



Global EbA Fund

Monitoring and reporting core indicator framework



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Climate Action,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE

based on a decision of
the German Bundestag

Objective

Overall, the core indicator framework aims to support the tracking and communication of the joint achievements of the projects under the Fund and the delivery of its objectives. These core indicators are complementary to the indicators in the individual logical frameworks developed by each project.

This core indicator framework will enable the Fund as a whole to (i) report and demonstrate progress to show accountability and performance towards all actors and donors, communicate results to the wider public, and mobilise political and financial support; and (ii) help assess and improve performance to inform the planning of calls for proposals and subsequent allocation of funds.

Reporting process

Each project is requested to select at least three relevant indicators from the core indicators framework provided below, incorporate them in the individual project's logical framework, and report against them as indicated below.

The reporting will be done against the indicators relevant to a respective project on the progress achieved by the time of reporting through a platform provided by the Fund Secretariat by the 15th of January each year.

Where possible, the reporting should be disaggregated by gender, type of actor (e.g. government, local community, etc) and type of vulnerable group (e.g. youth, Indigenous Peoples, etc).

Annual reporting results will be compiled, analysed and presented to the Steering Committee as well as through the Fund's communication activities.

Additional guidance information

Achievements reported should be cumulative. What has been reported in one reporting cycle, may be updated in the next reporting period but should not be eliminated.

To avoid double counting, achievements should be reported only once against the most appropriate indicator. The same output should not be counted under multiple indicators. For example, a policy or MEL instrument should not also be reported as a knowledge product. Grantees should ensure that each reported achievement is assigned to the indicator that reflects its primary purpose and intended result.

Only completed activities can be reported against the selected indicators.

Quality assurance:

Grantees need to ensure the quality of the data reported against the Core Indicators. The project's monitoring and evaluation officer, external consultants or operational staff can assume a quality assurance function.

The Global EbA Fund Secretariat will check the data reported by a project for plausibility. In doing so, the grantees might be asked to submit further documentation on reported data. A more detailed appraisal may take place for a selection of projects.

Core Indicators ¹

Cluster I: Policy engagement, institutional strengthening and M&E:

INDICATOR 1

Number of policies or policy instruments developed or influenced that include ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of policies or policy instruments developed or influenced (i.e. engaged with/formally proposed or adopted/implemented) at different levels of global, regional, national and sub-national, policies, including policies under the three Rio Conventions i.e. NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs or LDN targets, that incorporate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation resulting from the support provided by the Global EbA Fund. Reporting should only be undertaken with regards to the policies/policy instruments directly targeted by the project funded through the Global EbA Fund.

“Developed” under this indicator refers to policies and/or policy instruments that are being or have been drafted and that include ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as a result of project activities. These should be categorised according to one of the following four stages:

Stage	Project Activity Examples	Output Examples
In development	The project activity is actively supporting the drafting, design, or preparation of a policy or policy instrument, but it has not yet been formally proposed according to established procedures.	Draft policy text, working drafts, technical drafting groups, draft regulatory language, concept notes, etc.
Developed: formally proposed	A policy or policy instrument developed through project activities has been formally submitted or proposed through the relevant approval process.	Official submission of a project-developed draft, proposal to parliament, ministry, board, council, etc.
Developed: adopted	A project-developed policy or policy instrument has been officially approved, enacted, or codified by the relevant authority.	Adoption decision, enacted regulation, approved policy, gazetted law.
Developed: under implementation	A project-developed and adopted policy or policy instrument is in the process of being rolled out or implemented. Implementation activities have started, but implementation may not yet be complete, fully effective, or operating across all intended jurisdictions.	Rollout plans, pilot implementation, implementation guidance, implementation activities.

“**Influenced**” under this indicator refers to policies and/or policy instruments towards which the project made demonstrable contributions. These policies should incorporate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation in their process or outcome through one of the following four stages:

Stage	Project Activity Examples	Output Examples
Influenced: engaged	The project engaged with a policy or policy instrument through analysis, consultation, review, revision, debate, or discussion.	Implies at least one of the following: - Underwent analysis (review of existing policy/policy instrument and/or proposal of new policy/policy instrument); - Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/policy instrument. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy/policy instrument; - Policy or policy instrument was revised or otherwise engaged with.
Influenced: formally proposed	The project helped advance a policy or policy instrument that has been officially proposed through relevant decision-making processes.	A relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.
Influenced: adopted	The project contributed to a policy or policy instrument that has been officially approved, enacted, codified, or otherwise adopted.	A new, revised, or repealed policy/policy instrument was officially approved, codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.
Influenced: implemented	The project contributed to implementation of an adopted policy, including supporting execution through evidence, guidance, capacity building, etc.	Policies/policy instruments where the project has played an active part in supporting implementation, for instance by providing evidence and knowledge. “Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed by the relevant authority. Implementation implies that: - The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place (“full”) - Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents / information / fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions (“effective”)

To support the data reported under this indicator, the grantees must submit supporting documents related to the development of a policy/policy instrument such as draft policy/policy instruments, launch/announcement documents, meetings minutes, consultation reports, and other relevant documentation.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee must report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Type Policy; policy instrument
OPEN-ENDED	Title Title of policy/instrument
DROP-DOWN	Legal Status Legally binding; non-legally binding; N/A
DROP-DOWN	Level Global; regional; national; subnational Specify country/countries
DROP-DOWN	Type of Action Influenced (engaged, formally proposed, adopted or implemented); Developed (formally proposed, adopted or under implementation); In Development
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Type of Support Provided Capacity-building activities organized to develop policy/instrument; knowledge and tools made available to develop policy/instrument; drafting/updating of the policy/instrument; multi-stakeholder consultations organized
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved
OPEN-ENDED	Implementing Institutions What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure?
OPEN-ENDED	Evidence/References Indicate references to evidence including scientific work used as the basis for influencing policy/policy instruments

DEFINITIONS

POLICY

A course of action that has been officially agreed by an entity or an organization (governmental or non-governmental) and aims to achieve specific objectives.

