indicator 1)	26 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 140 million 3% of IRM portfolio	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 0 million 0% of GCF-1 portfolio
Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy (Unit: volume of fuel per kilometre) (Supplementary indicator 1.5)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Reduced emissions from buildings, cities, industries and appliances</b>				
GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (Unit: tonnes) (Core indicator 1)	194 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 581 million 11% of IRM portfolio	80 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 626 million 30% of GCF-1 portfolio
Annual energy savings (Unit: megawatt-hours) (Supplementary indicator 1.1)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation and forest degradation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</b>				

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (Unit: tonnes) (Core indicator 1)	191 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 501 million 10% of IRM portfolio	270 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	USD 636 million 31% of GCF-1 portfolio
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices (Unit: hectares) (Core indicator 4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</b>				
Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options (Unit: individual) (Core indicator 2, Supplementary indicator 2.1)	118 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)	USD 607 million 12% of IRM portfolio	32 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)	USD 261 million 13% of GCF-1 portfolio
Direct beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems (Unit: number of individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience (Unit: number of individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.5)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Unit: value in USD) (Supplementary indicator 3.1)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Hectares of natural resource assets brought under improved management practices (Unit: hectares) (Core indicator 4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (Unit: tonnes) (Supplementary indicator 4.3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security</b>				
Beneficiaries from increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security (Unit: number of individuals) (Core indicator 1)	<i>90 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	USD 626 million 12% of IRM portfolio	<i>18 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	<i>USD 120 million 6% of GCF-1 portfolio</i>
Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security (reduced food insecurity) (Unit: number of individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.2)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security (Unit: number of individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Unit: number of individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.7)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Unit: value in USD) (Supplementary indicator 3.1)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices (Unit: hectares) (Core indicator 4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats</b>				
Beneficiaries of increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats (Unit: individuals) (Core indicator 1)	<i>89 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	<i>USD 594 million 11% of IRM portfolio</i>	<i>2 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	<i>USD 26 million 1% of GCF-1 portfolio</i>

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards (Unit: individuals) (Supplementary indicator 2.6)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Unit: value in USD) (Supplementary indicator 3.1)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices (Unit: hectares) (Core indicator 4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (Unit: tonnes) (Supplementary indicator 4.3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
<b>Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</b>				
Beneficiaries (female/male) benefiting from improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services (Core indicator 1)	<i>27 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	USD 292 million 6% of IRM portfolio	<i>8 million beneficiaries (total direct and indirect)</i>	USD 129 million 6% of GCF-1 portfolio

	IRM results baseline	IRM resourcing baseline	GCF-1 results <sup>1</sup>	Resourcing and programming for GCF-1
Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (Unit: value of physical assets in USD) (Core indicator 3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved management practices (Unit: hectares) (Core indicator 4)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>
Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (Unit: tonnes) (Supplementary indicator 4.3)	New indicator	-	<i>To be reported</i>	<i>To be reported</i>

**Table 2: Results tracking tool - resourcing for organizational effectiveness and efficiency results**

	IRM results baseline	GCF-1 goals	Resourcing for GCF-1
<b>Level 3: Institutional-level outcomes</b>			
<b>Institutional outcome 1: Improved GCF processes</b>			
Output 1.1: All major GCF processes are codified and communicated to stakeholders through dedicated manuals, guides and SOPs (e.g. operations, programming, project assessment, policy development, finance, procurement, HR)	Ad hoc use of administration instructions for internal governance	Manuals, guides and SOPs are finalized and communicated to stakeholders	Delivered through GCF-1 administrative budget
Output 1.2: Stakeholders have real-time access to information on proposal status and improved interaction with GCF through web-based tracking systems	Stakeholders do not have real-time access to the status of their proposals	Accessible web-based real-time tracking platforms in place	
Output 1.3: Service standards for GCF/Secretariat processes are elaborated and implemented (Readiness, CNs, FPs, PPF, SAP, accreditation) and timelines for GCF/Secretariat processes are reduced	Service standards not in place or partially in place and timelines are not consistent	Service standards developed and Secretariat turnaround timelines are reduced	
<b>Institutional outcome 2: Strengthened implementation, results and knowledge management</b>			
Output 2.1: Implementation timelines are reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increasing number of FPs reaching Board consideration with pre-negotiated FAA</li> <li>Average number of conditions attached to projects is reduced</li> </ul>	New indicator	<i>To be reported</i>	
Output 2.2: GCF-1 portfolio is fully equipped to track and monitor results	New indicator	100% TBC	

	IRM results baseline	GCF-1 goals	Resourcing for GCF-1
Output 2.3: GCF portfolio management system is strengthened and automated, and includes early warning systems for key implementation issues	New indicator	Automated portfolio management system with early warnings in place	Delivered through GCF-1 administrative budget
Output 2.4: Responsiveness to implementation issues is enhanced, with all FPs with implementation issues responded to by GCF within established timelines	New indicator	100% TBC	
Output 2.5: A knowledge management system is developed and mainstreamed through GCF processes	New indicator	KM system in place	
<b>Institutional outcome 3: Improved stakeholder collaboration and engagement with impacted people and communities</b>			
Output 3.1: All FPs are compliant with the GCF Gender Policy, Indigenous Peoples Policy and environmental and social standards	100%	100%	Delivered through GCF-1 administrative budget
Output 3.2: All GCF staff participate in gender, social inclusion and SEAH training	New indicator	100%	
Output 3.3: A GCF partnerships and communications strategy is developed and implemented	New indicator	<i>To be reported</i>	
Output 3.4: Contributor reports produced on time	New indicator	100%	
<b>Institutional outcome 4: Enhanced institutional capacity</b>			
Output 4.1: Increased coverage of privileges and immunities	New indicator	<i>To be reported</i>	Delivered through GCF-1 administrative budget
Output 4.2: Digitalization of operations through increasing the percentage of business processes that are digitized, automated or benefit from automation-enabled re-engineering	New indicator	<i>To be reported</i>	
Output 4.4: Improved management of human resources	New indicators	<i>To be reported</i>	

	IRM results baseline	GCF-1 goals	Resourcing for GCF-1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 95% fill ratio is maintained</li> <li>• 100% of staff undertake GCF onboarding/core knowledge training</li> <li>• 100% of staff with PMDS aligned to institutional and divisional priorities</li> </ul>			
<p>Output 4.5: Improved management of financial resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual financial planning for programming is in place</li> <li>• Annual budget execution within 10% of allocation</li> </ul>	New indicators	<i>To be reported</i>	