

GLOBAL CENTER ON ADAPTATION

AFRICA ACCELERATION ADAPTATION PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK JUNE 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
AAAP	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program
AAI	African Adaptation Initiative
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
CSDAT	Climate Smart Digital Advisory and Technology
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
IFI	International finance institution
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
RF	Results Framework
SSA	Sub-Sahara Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
WBG	World Bank Group

This is the June 2022 version of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP). This document will be updated based on experience with implementation. Updates will be posted on the GCA website.

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This document presents the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP) as of the date indicated at the beginning of the document. This is a living document that will be updated based on experience with implementation.

This document is organized in four sections. After this introductory and context section, the GCA Theory of Change and its application to the AAP is presented in Section 2. Section 3 describes the AAP Results Framework and its indicators at two levels: program level and individual project level. Section 4 presents the results monitoring and evaluation plan. The document includes two annexes, with the GCA AAP Results Framework, and the MDB and IFI project-level indicators.

Nowhere are the challenges of achieving sustainable development in the face of a changing climate more acute than in Africa. Climate change is a fundamental development issue for Africa. The continent is particularly vulnerable to these extreme impacts of climate change. It faces exponential collateral damage, posing systemic risks to its economies, infrastructure investments, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods, threatening to undo its hard-fought development and reverse decades of economic progress.

1.1 THE AFRICA ADAPTATION ACCELERATION PROGRAM (AAP)

The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP) is a transformative initiative to support African countries for a faster and stronger post-COVID-19 economic recovery based on climate-resilient development pathways. The AAP is an African-own and African-led initiative prepared by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the support of the Africa Union and African leaders. The AAP aims to mobilize US\$25 billion for climate adaptation investments in Africa in the next 5 years.

Building on the priority areas identified by African countries in their Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, other national strategies, and extensive consultations with African leaders, the AAP works on four interconnected bold pillars:

1. **The Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security Pillar** has the goal to scale up access to climate-smart adaptation solutions through digital technologies and associated data-driven agricultural and financial services.
2. **The African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator (AIRA)** aims to scale up investment for climate-resilient national, urban, and rural infrastructure in critical sectors such as water, transport, and energy to help the continent close the sustainable infrastructure gap in the face of climate change, including through cost-effective nature-based solutions.
3. **The Empowering Youth for Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Pillar (Youth ADAPT)** promotes the rapid growth of jobs adaptation for young people, youth enterprise development, and increased finance for youth-led MSMEs. The program supports

creating enabling environments to generate jobs for adaptation, building youth capacity for employability, and increasing adaptation jobs in large-scale investment programs.

4. **The Innovative Financial Initiative for Africa** aims to make substantive headway toward closing the adaptation finance gap and building the capacity of African countries to access adaptation funds. The initiative supports the design of innovative public and private financial instruments such as resilience bonds and debt-for-resilience swaps, aggregation mechanisms for adaptation investment assets, and monetization of adaptation benefits.

1.2 THE AAAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION JOURNEY

At GCA, we understand success of the AAAP can only be achieved by defining measurable program results, monitoring progress toward these objectives, adjusting the program through lessons learned, and managing the program's implementation always focused on results.

The AAAP activities are developed following a Theory of Change, defined through the Results Framework, and progress against the Results Framework is recorded through the GCA M&E plan. These three components are presented in this living document. The date presented at the beginning of this document represents the latest update of this living document.

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the AAAP emerges from the GCA's ToC. It was developed based on a carefully assessment and consultations of the key constraints facing the adaptation progress in Africa. During 2021, a comprehensive process was undertaken to develop and refine the GCA Results Framework (RF) for the AAAP. GCA's Extended Leadership Team led an iterative process of interviews, focus groups, a staff survey, and external expert consultations to develop the RF. In October 2021 a preliminary reporting baseline was set to test the system, followed by a first round of results reporting in January 2022, for the period July-Dec 2021, all in the spirit of early learning.

In the first semester of 2022, the final RF was completed, including focused AAAP Pillar indicators, an improved differentiation between attribution and contribution of GCA's reporting on outputs and outcomes, and reporting guidance.

In addition, during the first semester of 2022, specific indicators for each business line of the four AAAP pillars defined a series of project-level indicators that will be used across MDB- and IFI-financed projects influenced by GCA's focused work on adaptation.

2. THEORY OF CHANGE

This section presents the GCA Theory of Change, as applied to the AAAP. The section is organized in four parts. The first sub-section analyzes the barriers to climate adaptation action. The second sub-section discusses the three areas of action to tackle those barriers: understanding, planning and financing. The third sub-section describes the outputs produced to support the climate adaptation pathways. The final sub-section goes deeper into how the AAAP addresses barriers to adaptation action in Africa.

2.1 BARRIERS TO CLIMATE ADAPTATION ACTION

GCA identified three main and intertwined barriers to scaling up adaptation action to improve the climate resilience of people, communities, and economies: a lack of understanding of the current and projected impacts of climate; lack of planning and prioritization of adaptation awareness and action; and lack of finance to support the prioritized adaptation actions.