EXAMPLES

National Climate Change Policy; Regional Watershed Management Policy; Municipal Sustainable Land Use Policy; Urban Green Infrastructure Policy

POLICY INSTRUMENT

Refers to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve those objectives. Such instruments could include, but are not limited to laws, regulations, by-laws, codes, action plans, strategies, programmes and projects.

EXAMPLES

Floodplain Zoning Ordinance; Green Building Codes; National Adaptation; Watershed Management Plan; Sustainable Land Use Guidelines

Reporting note: Where policies or policy instruments are developed or influenced in multiple locations, jurisdictions, administrative units, each policy or policy instrument should be reported as a separate entry, even if the measures are similar or based on the same model.

INDICATOR 2

Number of new or improved institutionalised coordination mechanisms established within or across sectors and at different scales (global, regional, national, sub-national) that address ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of new or improved intra, inter-sectoral and/or multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that address ecosystem-based adaptation and result from the support provided by the Global EbA Fund. It also tracks the number of participating organisations.

The mechanism needs to be institutionalised at the level of governance it is developed at (global, regional, national, sub-national) and have a longer-term goal for it to be reported. Ad-hoc inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultations are not considered under this indicator.

The establishment or improvement of a coordination mechanism needs to result directly from the activities of the project funded through the Global EbA Fund.

This indicator focuses on coordination mechanisms which are either multi-stakeholder or inter/intra-sectoral or both.

To support the data reported under this indicator, the grantees are welcome to submit any documents related to the establishment and operations of the mechanisms, such as establishment document, meeting minutes, press releases, consultation reports, etc.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Type New or improved
OPEN-ENDED	Title Title of coordination mechanism
DROP-DOWN	Level Global; regional; national; subnational Specify country/countries
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Type of Stakeholders Government; NGOs; private sector; local communities; vulnerable populations; other
OPEN-ENDED	Stakeholders List of stakeholders participating in the coordination mechanism
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Functions of Coordination Mechanism Coordinated policy implementation; design of overarching or sectoral policies; coordination of actors within one sector; identification of ad hoc opportunities for synergies and cooperation; information and knowledge sharing
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved
DROP-DOWN	Duration Open-ended; limited (indicate how long); to be determined
DROP-DOWN	Budget Allocation Yes; no (indicate amount and entity allocating the budget); to be determined

DEFINITIONS

INTER/INTRA-SECTORAL AND/OR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION

An assembly composed of governmental and/or non-governmental entities with various mandates and sectors of interventions, interacting on a regular basis, established with the objective of coordinating action in a coherent and sustained manner.

The notion of coordination is very broad and could be measured through activities of diverse degrees of integration, from regular dialogues / information sharing sessions to shared plans of action or common policies resulting directly from the action of the mechanism.

IMPROVED COORDINATION MECHANISM

An updated coordination mechanism that improves on an existing one and includes considerations on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

EXAMPLE

An existing multi-stakeholder committee established at sub-national level that was established to coordinate the development and/or implementation of adaptation/climate change plans that has been updated to include ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation

INDICATOR 3

Number of monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) instruments introduced or improved to monitor the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation measures aimed to improve resilience of ecosystems and communities as a result of project activities. The indicator can be set at various scales (global, regional, national, or sub-national as well as sector/ecosystem-specific) depending on the scope of the project.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of established MEL instruments by different stakeholders or multi-stakeholder mechanisms with the purpose to monitor the effectiveness of EbA measures to improve resilience of ecosystems and communities.

To be reported under this indicator:

- a) the MEL instruments need to result from the support provided by the Global EbA Fund;
- b) a new MEL instrument should have been established (or an existing one improved) to support the tracking of the effectiveness of EbA measures;
- c) the project must clearly explain how these instruments will be maintained after the end of the project, and what resources have been allocated to ensure that they are maintained.

MEL instruments do not have the status of policy or coordination instruments but are rather used to monitor implementation of policy, or other EbA planning and activities. Hence, although they can be linked, information reported under this indicator cannot be similar to those reported under indicators 1 or 2.

To support the data reported under this indicator, the grantees must submit any supporting documents related to the establishment of instruments, such as draft MEL instrument, approval/establishment document, meeting minutes, press releases, consultation reports, etc.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT																																																												
DROP-DOWN	Type New; improved																																																												
OPEN-ENDED	Title Title of MEL instrument																																																												
DROP-DOWN	Level Global; regional; national; subnational Specify country/countries																																																												
DROP-DOWN	Focus of the Instrument Sectoral; ecosystem-based; ecosystem services-based; support approach; pressure/threats-based; other																																																												
DROP-DOWN	Primary Focus Area <table> <tr> <th>Sectoral</th><th>Ecosystem-based</th><th>Ecosystem services-based</th><th>Decision Support Approach</th><th>Pressure/threats-based</th></tr> <tr> <td>agriculture</td><td>coastal ecosystems</td><td>water regulation</td><td>community-based EbA</td><td>biodiversity loss</td></tr> <tr> <td>livestock</td><td>wetlands</td><td>erosion control</td><td>protected area management</td><td>drought</td></tr> <tr> <td>fisheries/aquaculture</td><td>agricultural landscapes</td><td>flood regulation</td><td>use of indigenous knowledge</td><td>flooding</td></tr> <tr> <td>water resources</td><td>coastal and marine areas</td><td>biodiversity / habitat</td><td>landscape-level EbA</td><td>food security</td></tr> <tr> <td>health</td><td>drylands</td><td>carbon storage</td><td>other</td><td>increased heat</td></tr> <tr> <td>infrastructure</td><td>forests</td><td>food provisioning</td><td></td><td>landslides</td></tr> <tr> <td>forestry</td><td>grasslands</td><td>other</td><td></td><td>rising sea level</td></tr> <tr> <td>tourism</td><td>mountain regions</td><td></td><td></td><td>severe fires</td></tr> <tr> <td>disaster risk reduction</td><td>river basins</td><td></td><td></td><td>severe storms</td></tr> <tr> <td>other</td><td>urban</td><td></td><td></td><td>water scarcity</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>other</td></tr> </table>	Sectoral	Ecosystem-based	Ecosystem services-based	Decision Support Approach	Pressure/threats-based	agriculture	coastal ecosystems	water regulation	community-based EbA	biodiversity loss	livestock	wetlands	erosion control	protected area management	drought	fisheries/aquaculture	agricultural landscapes	flood regulation	use of indigenous knowledge	flooding	water resources	coastal and marine areas	biodiversity / habitat	landscape-level EbA	food security	health	drylands	carbon storage	other	increased heat	infrastructure	forests	food provisioning		landslides	forestry	grasslands	other		rising sea level	tourism	mountain regions			severe fires	disaster risk reduction	river basins			severe storms	other	urban			water scarcity					other
Sectoral	Ecosystem-based	Ecosystem services-based	Decision Support Approach	Pressure/threats-based																																																									
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health	drylands	carbon storage	other	increased heat																																																									
infrastructure	forests	food provisioning		landslides																																																									
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disaster risk reduction	river basins			severe storms																																																									
other	urban			water scarcity																																																									
				other																																																									
OPEN-ENDED	Description Description of the instrument																																																												
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Established by Government; non-governmental organisations, university or research institute; private sector; community-based																																																												
DROP-DOWN	Budget Allocation Yes; no (indicate amount and entity allocating the budget); to be determined																																																												
OPEN-ENDED	Stakeholders List of stakeholders involved in establishing the instrument																																																												
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved																																																												
OPEN-ENDED	Sustainability																																																												

	Description of how the instrument will be maintained after the end of the project, and what resources have been allocated to ensure that they are maintained.
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DEFINITIONS

MEL INSTRUMENT

Refers here to any voluntary or mandatory MEL scheme that is being used by a government, organisation, or a multi-stakeholder/inter-governmental mechanism to regularly measure and assess performance, results and impacts of defined EbA activities against an agreed set of criteria in support to ecosystem and community's resilience objectives.

IMPROVED MEL INSTRUMENT

An updated instrument that improves on an original one and includes considerations on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

EXAMPLE

An existing MEL instrument for climate change adaptation measures has been updated to include considerations on ecosystem and community resilience; or an existing MEL instrument applied in a new EbA-relevant context.

Cluster II: Socio-economic development:

INDICATOR 4

Number of people/beneficiaries supported by the project (directly and indirectly) who have increased their resilience on climate change adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of beneficiaries from a project (directly or indirectly) funded through the Global EbA Fund who have increased their knowledge and capacity on climate change adaptation through ecosystem-based approach.

The indicator requires grantees to monitor the absolute number of intended beneficiaries disaggregated by category (direct / indirect) and gender, as well as whether they identify as Indigenous Peoples.

Grantees may reach both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Grantees should report direct and indirect beneficiaries separately.

Beneficiary data may be collected at either the individual or households level. Where data is collected at household level, grantees should take the number of households reached and

multiply with the estimated number of individuals using the national census of household surveys to determine a standard household-size. Please indicate in the last column on for 'Additional comments' if the beneficiary was estimated using the national census or household surveys.

Grantees need to ensure that they avoid double counting when reporting cumulative beneficiary totals. An individual should be counted only once, even if they receive support through multiple project activities. Where an individual meets the criteria for both direct and indirect beneficiary, they should be reported only as direct beneficiary

Direct Beneficiaries

- Grantees should monitor intended direct beneficiaries using project records (e.g. beneficiary lists, attendance sheets) or surveys and must provide supporting documents. For example, participants should attend at least 80% of a training/capacity building activity to be considered a direct beneficiary.
- Where possible, direct beneficiaries should be disaggregated by gender and Indigenous Peoples status.
- For the purposes of this reporting, it is assumed that resilience to climate change impacts has increased for any intended beneficiary.
- Grantees are encouraged to submit proof of increased knowledge and capacity where the project includes relevant tests, assessments, or evaluations.

Indirect Beneficiaries

- Grantees should monitor intended indirect beneficiaries in the same way where they provide medium-intensity support at individual or household level, and project records provide information on the number of individuals reached.
- In cases where projects provide structural support to entire communities or administrative areas, grantees may use the most recent official census or population data to estimate the number of individuals that might indirectly benefit from this support.

People are not counted if they receive only low-intensity support and their adaptive capacities might only be affected in the long-run and to a limited extent. This includes indirect benefits from policy or institutional changes. Residents of areas where adaptation policies are developed are not to be counted unless there is a clear, tangible impact on people's individual adaptive capacities during the project term. In most cases, projects focused solely on strategy or policy development cannot report under this indicator, and public officials trained should also not be counted.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
NUMERICAL	Disaggregation of Direct Beneficiaries Disaggregated by gender and Indigenous Peoples
NUMERICAL	Disaggregation of Indirect Beneficiaries Disaggregated by gender and Indigenous Peoples
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Type of Beneficiary Government; women's groups/association; farmer, aqua culturists, or fisher group; youth (United Nations defines "youth" as persons between the ages of 15 and 24); other
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Type of Support: Direct support for implementing EbA measures; capacity building or knowledge-sharing activities; knowledge products and guidance materials;

	provision of materials /equipment; market access, insurance instruments, or value chain support; participatory research and risk assessments; access to climate services or information
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved
OPEN-ENDED	Improved Livelihoods Description elaborating on the improved livelihoods of the beneficiaries following the project activities (where relevant)
OPEN-ENDED	Strengthened Resilience Description on how the project activities have contributed to strengthened beneficiaries' resilience to climate change through EbA

DEFINITIONS

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Receive targeted support specifically tailored to them. This means that assistance is provided to selected individuals or households who are aware that they are receiving support. In addition, the support must be of high intensity – that is, it should have the potential to significantly influence their personal resources, skills, or coping abilities.

EXAMPLES

Farmers who receive hands-on technical assistance to adopt agroforestry practices; community members who participate in mangrove restoration activities and received sustained training and tools

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Benefit from project activities without necessarily being directly and personally targeted. The support is typically of medium intensity and may reach individuals through broader measures such as improved services, infrastructure, or access to climate-relevant information. These individuals may not be aware of the project's involvement, but the support still contributes to strengthening their adaptive capacity.