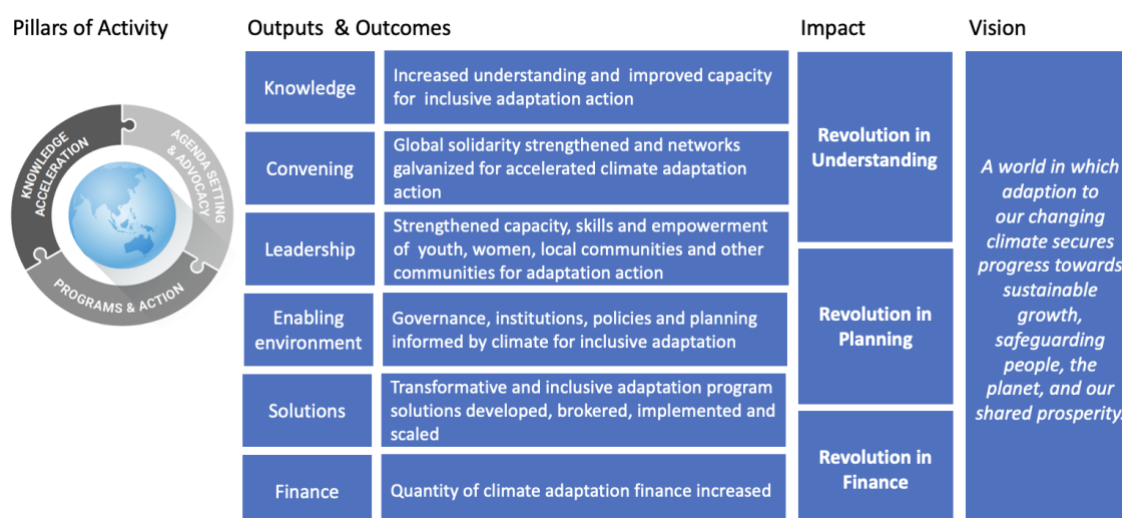
A critical barrier to scaling adaptation action is the understanding of risks posed by climate change to today's investments. From decisions by a city official undertaking land-use planning, a utility deciding where (and whether) to build a new power plant, to a farmer planning the next cropping season; considering the many ways climate puts expected outcomes at risk is not common practice. Even when risks are understood, knowledge is often lacking on appropriate solutions.

Second, a lack of awareness about the potential impact of scaling up adaptation action poses another important barrier to progress, globally, regionally, and in countries. The case for climate adaptation is strong. For example, the GCA *State & Trends in Adaptation* Africa 2021, shows that the cost of adaptation action in agriculture would be around \$15 billion per year. The cost of ***inaction*** would be over \$200 billion per year. Short-term planning horizons, fragmented responsibilities, and lacking country and institutional capacity hinders effective planning for the potential of climate adaptation action.

A third important barrier to action is a lack of finance. Climate adaptation is not only historically underfunded; it is also underrepresented in the broader field of climate action. For Africa, the consequences are dire. Africa has attracted a disproportionately small share of global climate finance - US\$6 billion in 2017-2018.¹ A critical aspect of drawing climate finance to the continent is the availability of bankable projects and strengthening in country capacity to conceive, prepare, and implement investment projects.

One barrier cross cutting the three main barriers to action, is that the vulnerable people most affected by climate change have little influence. Command typically rests with those least affected, most insured, and most able to protect themselves from the impacts of climate change. Those most at risk often have limited ability to shape key decisions that affect them. Without their voice, the urgency of adaptation is muted and the impact potential underutilized. GCA's AAP work program is designed to address these barriers.

GCA Theory of Change



2.2 UNDERSTANDING, PLANNING AND FINANCE FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

GCA believes that addressing these broad and entrenched global barriers requires an ambitious response and calls for revolutions in understanding, planning and finance. Working towards these three revolutions – or impact areas - will improve the climate resilience of people, communities, and economies.

First, **Understanding**; to ensure that the risks and opportunities are fully understood and reflected in decisions made and reflected in decisions made at every level of society. A revolution in understanding centers around enhanced knowledge, capacity and consensus surrounding climate adaptation among countries, communities and individuals as well as academia, private sector and the most vulnerable (i.e., women, youth, local communities).

Second, **Planning**; to improve policy and investment decisions and how we implement, integrate and scale solutions. A revolution in planning centers around strengthened capacity to achieve green, resilient and inclusive climate adaptive outcomes by leveraging partnerships, upstream policy changes and innovative project experience to mainstream climate adaptation into development practice.

Third, **Finance**; to mobilize the funds and resources necessary to accelerate adaptation and ensure it reaches vulnerable communities. A revolution in finance centers around mobilizing the necessary resources towards climate adaptation globally, as well as regionally and locally, with an end-goal of achieving self-sustaining finance to reach greater scale and impact.

GCA defines **six focused outcome pathways** that work towards enabling the three revolutions for long term sustained change:

- **Knowledge:** Increased understanding and improved capacity for inclusive adaptation action
- **Convening:** Global solidarity strengthened and networks galvanized for urgent climate adaptation action.
- **Leadership:** Strengthened capacity, skills and empowerment of especially those who are not currently represented in decision-making: young people, women, local communities and other identified communities for adaptation action.
- **Enabling Environment:** Governance, institutions, policies, and planning informed by climate for inclusive adaptation.
- **Solutions:** Transformative and inclusive adaptation solutions developed, brokered, implemented and scaled.
- **Finance:** Quantity of climate adaptation finance increased.

2.3 DELIVERING OUTPUTS TO SUPPORT THE SIX CLIMATE ADAPTATION OUTCOME PATHWAYS

GCA and its partners undertake activities to deliver outputs that contribute, and, in some case can be attributed to the six intermediate outcome pathways described above. These include the following:

- **Knowledge:** contributing to global thought leadership on climate adaptation through research and advisory support; advocacy and communications; forming research collaborations spanning global South and North; as well as comprehensive training.
- **Convening:** hosting international forums; supporting international climate adaptation dialogues; organizing global discussions on strategic themes (e.g. water, agriculture, infrastructure, nature-

based solutions, cities), and forming and strengthening climate adaptation networks for action, at the global, regional and in-country local scales.

- **Leadership:** in-depth capacity building, career counseling and business development support of youth, women and local community leaders to advance climate adaptation globally – with a specific focus in Africa.
- **Enabling Environment:** advocating for climate adaptive reforms based on project results and lessons learned; drive upstream policy change among country governments; and informing development partner strategies.
- **Solutions:** data-driven project design and technical advisory support; piloting and leveraging innovative approaches; and accelerating climate adaptation action among key stakeholders (e.g. cities, municipalities, smallholder farmers).
- **Finance:** brokering climate adaptation finance for GCA solutions from various sources (e.g. MDBs, donors, country budgets, private sector) .