EXAMPLES

Residents of communities that benefit from reduced flooding because the project restored mangroves; farmers who gain access to climate information through an early-warning service strengthened by the project, but who did not receive individualized training

DEFINITIONS (continued)

SUPPORT

Defined as assistance provided by the projects with the explicit aim of offering services and resources that help people better cope with the impacts of climate change. It can focus on supporting individuals to further strengthen their adaptive capacity. It can also focus on improving structural defences against effects of climate change such as e.g. the modification of built and natural infrastructure, building of flood defences, slope anchorage, greening of roofs and walls and other measures within settlement areas.

INDICATOR 5

Number of supply chains made more stable through ecosystem-based approaches as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of supply chains that have been made more stable through the application of ecosystem-based approaches supported by the project activities.

For example, such project activities could include EbA interventions that improve ecosystem services that support commodity production, helping to reduce fluctuations in yields and strengthen the resilience of productions systems to climate-related hazards. As a result, EbA can contribute to more consistent production and help stabilise supply chains, particularly those that depend heavily on natural capital.

For the purposes of this indicator, supply chain stability refers to a more reliable and consistent supply of commodities resulting from EbA interventions that reduce climate-related production losses and strengthen the resilience of productions systems. This may be demonstrated through more consistent yields, reduced production losses or disruptions resulting from droughts, flood or other climate-related hazards.

Report one row for each supply chain. If the project support multiple supply chain commodities (e.g., coffee and cocoa), each should be reported as a separate entry. If multiple EbA practices are implemented within the same supply chain report them in the same row.

For each supply chain reported, grantees should provide sufficient information to demonstrate how the project's EbA intervention has contributed, or is expected to contribute, to improved supply chain stability.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Level Country (specify); regional; global
DROP-DOWN	Type of Commodity Agricultural crops; livestock and animal products; fisheries and aquaculture; forestry and wood products; non-timber forest products; other natural resource commodities
OPEN-ENDED	Commodity List the specific commodity (e.g., rice, cotton, banana, maize, etc.)
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	EbA Practice Agroforestry; integrated water resource management; sustainable forest management; conservation agriculture; other
OPEN-ENDED	'Other' EbA Practice Description of 'other' EbA practice, if applicable
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved

DEFINITIONS

SUPPLY CHAIN

A system of organizations, people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. Supply chain activities transform natural resources, raw materials and components into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer ([Life Cycle Initiative](#), UNEP).

COMMODITIES

Products stemming from agricultural production or mining production that have not yet been transformed: food products, agricultural raw materials, energy, minerals, ores and

INDICATOR 6

Number of value chain actors that have introduced a new or improved existing business model in support of ecosystem-based adaptation practices as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of value chain actors that have introduced or improved their business model in support of ecosystem-based adaptation practices as a result

of support provided through the Global EbA Fund. For the purposes of this indicator, a value chain actor is any public or private entity that participates or influences a given value chain.

Business model changes should represent a demonstrable change in how the entity operates. Activities such as awareness raising, training, or capacity building alone should not be counted unless they result in the incorporation of EbA into a new business model or a demonstrable improvement of an existing business model.

Report one row for each entity that has introduced a new or improved business model. If multiple entities are involved, each entity should be reported in a separate row, even if they operate within the same value chain. If the same entity introduces or improves business models in more than one value chain, report it separately for each value chain.

Examples of what can be reported under this indicator include:

- A processing company that collaborates with and/or supports producers who adopt ecosystem-sensitive practices (processors);
- A tourism destination that has adopted ecosystem-sensitive practices as a result of project activities (service provider);
- Existing eco-label improved to include criteria on EbA considerations or new eco-label developed (certification body);
- A farmer cooperative that introduced new services to promote EbA among its members (producer organisation);
- A trade association that promotes the adoption of EbA among its members through new business practices (traders/wholesalers/retailers);
- A local government agency that incorporates EbA into procurement, planning, permitting, or investment processes that influence value chain activities (government/public sector);
- An NGO or research organisation that supports uptake of EbA (NGOs/civil society/research);
- A bank that introduces a new loan product for producers or businesses implementing EbA (financial institution).

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
OPEN-ENDED	Level Country (specify); regional; global
DROP-DOWN	Type of Business Model New; improved
DROP-DOWN	Type of Value Chain Primary production (agriculture / livestock / fisheries); forest products; green industries (textiles / construction / bioenergy); environmental services (water / waste / ecotourism); other
OPEN-ENDED	Name of Value Chain Specify the name of the value chain e.g., shrimp aquaculture, textiles, livestock farming
DROP-DOWN	Type of Actor Producers; producer organizations; processors; certification bodies; traders/wholesalers/retailers; service providers; financial institutions; government/public sector; NGOs/civil society/research; other

OPEN-ENDED	'Other' Actor Specify type of actor if 'other' selected
NUMERICAL	Number of Value Chain Actors Count individual actors under each value chain type
OPEN-ENDED	Alignment with EbA Describe how the new/improve business model is related to EbA
OPEN-ENDED	Type of Support Describe the type of support being provided to introduce/improve the business model and the different actors involved
OPEN-ENDED	Beneficiaries Description of the beneficiaries

DEFINITIONS

VALUE CHAIN

Comprised of all the activities that provide or receive value from designing, making, distributing, retailing and consuming a product (or providing the service that a product renders), including the extraction and provision of raw materials, as well as the activities that are involved after its useful service life. In this sense, the value chain covers all stages in a product's life, from supply of raw materials through to disposal after use, and encompasses the activities linked to value creation such as business models, investments and regulation. At all stages in the value chain, and in the transport of intermediate and finished products between the value chain stages, raw materials and energy are required and emissions to the environment are produced. In addition, the value chain is also comprised of the actors undertaking the activities and the stakeholders that can influence the activities. The value chain thus incorporates not only the physical processes, such as farms and factories, but also the business models and the way products are designed, promoted and offered to consumers ([UNEP](#), 2020a).

BUSINESS MODEL

Refers to conceptual description of how an entity creates value and describes the processes to achieve certain objectives.

IMRPOVED BUSINESS MODEL

An updated business model that improves on an original one and includes considerations on ecosystem-based adaptation.

EXAMPLES

An existing coffee eco-label that introduces an additional criterion that includes consideration on ecosystem-based approaches; a sustainable development strategy of a tour operator that has been refined to include ecosystem-based approaches in its operations, such as sustainable management of land and biodiversity, and with regards to its suppliers, such as the farmers they purchase produce from.