GCA delivers outputs through its three main pillars of activity, focused to impact the six intermediate outcome pathways. The three pillars of activity are:

1. **Knowledge Acceleration** - Building and accelerating the application of adaptation knowledge globally through effective knowledge management and creation, leading research where gaps in knowledge exist, and driving innovation to develop specific approaches.
2. **Agenda setting & Advocacy** - Using our convening power to bring together the most influential opinion formers and decisions makers. Formulating policy messages to shape and move the global, regional, and local adaptation agendas forward.
3. **Programs & Action** - Working with and through our partners to provide a unique adaptation perspective across the strategy and design of programs, mobilize finance, advise on project implementation, design appropriate governance.

2.4 HOW AAAP ADDRESSES BARRIERS TO ADAPTATION ACTION IN AFRICA

GCA's global ToC translates directly into GCA's work in Africa under the AAAP. The AAAP focuses on four key areas derived from the Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans and other national and regional climate change strategies, where action is most needed and investments in adaptation and resilience building can yield high dividends to achieve the SDGs:

- 1) Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security;
- 2) Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator
- 3) Empowering Youth through Jobs and Entrepreneurship, and;
- 4) Innovative Financial Initiatives for Africa.¹

Working simultaneously on the three Pillars of Activity to revolutionize understanding, planning and finance, GCA strives to maximize and leverage adaptation and resilience interventions by diverse stakeholders. Specifically, GCA works to:

1. Design and support the implementation of innovative adaptation components into the projects of multilateral development banks, starting with the AfDB, and more recently with the World Bank (WBG). In this operational modality, the management of GCA and the multilateral development bank (MDB) explore areas of common interest that match the AAAP pillars and its business lines. This discussion is followed by in-depth exchanges between the GCA and MDB technical staff of the specific projects to define areas of support. These exchanges lead to a clear design of GCA's value

¹ See the document: Africa Work Program 2021-2025 for a full description of the AAAP.

added to the MDB project. The GCA technical team (and specialized consultants and partners, many of them African) join the project preparation of specific adaptation components and activities. Once the MDB Board of Directors approves the project, the GCA team accompanies the implementation process and provides advice to the implementing agency. This will allow the extraction of practical lessons of experience on the design of the adaptation mainstreaming activities and results on the ground.

2. Support to African organizations to directly access international climate finance, like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or the Adaptation Fund. GCA works with these organizations to strengthen their capacity to a level that allows accreditation by the financing entity. If the national organization is already accredited, GCF supports them in the preparation of stronger proposals that will have a better change of funding in the areas of focus of the AAAP.

3. Help to develop innovative financial instruments for adaptation, such as the expansion of green bonds, green investment funds, or debt swaps to explicitly include adaptation and resilience investments, thereby filling a gap in the asset classes these instruments support. In doing this work, GCA identifies global, regional, and national partners to bring the best science and operational expertise, emphasizing African partners. GCA brings new tools and the combination of African adaptation solutions with localized global practices while building the capacity of African institutions in the areas of climate science, adaptation and resilience practice.

The GCA's work on the continent ensures that African countries and African organizations and partners are in the 'driving seat' of the change. GCA works under the assumption that a demand-led approach is of critical importance to ensure strong prioritization, efficiency and to long term sustainability of measures:

- GCA seeks active ties with important national and regional governance structures - The foremost example of this is the African Union but it also includes the AfDB and the WBG. Close collaboration with these structures, facilitated by our partnership managing the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI), opens many opportunities for GCA to work with other parties making it easier to move forward rapidly in adapting the region to climate threats.
- Building forward Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) initiatives and plans - In developing and implementing initiatives, GCA actively uses as many existing SSA stakeholder initiatives as possible, avoiding duplication. The existing plans and long-term objectives of African initiatives and organizations that are in line with GCA's objectives will be used as fundamental input for the development and implementation of initiatives.
- Spreading Africa's best practices - GCA acknowledges the expertise and experience of African parties' understanding of what needs to will support regional and national efforts by emphasizing and spreading the already implemented best practices by African parties.

3. THE AAAP RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND ITS INDICATORS

GCA's Results Framework (RF) reflects this ToC and anchors the AAAP with a clear focus on aligning inputs and activities with outputs and (intermediate) outcomes. The GCA RF represents an 18-month process of sharpening and defining GCA's focus on its contribution to adaptation action. The global RF lays out the strategic direction for the next 5 years and defines the performance indicators that will form the basis of the global monitoring and reporting system. It aggregates AAAP level outputs, intermediate outcomes and outcomes.

This section presents: (i) the Results Framework for AAAP; (ii) the AAAP Results Framework indicators; and (iii) the project-level indicators for AAAP activities financed by MDBs and international financial institutions (IFIs).

3.1 THE AAAP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

When referring to a 'revolution', this can be seen as the impact that GCA works to enable. Achievement of intermediate outcome and outcome indicators signify a broader change in international development practice, as it relates to climate adaptation. Given GCA's unique position as a broker (and not a financier), achievement of these indicators is contingent on uptake or replication of GCA advocacy, research and solutions by external partners (i.e. countries, development organizations, MDBs and other IFI's, and individuals) – thereby signalling a multiplier effect and the relevance, applicability and business case of GCA's work.

GCA's RF is organized around the six outcome pathways, with 3 outcome indicators, 6 intermediate outcome indicators and 10 output indicators. For each of the four Pillars of the AAAP, the planned inputs and activities resulting in outputs, aim to go up the results chain, delivering intermediate outcomes and outcomes. These are captured in the RF with the global and AAAP Pillar-specific indicators. GCA's focus on the crosscutting themes of gender and locally-led adaptation are woven into the RF indicators and target setting. The inputs to produce the outputs are the budget and disbursement rate of the budget within a certain (mostly annual) timeframe.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK		INDICATOR	UNITS
OUTCOME			
People, communities, countries, and economies are resilient		I. # instances GCA agenda setting priorities reflected in international or regional agreements or programs	#
		II. # of beneficiaries targeted through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions informed by GCA	#
		a) # of countries	#
		b) # municipalities	#
		c) # private sector entities	#
		d) # of individuals	#
		e) % proportion of individuals that are women	%
		III. # jobs generated by GCA solutions including through investment projects and jobs programs	#
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES			
GCA brokers solutions to drive revolutions in understanding, planning and financing adaptation action through government, MDB or private sector actors	FINANCE	F. \$ in approved investment projects reflecting adaptation solutions brokered or adaptation finance solutions influenced	EUR
		1) MDB lending (SO and NSO)	EUR
		2) Public sector	EUR
		3) Private Sector	EUR
		4) Other - grants, CF, etc	EUR
	SOLUTIONS	E. # GCA solutions and methodologies scaled, mainstreamed, or replicated by external stakeholders	#
		1) [All pillars] # of Board-approved MDB or Multilateral Climate Fund investments / projects mainstreaming GCA solutions	#
		2) [All pillars] # of instances where GCA solution has been brokered with evidence of being under implementation (exclude MDB projects counted under E1)	#
	ENABLING	D. # policies and development strategies endorsed by government that are informed by GCA research and support	#
	LEADERSHIP	C. # of training participants that report experience of strengthened capacity, skills and/or empowerment for adaptation action	#
		a) # from GCA training (direct)	#
		b) # from partner training influenced by GCA (indirect)	#
	CONVENING	B. # intergovernmental, institutional, organizational and association collaborations brokered by GCA.	#
	KNOWLEDGE	A. # international climate adaptation agreements reached with GCA support and analysis	#
CONTRIBUTION - GCA SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY			
ATTRIBUTION - GCA ACCOUNTABLE FOR DELIVERING			
OUTPUTS			
Research & Innovation Agenda setting & Advocacy Programs & Action	SOLUTIONS	10. # climate adaptation knowledge solutions brokered and finance solutions influenced	#
		P1: # studies/strategies/reports	#
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for urban resilience	#
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for climate resilient water services.	#
		P2: # of infrastructure resilience advisory packages developed under PP-IRA (disaggregated by sub-sector including PPPs)	#
		P2 # of national infrastructure risk and resilience assessments	#
		P2 # of NBS investment transaction models developed	#
		P3: # youth adaptation solutions challenges	#
		P3: # studies/assessments/reports	#
		P4: # of climate finance reports	#
		P4: # GCF concept notes, funding proposals, and accreditation analyses supported to access climate finance	#
		P4: # adaptation metric analyses for financial instruments	#
		P4: # other studies	#
		P4: # of training courses	#
	ENABLING	9. # GCA interventions and engagement to provide inputs to strengthen policies and development strategies	#
	LEADERSHIP	8. # individuals trained through in-depth GCA training	#
		a) # of women	#
		b) # of youth	#
		c) # number of students	#
		d) # of community leaders	#
	CONVENING	7. # of countries represented in convenings by head of state and government or ministers	#
		6. # of convenings for climate adaptation action	#
		a) % of convenings that are inclusive (with representation of at least 1 youth, or 50-50 gender balance, or leaders of locally led action)	%
	KNOWLEDGE	b) # of sub-national leaders/entities (mayors, local govt reps) represented in convenings	#
		c) # of senior international organization or private sector actors represented in convenings	#
		5. # communiques and high-level statements informed by GCA data, research and project experience	#
		4. # media uptakes and digital engagement	#
		a) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by media (print and online, incl. op-eds)	#
		b) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by social media; # Impressions / reach numbers	#
		c) # of online visits of GCA website	#
		3. # citations of GCA research and publications	#
		2. # organizations seeking GCA knowledge and advisory support	#
		1. # of knowledge publications and applied research products	#
	BUDGET		
	i. GCA activity budget approved by PAC	EUR	
	ii. Disbursement of approved GCA budget	%	

3.2 THE AAAP RESULT FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

The following table presents the definitions and guidance of the output, intermediate outcome and outcome indicators in the Results Framework:

OUTPUTS			
No	Indicator	Definition and guidance	Source
KNOWLEDGE - Increased understanding and improved capacity for inclusive adaptation action			
1.	Number of knowledge publications and applied research products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flagship reports, country adaptation reports, playbooks & toolkits, articles, and research papers. Publication date is leading – acknowledging long lead time of scientific publications. 	All Teams
2.	Number of organizations seeking GCA knowledge and advisory support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator aims to capture demand for GCA's work and services. 'Seeking' indicates that it does not (already or necessarily) has led to a collaboration. All types of organizations are to be included, including private sector. 	All teams
3.	Number of citations of GCA research and publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of citations of GCA research in other publications, policy dialogues as well as plans and strategies. 	All Teams
4.	Number of media uptakes and digital engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCA as trusted source and knowledge hub for climate adaptation data, information, solutions and news. This Indicator is the sum of the following 3 sub-indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by media; print and online, incl. op-eds - excluding social media Number of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by social media; # impressions / reach numbers of Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram. Number of online visits of GCA website (including STAKE) 	External Affairs Comms Team R&I Team
CONVENING - Global leadership for urgent climate adaptation action strengthened			
5.	Number of communiques and high-level statements informed by GCA data, research and project experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capturing GCA's experience, data and research by the number of int. communiques and high-level statements as outputs. 	External Affairs CVF/V20 Program teams
6.	Number of convenings for climate adaptation action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high-level events facilitated by GCA to shape national, regional, and global agenda on adaptation. This Indicator has 3 additional sub-indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of convenings that are inclusive (representation of at least 1 youth, 50-50 gender balance, or leaders of locally led action) # of sub-national leaders/entities (mayors, local govt reps) represented in convenings # of senior international organization or private sector actors represented in convenings 	External Affairs CVF/V20
7.	Number of countries represented in convenings by head of state and government or ministers	<p>Convening of high-level government officials (i.e. Head of State or Minister of Specialized Line Ministry such as Finance or Environment) during GCA hosted/co-hosted or facilitated summits, partnership dialogues, platforms and events.</p> <p>List countries, aggregating information from sub-indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of heads of state and government Number of ministers / high-level representatives 	External Affairs CVF/V20