INDICATOR 7

Number of jobs created as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of jobs created as a result of activities funded through the Global EbA Fund.

For the purposes of this reporting, economic activities related to ecosystems and ecosystem services are considered. In this context, a job created may relate to “eco-friendly” services (conservation, restoration, ecotourism, etc.); activities involving the sustainable use of natural resources (agriculture, forestry, and fisheries); climate change adaptation activities; or new economic activities resulting from a project-supported changes in business models or value chains.

To be counted under this indicator, the jobs created must respect the basic human rights of workers and offer decent work conditions.

Only jobs that can be demonstrably attributed to project-supported activities should be reported. Grantees must be able to provide evidence showing the link between the job created and the specific intervention. Data collection for this indicator should be undertaken by implementing partners through census, or sampling of participating stakeholders and records.

Grantees should report the total number of jobs created and disaggregate the data, where available, by gender, youth (from the minimum working age applicable under national labour law up to and including 24 years of age), and Indigenous Peoples. The disaggregation categories are not mutually exclusive; a job held by a 19-year-old Indigenous women, for example, should be counted once in the total number of jobs created for females and once under applicable disaggregation category.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Level Country (specify), regional, or global
NUMERICAL	Number of Jobs Total number of jobs created
NUMERICAL	Disaggregation of Jobs Created Jobs created disaggregated by gender, youth (from the age applicable under local labour law until age 24), and Indigenous Peoples
OPEN-ENDED	Job Description Describe the job, including the sector and main role
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Green Job Specify if it is a green job (see definition below)
DROP-DOWN	Type of Green Job Minimize waste and pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; support climate adaptation; improve energy and raw materials efficiency; limit greenhouse gas emissions; other
DROP-DOWN	Employment Type

	Temporary (less than 6 months); part-time; full-time; permanent; seasonal; other
DROP-DOWN	Employment Duration Project implementation only; continues after project completion; unknown/to be determined
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved

DEFINITIONS

GREEN JOB

According to International Labour Organization (ILO), green jobs are decent jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. Green jobs help: minimize waste and pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; support adaptation to the effects of climate change; improve energy and raw materials efficiency; limit greenhouse gas emissions. Green jobs can result from either employment in production of green products and services, as well as employment in environmentally friendly processes. For more information refer to [ILO Green Job page](#).

EXAMPLES

Agroforestry technician; community forest manager; protected area ranger; native plant nursery worker

DECENT WORK

The ILO defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. In general, work is considered as decent when it pays a fair income; it guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions; it ensures equal opportunities and treatment for all; it includes social protection for the workers and their families; it offers prospects for personal development and encourages social integration; workers are free to express their concerns and to organise.

For the purposes of this reporting, it is assumed that the job is considered “decent” if it complies with all the provisions under the national labour law in a country where a project is taking place

INDICATOR 8

Number of people with increased income as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to quantify the number of beneficiaries whose income increased as a result of activities implemented by a project funded through the Global EbA Fund.

To be reported under this indicator, only income changes that can be clearly and demonstrably attributed to project-supported activities should be reported. Grantees must be able to calculate the percentage increase in income by comparing beneficiaries' baseline income (prior to the project intervention) with their income at the time of reporting, backed up with baseline and endline surveys or other means of verification.

To be reported under this indicator, only income generated from decent working conditions will be counted.

Grantees should report the total number of jobs created and disaggregate the data, where available, by gender, youth (from the minimum working age applicable under national labour law up to and including 24 years of age), and Indigenous Peoples. The disaggregation categories are not mutually exclusive; the increased income of a 19-year-old Indigenous women, for example, should be counted once in the total number people with increased income and once under each applicable disaggregation category.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Level Country (specify), regional, or global
NUMERICAL	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries Number of beneficiaries who saw their income increase disaggregated by gender, youth (from the age applicable under local labour law until age 24), and Indigenous Peoples
NUMERICAL	Income Increase % increase from the original income
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Green Activities Specify if the income generated was by green activities
OPEN-ENDED	Green Activities Description If yes, describe how it relates to green activities

DEFINITIONS

LABOUR INCOME

According to the ILO, labour income is the amount that employed people earn by working (including self-employed people). Economists use this concept to distinguish it from capital income. Owners of assets earn capital income due to their property. Assets include land, machines, buildings or patents.

DECENT WORK

The ILO defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. Additional information can be found under Indicator 7.

Cluster III: Ecosystem health:

INDICATOR 9

Area of ecosystems under improved practices for conservation, restoration and/or sustainable use as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to capture the area of those ecosystems (hectares [ha]) or length of coastline (kilometres [km]) where improved practices for conservation, restoration and/or sustainable use have been applied or implemented as a result of project activities funded by the Global EbA Fund.

The indicator captures improvements in the quality of ecosystem management, sustainable use, or conservation of a specific area of ecosystems resulting from project implementation and the delivery of outputs by grantees and project partners. The hectares under improved practices can be reported under two distinct categories:

- Hectares under improved practices through field-level activities
- Hectares under improved practices through the development or influencing of policies and plans targeted at specific areas

The hectares reported under this indicator may also include areas where existing ecosystem quality has been maintained where there is evidence that, without the project intervention, the condition of the ecosystem would have deteriorated. Where available, grantees are encouraged to provide future scenarios modelling or other evidence supporting this assessment.

All reported results must be achieved during the project implementation period. For example, if a protected area status of an area is planned but not officially established, the hectares for this area should not be reported. However the official establishment, expansion or

safeguarding of a protected area could be included, even though the quality of the ecosystem will most likely occur sometime after its designation, as the measure is seen as creating a strong pathway for an increase in ecosystem quality in the future.

The following examples of potential project measures illustrate possible pathways for safeguarding or increasing the quality of ecosystems as captured by this indicator:

- The establishment or expansion of a protected area;
- Effective management of protected areas, buffer zones or corridors (as well as other effective area-based conservation measures and sustainable land management);
- Sustainable management practices with ecosystem-based approaches implemented in areas under agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries, infrastructural and other extractive use;
- Avoided or reduced deforestation and forest degradation, as well as other REDD+ activities like the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks restoration and sustainable forest management;
- Restoration measures in other important ecosystems like peatlands, coral reefs, seagrass and wetlands.