LEADERSHIP - Strengthened capacity, skills and empowerment of youth, women, local communities and other communities for adaptation action			
8	Total number of individuals trained through in-depth GCA training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator aims to count the total number of individuals trained through capacity building activities that go-beyond participation in a conference. Both GCA-led trainings and training done through MDB/CF/donor-financed projects supported by GCA are to be included. <p>This Indicator has 3 additional sub-indicators:</p> <p>a) # of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a sub-set of the total number of individuals trained under 8. In trainings, please request participants to indicate their gender (m/f/x) <p>b) # of youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a sub-set of the total number of individuals trained under 8. In trainings, please request participants to indicate (Yes/No) whether they are youth, while highlighting the definition as 18-35 <p>c) # number of students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a sub-set of the total number of individuals trained under 8 In trainings, please request participants to indicate (Yes/No) whether they are students <p>d) # of community leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a sub-set of the total number of individuals trained under 8 Teams are asked to use their discretion in identifying individuals as being community leaders. 	All Teams
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT - Governance, institutions, policies and planning informed by climate for inclusive adaptation			
9	Number of GCA interventions aimed to strengthen policies and development strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCA interventions aimed to strengthen policies and development strategies - the outcome of these interventions might not be clear, therefore it is monitored as an output This indicator counts the number of interventions/engagements (not the individual studies) to support new policies and development strategies 	All Teams
SOLUTIONS - Transformative and inclusive adaptation program solutions developed, brokered, implemented and scaled			
10	Number of climate adaptation knowledge solutions brokered and finance solutions influenced	<p>The number of solutions are aggregated from the program outputs, for AAAP specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P1 CSDAT 1 - # studies/strategies/reports P2 AIRA: # of climate adaptation advisory services for urban resilience P2 AIRA: # of climate adaptation advisory services for climate resilient water services. P2 AIRA: # of infrastructure resilience advisory packages developed under PP-IRA (disaggregated by sub-sector including PPPs) P2 AIRA: # of national infrastructure risk and resilience assessments P2 AIRA: # of NBS investment transaction models developed 	Program Teams

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3 YOUTH ADAPT: # youth adaptation solutions challenges • P3 YOUTH ADAPT: # studies/assessments/reports • P4 IFI: # of climate finance reports • P4 IFI: # GCF concept notes, funding proposals, and accreditation analyses supported to access climate finance • P4 IFI: # adaptation metric analyses for financial instruments • P4 IFI: # other studies • P4 IFI: # of training courses 	
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INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

A.	KNOWLEDGE Number of international climate adaptation agreements reached with GCA support and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List international climate adaptation agreements reached where GCA provided support and/or analysis. 	External Affairs CVF/V20
B.	CONVENING Number of intergovernmental, institutional, organizational and association collaborations brokered by GCA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signifier of GCA's matchmaking role between entities (based on mutual interest). • Does not require that GCA be formally a part of the collaboration itself. • Please include and list a) both new collaborations brokered, and b) the collaborations brokered from earlier periods that still involved active work during the reporting period. 	All teams
C.	LEADERSHIP Number of youth, women, local communities and other identified communities with strengthened capacity for adaptation action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training participants that report experience of strengthened capacity, skills and/or empowerment for adaptation action • This requires a standardized feedback / evaluation form mandatory after every training for participants to fill out – across all projects and pillars - to gather this data. It is a self-assessment. • This indicator only counts trained people who filled out a post-training survey with this question. <p>Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) # from GCA training (direct) b) # from partner training influenced by GCA (indirect) 	Program teams
D.	ENABLING Number of policies and development strategies endorsed by government that are informed by GCA research and advisory support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be policies and strategies from countries, MDB, International Organizations. • These can be counted when the government approved, launched, or started implementing the policy/strategy. • Please list and describe policies and development strategies and their impact. 	All Teams
E.	SOLUTIONS Number of GCA solutions and methodologies scaled, mainstreamed, or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator is aggregated from two sub-indicators: 1) # of Board-approved MDB or Multilateral Climate Fund investments / projects mainstreaming GCA solutions (e.g., DCAS, national infrastructure risk assessment, rapid city resilience diagnostic, climate tagging in budget, GCF proposal submitted) 	Program Teams

	replicated by external stakeholders	2) # instances where GCA solution has been brokered with evidence of being under implementation (exclude MDB projects counted under E1)	
F.	FINANCE Amount (EUR) approved investment projects reflecting adaptation solutions brokered or adaptation finance solutions influenced	Approved investment projects are disaggregated by: 1) MDB lending – SO and NSO 2) Public sector 3) Private sector 4) Other – grants CF, etc. • MDB loans may include government co-financing – this portion is to be included in public sector • For private sector, count only the portion that is financed by private sources • Bilateral, GCF, and other sources of financing – even if they are included in the financing package of a MDB loan, are to be counted separately • These numbers only count upon approval (Board of Directors for MDB/GCF, investment committee by private banks, etc.)	Program Teams

OUTCOMES

I.	Number of instances GCA agenda setting priorities reflected in international or regional agreements or programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCA sets agenda setting priorities to influence outcomes. At the moment of reporting, the teams analyze if these priorities are actually reflected international or regional agreements of programs. Additional narrative reporting should be included 	External Affairs + CVF/V20
II.	Number of beneficiaries targeted through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions informed by GCA	<p>As beneficiaries we specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries Number of municipalities Number of private sector entities Number of individuals Proportion of individuals that are women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For countries, cities, and private sector entities, <u>please list these</u>, so that the high-level AAAP and GCA RF can handle overlaps. When there are no clearly identified beneficiaries, then do not count Beneficiaries can be counted when the project is MDB/DFI approved For AAAP Pillars I – III, individuals are tracked, meaning: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> # farmers (disaggregated by gender when data is available) # people receiving resilient infrastructure services # people protected from flood risks # Youth (disaggregated by gender when data is available) No individuals 	All Teams
III.	Number of jobs created through GCA-supported entrepreneurs, jobs programs and investment projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This number is meant to capture the total number of people employed as a result of GCA-supported entrepreneurs, jobs programs, and investment projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs created by GCA-supported entrepreneurs and jobs programs (direct) Number of jobs generated by Board-approved MDB/GCF projects (indirect) For jobs programs and investment projects; this number should be generated from project beneficiary numbers 	Program Teams

		<p>tracked by development partners through results frameworks of their respective projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In anticipation of regular GCA progress reporting every January and July of each year, GCA teams should give development partners advance notice of this request for beneficiary numbers. 	
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3.3 AAAP MDB AND IFI CORE PROJECT INDICATORS ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION

A key component of the work under the AAAP is to mainstream adaptation actions and develop innovative adaptation components into the projects of MDBs and IFIs. To achieve this mainstreaming, GCA teams work through a combination of early-stage involvement in project identification, development, and appraisal. An effective engagement of GCA and partner experts with MDBs, IFIs, and bilaterals, together with government counterparts is designed to ensure that the best climate science, new analytical tools, and practical localization of global adaptation solutions are incorporated in the investments.

At the same time, GCA strives to incorporate gender and adaptation considerations, as well as locally-led adaptation action to the AAAP interventions to ensure that no one is left behind and that the adaptation knowledge of local communities benefit to make adaptation design more robust, effective, and sustainable.

GCA's value added includes bringing specific adaptation indicators to these projects, working with a small set of (intermediate and final) outcome indicators per business line of each AAAP Pillar to enable target setting and monitoring of the implementation through intermediate outcome and outcome level indicators. The full list of indicators is presented in Annex II.

These project level indicators are defined for each business line (for example, cities, water, roads, rail, energy, and solid waste management for the AIRA pillar). For each business line, a small set of core adaptation indicators have been defined. Each individual project can have other indicators to reflect the specific local environment and challenges. However, the consistent use of the core indicators will allow aggregation across all projects in a business line to monitor AAAP-wide results.

The quality assurance of core indicator use in GCA is assigned to a Project Approval Committee (PAC). The responsibilities of the PAC are designed to ensure the highest level of quality for GCA engagements and the strategic fit of individual activities with the strategic directions of AAAP. The PAC is comprised of GCA's CEO, CFO and Senior Advisers to ensure the highest level of corporate engagement for each project. The PAC reviews and prioritizes projects proposed by GCA directors on a rolling basis throughout the year, based on the following criteria:

1. Strategic alignment with the four pillars of AAAP and their objectives
2. Relevance, leverage, potential impact, scale, innovation, and beneficiaries
3. GCA's capacity to bring the best adaptation solutions to the proposed project
4. Portfolio diversification and balance (regional and thematic) across the four pillars
5. Risk level and risk/reward balance
6. Budget availability

In addition, GCA's processes and criteria for prioritizing its efforts support the efficient usage of resources by focusing on the RF outputs and outcome pathways that will contribute to the revolutions in understanding, planning and finance, including the Pillar project indicators (see below). During the

multi-year implementation period, GCA and partners will monitor progress toward the climate adaptation outcomes.

4 RESULTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan aims to guide GCA through the AAAP implementation process in a systematic and structured manner. It informs strategic planning and target setting, donor reporting, external communications, and learning opportunities for the improvement of future efforts.

This section is organized in five parts: (i) target setting; (ii) results monitoring; (iii) evaluation; (iv) monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities; and (v) dissemination and uptake of implementation lessons learned.

4.1 TARGET SETTING

Setting milestones and targets is a critical step for a successful implementation of the AAAP. By tracking the results chain against targets, GCA aims to learn about the extent to which outputs will or will not (fully) translate into intermediate outcomes and outcomes. Targets should be ambitious, but achievable, given the limitations of resources and budget. Being a young organization, GCA's target setting will also test GCA's ToC and extract learnings from the monitoring process and strengthen its approach towards reaching the AAAP's targets and desired climate resilience outcomes.

By October 2021 a reporting baseline was set by the M&E team with structured input of all teams. In early 2022, the individual team and aggregated AAAP target-setting for 2022 up to 2025 was completed based on a confirmed budget and an ambition scenario. The RF and its targets are presented in Annex I.

Targets are required and meant to be useful but also provide a bigger picture of the success and progress also requires taking stock of trends or changes not always captured by indicators and the achievement of targets. A narrative considering progress beyond quantifiable numbers of indicators is relevant for AAAP. Capturing and disseminating lessons learned with teams and partners, will improve GCA's program implementation.

Learnings and analysis from the results monitoring process support the periodic calibration of AAAP annual targets. As the AAAP is not fully funded up to 2025, the annual target setting and calibration from 2023 onwards will be contingent upon resource availability. The targets for 2025 assume the availability of the full resource envelope.

4.2 RESULTS MONITORING

The implementation of the AAAP is closely monitored. This is firstly done at the project and team level, please see the Program Cycle Policy for a detailed description. Results monitoring at the program level happens every six months, by early February and early August. These reports capture progress achieved against targets, during the first 6-month period of the year (January – June), and the full results at the end of the year (January – December).

Every six months, the teams contributing to the Africa program are invited to report progress on each of the relevant indicators, against set targets for the year. To fully capture the progress in the context and distill learnings, reporting leads are asked to support the data with a narrative report. Teams are tracking progress and collecting data on a continuous basis. For example, for output indicator 2

‘Number of organizations seeking GCA knowledge and advisory support’, teams keep a record of these instances. The individual team inputs are then consolidated across GCA into an aggregated progress report by the M&E team.

Typically, GCA project interventions span several years, from initial project discussions to completion of the investments. GCA engages throughout the entire implementation cycle to ensure that the best climate science and practice continues to be applied to the investments, using dedicated results indicators for each Pillar. In addition, GCA will work with partners to extract implementation lessons that will help the design of future investments and knowledge products. To this end, GCA and partners will monitor progress toward the project’s climate adaptation outcomes during the multi-year implementation period. Results monitoring of the MDB/IFI projects that GCA supports, is organized by the MDB/IFI. GCA will request the relevant data to track the identified MDB/IFI project indicators across all projects per Pillar. Targets for each of the project indicators can be tracked from the moment an MDB project is approved.