For verification, the choice of data sources is at the discretion of the grantees. However, official data is desirable. Area estimates for hectares or kilometres of coastline under field implementation could be based on, but are not limited to: evaluations of maps; photographs; remote sensing images and ground truthing; area surveys; forest operation and management plans, protected area statistics and other official documents; baseline & endline calculations. Area estimates for hectares or kilometres of coastline under improved practices through policies or plans should be derived from the policies or plans themselves.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Level Country (specify), regional, or global
DROP-DOWN (yes, no or n/a)	Field Implementation Are the practices improved through concrete field implementation by the project?
NUMERICAL	Coastal and Marine Area – Field Implementation Total ha of coastal and marine ecosystems under improved practices through field implementation
NUMERICAL	Coastal and Terrestrial Area – Field Implementation Total ha of terrestrial ecosystems under improved practices through field implementation
NUMERICAL	Coastline – Field Implementation Total km of coastline under improved practices through field implementation
DROP-DOWN (yes, no or n/a)	Policies or Plans Are the practices improved through policies or plans developed/influenced by the project?
NUMERICAL	Coastal and Marine Area – Policies or Plans Total ha of coastal and marine ecosystems under improved practices through policies or plans
NUMERICAL	Coastal and Terrestrial Area – Policies or Plans Total ha of terrestrial ecosystems under improved practices through policies or plans
NUMERICAL	Coastline – Policies or Plans Total km of coastline under improved practices through policies or plans

DROP-DOWN	Area Status New and additional areas; existing areas with improved practices
DROP-DOWN	Type of Ecosystem Agricultural landscapes; coastal and marine areas; drylands; forests; freshwater; grasslands; mountain regions; river basins; urban; wetlands; other
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Restoration of Ecosystem Did field implementation include ecosystem restoration?
NUMERICAL	Area Restored (ha) Overall area (ha) of ecosystem restored
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Conservation of Ecosystem Did field implementation include ecosystem conservation?
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Protected Area Established or Extended Did field implementation include the establishment or extension of a protected area?
NUMERICAL	Protected Area Overall area (ha) of protected area established or extended
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Management of Conserved Area/Area Under Sustainable Use Did field implementation include the management of a conserved area/area under sustainable use?
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Reforestation Did field implementation include reforestation?
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Avoided Deforestation: Did field implementation include avoided deforestation?
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Agroforestry Did field implementation include agroforestry?
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	‘Other’ Implementation Measure Did field implementation include another type of improved practice?
OPEN-ENDED	Description of ‘Other’ Implementation Measure If yes, provide a description of the ‘other’ type of improved practice
DROP-DOWN	Type of Seed Local; imported; both; N/A
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	IPLC territory Does the area include or overlap with the territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC)
OPEN-ENDED	Area of IPLC Territory If yes, provide information on the size of that area and if it is officially registered or nationally recognised
NUMERICAL	<u>IUCN Protected Areas Categories</u> Overall area (ha) pertaining to IUCN Protected Areas Categories (report as 0 if N/A)
DROP-DOWN	<u>IUCN Protected Areas Categories</u> Strict Nature Reserve; Wilderness Area; National Park; National Monument or Feature; Habitat/Species Management Area; Protected Landscape/Seascape; Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
OPEN-ENDED	‘Other’ IUCN Protected Area Categories Are there any other IUCN Protected Area Categories that apply? Please list all types and applicable ha.
OPEN-ENDED	IUCN Protected Area WDPA-ID(s) List the WDPA-ID(s) for the IUCN Protected Area where your project works, if applicable
NUMERICAL	OECM Area Overall area (ha) pertaining to areas under OECM (report as 0 if N/A)

OPEN-ENDED	OECM WDPA-ID(s) List the WDPA-ID(s) for the OECM area where your project works, if applicable
NUMERICAL	Area of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves Overall area (ha) in UNESCO Biosphere Reserves; (report as 0 if N/A)
NUMERICAL	Area of UNESCO World Heritage Sites Overall area (ha) in UNESCO World Heritage Sites (report as 0 if N/A)
NUMERICAL	Area of Ramsar Sites Overall area (ha) in Ramsar Sites (report as 0 if N/A)
OPEN-ENDED	Name of UNESCO/Ramsar If applicable, provide the official name of the UNESCO/Ramsar site
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved

DEFINITIONS

IMPROVEMENT OF AN AREA OF AN ECOSYSTEM

A positive change compared to the initial or business-as-usual scenario brought about with contributions from the project in cooperation with its partners. The following positive changes in ecosystems are understood as examples of improvements that are covered by this indicator:

- For all ecosystems: Restoration of area previously degraded, damaged or destroyed; Conservation of an area which would otherwise have been degraded, damaged or destroyed (improvement compared to baseline of 'business-as-usual'); Achievement of an official protection status or a specific area; Improvement of the management of a conserved area or area under sustainable use.
- For forests: Conversion of area into forest by reforestation; Avoided deforestation and forest degradation within an area.

CONSERVATION

The protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife species and populations, within or outside of their natural environments, in order to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence. As such, conservation efforts include the protection of areas, the implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures and the use of effective ecosystem management practices.

PROTECTED AREAS

Classified according to the official IUCN Protected Areas Categories, which differentiate areas according to their management objective.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

SUSTAINABLE USE

The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations (CBD, Article 2).

RESTORATION

Ecosystem restoration means assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed, as well as conserving the ecosystems that are still intact. Healthier ecosystems, with richer biodiversity, yield greater benefits such as more fertile soils, bigger yields of timber and fish, and larger stores of greenhouse gases. Restoration can happen in many ways – for example, through actively planting or by removing pressures so that nature can recover on its own. It is not always possible – or desirable – to return an ecosystem to its original state. We still need farmland and infrastructure on land that was once forest, for instance, and ecosystems, like societies, need to adapt to a changing climate (UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration).

Cluster IV: Knowledge generation:

INDICATOR 10

Number of evidence-based knowledge products, technical tools, and events developed as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to capture the number and type of knowledge and technical tools developed as a result of project activities funded by the Global EbA Fund as well as their uptake.