Currently, the monitoring is operationalized via an Excel template for the initial phase. Once the system has been road tested, a more advanced version may be developed. Staff will be briefed on the importance of data quality and how to accurately report as per the guidance note. Possible data quality and consistency issues are addressed and are explicitly mentioned in the reporting. The data consolidation, aggregation and analysis are led by the M&E team.

The mid-year and yearly progress reports are presented in the form of a results framework progress report summary, a narrative report and a financial update. The results monitoring for the year 2022 follows the timeline in the table:

Month	Monitoring Activity
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and guidance on progress reporting H1 2022
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual teams submit progress reporting H1 2022 • Data aggregation and analysis • Data consolidation and report preparation
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft progress report presentation by Africa Senior Director and M&E Team for approval by PAC
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff progress reporting update and learning • Review progress report with donors and stakeholders
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and guidance on progress reporting year 2022
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite individual teams for Progress Reporting Year 2022 • Data aggregation and analysis • Data consolidation and report preparation
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft progress report presentation for approval Leadership Team • Staff progress reporting Update and Learning • Review progress report with donors and stakeholders

4.3 EVALUATION

For multi-year programs such as the AAP, GCA will conduct both a mid-term and an end-term evaluation once the program is concluded. The purpose of the evaluations is to check the progress of the programs and its activity streams, to ensure that this is in line with the implementation plan and relevant standards and requirements, including those of the AAP’s donors. Lessons from the evaluations will be used to design, plan, and implement subsequent programs.

For the AAAP 2021-2025, the mid-term evaluation is expected to be carried out during the first half of 2024. The end-term evaluation is planned for 2026. The evaluation procedure will be carried out by external parties in order to secure objective and transparent evaluation processes.

Evaluations will be guided by the criteria (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) as laid out in the 2018 OECD DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance. The application of the criteria should be consistent with the formative nature of the evaluation and the operational model of GCA within the global climate adaptation architecture. The evaluators will propose the appropriate methodology – reflecting both performance and process evaluation, as well as recommendations for future improvements. The evaluation should be conducted based on key evaluation questions, which may include key informant interviews, desk review of core activity documentation (proposal summary forms, project and program progress reports, program annual reports, council meeting minutes, program charter, surveys, secondary data sources, etc.). The final methodology and evaluation questions should be included in the inception report.

As data sources, the evaluators may also include a list of key informants based on the sampling of the activities. The key informants will include (but not limited to) the GCA management and staff, GCA Board members, client country government officials, and partners. Preference is given to a methodological approach based on qualitative data, supplemented by existing quantitative data.

Both the mid-term and end-term evaluation should include the challenges and lessons learned, and what value has been achieved for the resources that were required. Findings of evaluations are precious input into the GCA's decision-making and planning processes. Evaluation enables continuous improvement and learning through implementation of recommendations, understanding and incorporation of lessons learned from past evaluations into new programs, activity streams and projects.

4.4 M&E ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

M&E roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. The Sr. Regional Director Africa is accountable for the successful implementation of the AAAP. Together with the responsible AAAP Program Leads, and supported by the M&E team, s/he initiates and leads the target setting process and annual work program updating and planning.

With a review of the previous period, annual targets are calibrated for the AAAP programs and RF indicators. Targets are formulated against a confirmed and a stretch/ambitious resources scenario. These targets are based on the regular program consultations with partners and stakeholders. The annual work program, including the RF targets for the two scenarios are presented to and approved by the Leadership Team before the end of February of each year.

The AAAP Program Leads are responsible for timely and quality data and content collection and delivery. The Director of Finance and Operations ensures timely and accurate financial reporting. The Sr. M&E Specialist guides the M&E process for all GCA programs and prepares the relevant templates, guidance notes including for the AAAP. Quality controls as well and regular staff training on M&E are also led by the Sr. M&E Specialist. In close cooperation with the AAAP Program Leads and Director of Finance and Operations, the Sr. Regional Director Africa present the mid-year and yearly progress reports to the PAC for approval.

4.5 DISSEMINATION AND UPTAKE OF LESSONS LEARNED

Results monitoring and evaluation are essential for GCA to track the organization's progress. GCA's M&E presents important inputs for strategy development, planning and implementation processes of GCA, and the AAAP in particular. To ensure that the outcomes of monitoring and evaluation will feed into either the practices of current plans, or into projects and plans to be defined, the GCA Leadership Team will hold Progress or Evaluation Report Discussion Meetings. Where relevant, follow-up meetings will be held for specific outcomes of the progress reports or evaluation process, and the GCA's programs, projects and policies will be adapted to incorporate the lessons learned. This M&E plan will itself be monitored and updated regularly during the implementation of the AAAP.

GCA commits to being a learning organization, in which the lessons from the AAAP will benefit not only GCA and future programs, but also its partners and stakeholders.

ANNEX I – GCA AAP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS FRAMEWORK		INDICATOR	UNITS	AAP - 2022 TARGETS		2025 Targets
				SMART TARGET	STRETCH TARGET	STRETCH TARGET
OUTCOME						
People, communities, countries, and economies are resilient	I. # instances GCA agenda setting priorities reflected in international or regional agreements or programs	#	2	3	8	
	II. # of beneficiaries targeted through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions informed by GCA	#	7,178,075	10,950,141	185,000,010	
	a. # of countries	#	39	60	184	
	b) # municipalities	#	24	48	36	
	c) # private sector entities	#	12	33	30,230	
	d) # of individuals	#	7,178,000	10,950,000	30,800,000	
	e) % proportion of individuals that are women	%	50%	60%	245%	
	III. # jobs generated by GCA solutions including through investment projects and jobs programs	#	1,650	2,250	2,507,500	
	a) # jobs created by GCA-supported entrepreneurs and job programs (direct)	#	1,500	2,000	500,000	
b) # of jobs generated by Board-approved MDB/GCF projects (indirect)	#	150	250	2,007,500		
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES				SMART TARGET	STRETCH TARGET	STRETCH TARGET
GCA brokers solutions to drive revolutions in understanding, planning and financing adaptation action through government, MDB or private sector actors	FINANCE	F. \$ in approved investment projects reflecting adaptation solutions brokered or adaptation finance solutions influenced	EUR	1,303,250,000	3,401,000,000	25,004,000,000
		1) MDB lending (SO and NSO)	EUR	1,002,750,000	1,900,000,000	17,650,000,000
		2) Public sector	EUR	150,000,000	500,000,000	3,400,000,000
		3) Private Sector	EUR	150,000,000	1,000,000,000	3,850,000,000
		4) Other - grants, CF, etc	EUR	500,000	1,000,000	104,000,000
	SOLUTIONS	E. # GCA solutions and methodologies scaled, mainstreamed, or replicated by external stakeholders	#	44	66	652
		1) [All pillars] # of Board-approved MDB or Multilateral Climate Fund investments / projects mainstreaming GCA solutions	#	16	31	214
		2) [All pillars] # of instances where GCA solution has been brokered with evidence of being under implementation (exclude MDB projects counted under E1)	#	28	35	433
	ENABLING	D. # policies and development strategies endorsed by government that are informed by GCA research and support	#	12	27	72
	LEADERSHIP	C. # of training participants that report experience of strengthened capacity, skills and/or empowerment for adaptation action	#	2,316	6,928	37,250
		a) # from GCA training (direct)	#	1,366	2,078	10,700
		b) # from partner training influenced by GCA (indirect)	#	950	4,850	26,500
	CONVENING	B. # intergovernmental, institutional, organizational and association collaborations brokered by GCA.	#	57	69	20
	KNOWLEDGE	A. # international climate adaptation agreements reached with GCA support and analysis	#	2	3	12
	CONTRIBUTION - GCA SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY					
ATTRIBUTION - GCA ACCOUNTABLE FOR DELIVERING						
OUTPUTS				SMART TARGET	STRETCH TARGET	STRETCH TARGET
Research & Innovation Agenda setting & Advocacy Programs & Action	SOLUTIONS	10. # climate adaptation knowledge solutions brokered and finance solutions influenced	#	52	66	0
		p1: # studies/strategies/reports	#	23	27	60
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for urban resilience	#	16	20	100
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for climate resilient water services.	#	16	20	100
		P2: # of infrastructure resilience advisory packages developed under PP-IRA (disaggregated by sub-sector including PPPs)	#	8	15	55
		P2 # of national infrastructure risk and resilience assessments	#	1	3	30
		P2 # of NBS investment transaction models developed	#	4	4	25
		P3: # youth adaptation solutions challenges	#	1	1	5
		P3: # studies/assessments/reports	#	1	1	0
		P4: # of climate finance reports	#	2	4	25
		P4: # GCF concept notes, funding proposals, and accreditation analyses supported to access climate finance	#	4	6	50
		P4: # adaptation metric analyses for financial instruments	#	2	4	20
		P4: # other studies	#	2	4	55
		P4: # of training courses	#	12	14	75
	ENABLING	9. # GCA interventions and engagement to provide inputs to strengthen policies and development strategies	#	6	6	53
	LEADERSHIP	8. # individuals trained through in-depth GCA training	#	5,316	10,428	20,050
		a) # of women	#	586	1,528	9,825
		b) # of youth	#	1,000	2,000	10,410
		c) # number of students	#	4,250	5,500	22,700
		d) # of community leaders	#	0	0	120
	CONVENING	7. # of countries represented in convenings by head of state and government or ministers	#	51	78	157
		6. # of convenings for climate adaptation action	#	11	15	55
		a) % of convenings that are inclusive (with representation of at least 1 youth, or 50/50 gender balance, or leaders of locally led action)	%	93	100	300
		b) # of sub-national leaders/entities (mayors, local govt reps) represented in convenings	#	16	26	140
		c) # of senior international organization or private sector actors represented in convenings	#	16	26	55
		5. # communiques and high-level statements informed by GCA data, research and project experience	#	14	31	30
		4. # media uptakes and digital engagement	#	45	98	175
		a) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by media (print and online, incl. op-eds)	#	22	24	160
		b) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by social media; # impressions / reach numbers	#	650,100	1,250,500	5,050

ANNEX II – MDB AND IFI PROJECT INDICATORS BY BUSINESS LINE

Pillar	Type of Projects (Business Lines)	Indicators
1. Agriculture and Food Security	Mainstreaming digital agriculture solutions	# of farmers / herders adopting digital climate-enabled solutions (gender disaggregated)
		# of livestock benefiting from DCAS
		# of hectares cultivated using digital climate-enabled solutions
		# of jobs created
2. Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions	City Adaptation Accelerator	# of people protected from the designed return period flood events (gender disaggregated).
		# of people provided with improved urban living/working conditions through project adaptation measures (gender disaggregated)
		# of jobs created
	Climate resilient water services	Area under sustainable landscape management practices (# of hectares).
		# people with safe and climate-resilient drinking water access (gender disaggregated)
		Cubic meters of water storage and retention capacity created
	Roads	Km of resilient roads built or rehabilitated
		# of people served by resilient roads
		# of jobs created
	Rail	Km of resilient rail systems built or rehabilitated
		# of people served by resilient rail
		# of jobs created
	Energy	MW of power produced by climate resilient facilities
		# of people served by resilient power facilities
		# of jobs created
	SWM	Tons of waste collected and managed in climate resilient manner
		# of people served by resilient SWM facilities
		# of jobs created
3. Youth	Jobs for Youth	# of adaptation jobs created for youth (gender disaggregated)
		# of youth-owned adaptation enterprises created or strengthened
4. Finance	Technical Assistance Program	No. of entities directly accessing climate finance
		Amount of climate finance directly accessed by African institutions (EUR)