The knowledge and tools produced through the project should contribute to overcoming the barriers to EbA by providing innovative ideas, curricula, best practices, recommendations, guidelines and evidence to the relevant stakeholders. This also includes existing knowledge products, technical tools or other publications that have been reworked, adapted and translated to be directly usable/useful for direct beneficiaries, at different levels (local, sub-national, etc).

Knowledge products may take many forms. Examples include, but are not limited to: technical briefs, policy briefs, plans and strategies, scientific studies, reports and assessments, fact sheets, decision-support tools, educational materials, manuals and guidelines, online courses, methodologies, events, workshops and trainings, videos and reels, online articles, websites,

and other knowledge resources. In reporting, grantees should select the resource type that best describes the primary output. Where a resource could fall into more than one category, the category that most accurately reflects its main purposes should be chosen. Each knowledge product should generally be reported as a separate entry. However, multiple outputs may be combined into a single entry where they are substantially the same resource and differ only by location or implementation.

For example:

- Five workshops delivered in different communities using the same curriculum and objectives may be reported as one entry (line in the excel template) but the total number of products (per type of resource) would be 5.
- Two climate vulnerability assessments prepared for different sites using the same methodology and serving the same purpose may be reported as one entry (line in the excel template) but the total number of products (per type of resource) would be 2.

Under this reporting an executive summary, annexes, or other sections that form part of a larger document should not be counted as separate knowledge products.

Responses should indicate if the knowledge product resulted from piloting, testing, or evaluating an innovative approach. This may include: piloting a new methodology, tool or technology; applying existing approaches in a new context or with a new stakeholder group in a way that generates new learning; developing and validating new decision-support methods; generating evidence from pilot activities that can inform wider replication. Routine activities such as conducting a standard workshop or producing a conventional report would not be considered innovative unless they formed part of testing a genuinely new approach.

It is expected that, in addition to developing a knowledge item, means/operational plans for its application, use and adoption in order to influence decision-making and prompt EbA action will be undertaken. Examples include informing local or national adaptation plans; guiding investment decisions, informing land-use planning or restoration priorities; supporting the implementation of EbA interventions; among others. Simply producing or disseminating a report, holding a workshop, or making information available does not, on its own, demonstrate application. This should be captured in the reporting when possible and should include a description of how the resource has been or is expected to be used in decision-making and who is using it.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Type of Resource Technical brief; policy brief; plan/strategy; scientific study; report/assessment; fact sheet/brief; tool; educational material; manual/guideline; online course; methodology; event; workshop/training; video/reel; online article; website; other
OPEN-ENDED	Title Title of resource (optional)
DROP-DOWN	Support Decision-Making Processes Knowledge product application to support decision-making processes on climate change: applied; planned to be applied; not applied
DROP-DOWN	Decision-making Actor Decision-making actor that applied the knowledge product: government office; academic/research institution; NGO; private sector company; financial institution; local community; producers; other

OPEN-ENDED	Description of Support to Decision-Making Description of how the knowledge product/tools supported decision-making/action on climate change of a given actor and what was the support provided by the project
DROP-DOWN	Knowledge Gaps Did the knowledge product fill knowledge gaps identified by the project? yes (fully); partially/in progress; no; N/A
OPEN-ENDED	Knowledge Gap Descriptions Description of which knowledge gaps the project helped to fill
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Innovation Approach Did the knowledge product result from testing an innovative approach?
OPEN-ENDED	Innovation Description Description of the innovative approach and the work undertaken
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved
OPEN-ENDED	Resource Link Link to published knowledge product, if available

DEFINITIONS

KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL TOOLS

Refer to resources that provide insights, scientific conclusions, frameworks, guidance; or resources that can foster or facilitate decision-making and that are scoped to promote EbA, based on scientific research and/or empirical evidence. This may include scientific articles, policy briefs, reports, guidelines, manuals, media products, software, tools and educational materials, and may include any format whether digital or physical.

INNOVATIVE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

An innovative knowledge product results from piloting, testing, or evaluating an innovative approach that is yet to be proven, is at the initial stages of development, or is yet to be tested in a different context and can take the shape of an approach, a process, a practical tool or an application. It is based on horizontal and collaborative working practices that consider a diverse range of views and the context in which the innovation is taking place.

EXAMPLES

Technical brief documenting a newly piloted approach for integrating EbA into urban heat adaptation; policy brief proposing a novel approach for integrating EbA into a sector where it has not traditionally been applied; an event convening stakeholders from sectors that do not traditionally work together

Cluster V: Financing for EbA:

INDICATOR 11

Volume of private and/or public finance leveraged for ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as a result of project activities.

This indicator aims to capture the amount of private and/or public capital made available for EbA, resulting directly (i.e. mobilised finance) and indirectly (i.e. catalysed finance) from the funding provided by the Global EbA Fund.

The indicator tracks the amount of financing (in USD) leveraged by projects for EbA purposes. This indicator is relevant for all projects that have managed to mobilise or catalyse private and public finance for EbA even if reporting on this indicator was not planned in the project design – this is to help the Global EbA fund track additional funds that grantees have managed to leverage through project funded activities, either directly or indirectly.

Grantees should collect data on the value of individual investments that were either mobilised through financial mechanisms or catalysed through technical assistance / capacity development measures.

Each funding source of financing commitment should be reported as a separate entry, even where multiple funding sources support the same activity or intervention.

Funding should only be reported under this indicator once it has been formally committed (e.g., through a signed agreement, contract, grantee award, approved budget allocation, investment decision, or other formal commitment). Funding that is still under discussion, in negotiation, or at the proposal or concept stage should not be reported under this indicator. However, information on prospective funding opportunities, proposals under development, or financing that is expected but not yet secured may be described in the project's narrative reports.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Recipient of Leveraged Funds Country; region; global
DROP-DOWN	Country Specify country
DROP-DOWN	Geographic Origins Germany; recipient country; other OECD/high-income country; other country
OPEN-ENDED	Funder Name of donor entity
DROP-DOWN	Category of Finance Mobilised or catalysed
DROP-DOWN (yes or no)	Leveraging Finance in Project Activities Is leveraging public/public financing explicitly stated in the project activities?
DROP-DOWN	Type of Finance Private; public; blended
NUMERICAL	Public Finance Value

	Value of public finance committed (USD)
NUMERICAL	Private Finance Value Value of private finance committed (USD)
NUMERICAL	Commitment Year Year finance was committed by funder
NUMERICAL	Public Finance Disbursement Volume Volume of public finance disbursed by recipient organization to date (USD), if available
NUMERICAL	Private Finance Disbursement Volume Volume of private finance disbursed by recipient organization to date (USD), if available
NUMERICAL	Disbursement Date Year of latest disbursement by recipient organization, if available
DROP-DOWN	Primary Focus Mitigation; adaptation; biodiversity; adaptation and mitigation; adaptation and biodiversity; mitigation and biodiversity; all three
DROP-DOWN	Financial Mechanism Guarantees; syndicated loans; shares in investment vehicles; direct investment in companies; simple co-financing arrangements; credit lines; other
OPEN-ENDED	'Other Mechanism' Description if 'other' mechanism
DROP-DOWN	Sector Based on OECD DAC CRS Codes
OPEN-ENDED	Leveraging of Finance Describe how financing was leveraged, including the source(s), approach or mechanism used to mobilise the finance, and how it contributes to project activities and/or EbA implementation
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved

DEFINITIONS

PUBLIC FINANCE

According to the OECD, public finance is defined as “transactions [...] undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of whether these agencies have raised the funds through taxation or through borrowing from the private sector. This includes transactions by public corporations i.e. corporations over which the government secures control by owning more than half of the voting equity securities or otherwise controlling more than half of the equity holders' voting power; or through special legislation empowering the government to determine corporate policy or to appoint directors.”

DEFINITIONS (continued)

PRIVATE FINANCE

Includes all transactions that are not classified as public in accordance with the OECD definition above. This includes but is not limited to transactions undertaken by banks, enterprises, pension funds, NGOs, charitable trusts, foundations as well as further private sources.

LEVERAGED FINANCE

Volume of public or private finance leveraged is the overarching term used for all finance that is either mobilised or catalysed through the project funded by Global EbA Fund.

MOBILISATION OF FINANCE

Other funds leveraged directly by the project through the use of financial mechanisms / financial contributions. Based on the OECD methodology, the mobilisation of private and/or public finance can be measured for the following mechanisms: guarantees, syndicated loans, shares in collective investment vehicles, direct investment in companies, simple co-financing arrangements, credit lines, other.

EXAMPLE

Shares in collective investment vehicles: A Global EbA Fund project contributes to or creates a fund for EbA purposes. Due to this fund initiation or financial investment, other donors / private investors invest in the fund

CATALYSATION OF FINANCE

Other funds leveraged indirectly by the project through the use of technical assistance and/or capacity development measures.

EXAMPLES

Providing specific evidence to investors (e.g. demonstration projects, feasibility studies); Improving finance readiness (e.g. capacity development of key actors and institutions, development of project pipelines, development of financial instruments); Providing specific policy advice

DEFINITIONS (continued)

GUARANTEES

legally binding agreements under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or other instrument in the event of non-payment by the obligor or loss of value in case of investment ([OECD](#)).

SYNDICATED LOANS

Loans provided by a group of lenders (called a syndicate) who work together to provide funds for a single borrower. The main objective is to spread the risk of a borrower default across multiple lenders, and thereby encourage private participation ([OECD](#)).

SHARES IN INVESTMENT VEHICLES

Those invested in entities that allow investors to pool their money and jointly invest in a portfolio of companies ([OECD](#)).

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES

On-balance sheet investments in corporate entities which are conducted without any intermediary (e.g. a collective investment vehicle) and which typically consist of or can combine the following instruments/mechanisms: equity, mezzanine finance and senior loans ([OECD](#)).

SIMPLE CO-FINANCING ARRANGEMENT

various business partnerships, B2B programmes, business surveys, matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches ([OECD](#)).

CREDIT LINES

Standing credit amount which can be drawn upon at any time, up to a specific amount and within a given period of time ([OECD](#)).

INDICATOR 12

Number of financing instruments developed/improved/under implementation as a result of project activities

This indicator aims to capture the number of financing instruments developed as a result of project activities funded by the Global EbA Fund as well as their impact where this data is available.

Examples of financing instruments could include but are not limited to: de-risking lending for EbA approaches; community incentive schemes; payments for ecosystem services; green, blue and resilience bonds for EbA; incentivising Public-Private Partnerships and investment in EbA; innovative insurance mechanisms; integration of the values of ecosystem goods and services and their economic benefits into public and private financial planning, etc.

Projects funded through the Global EbA Fund can develop/improve a financing instrument as well as support its implementation.

Based on the definitions provided below, the grantee is asked to report the following disaggregated data:

RESPONSE TYPE	INFORMATION TO REPORT
DROP-DOWN	Level Country (specify); region; global
DROP-DOWN	Type of Financing Options: Concessional finance; grants, public finance and budgeting; community incentives; payments for ecosystem services; insurance; tax incentives; green/blue/resilience bonds; public-private partnerships; market-based instruments; de-risking/risk-sharing; debt-for-nature swaps; other
OPEN-ENDED	Description of Financing Instrument Describe the financing instrument, including its purpose, source of funds, intended recipient, and how it support the implementation or scaling of EbA
DROP-DOWN	Status Developed, improved, under development
DROP-DOWN	Stakeholders Government; private companies; financial institutions (banks/ cooperatives/ insurance); community groups / farmers / local communities; NGOs/ civil society; technical partners / international organizations; other
OPEN-ENDED	Target Beneficiaries Who is benefitting from the instrument?
OPEN-ENDED	Overview of the Support Provided Description of processes undertaken and stakeholders involved

DEFINITIONS

DEVELOPED

A financing instrument is considered developed when its concept and operationalisation are defined and agreed upon by all stakeholders involved. The instrument is, therefore, ready to be implemented.

IMPROVED

An existing financing instrument is considered improved when improves on an original one and includes considerations on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change

UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

A financing instrument is considered under implementation when its operationalisation plan has been put into practice as a part of project activities.