GEF/LDCF.SCCF.41/Inf.03

October 12, 2026

41st LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
January 27, 2027
Washington D.C.

GUIDELINES ON THE GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Prepared by GEF Secretariat

Table of Contents

I. Background 1

II. Results Framework Structure 3

III. Core Indicator 1: Number of Direct and Indirect Adaptation Beneficiaries 5

IV. Core Indicator 2: Area of Land and Area of Marine and Freshwater Managed for Climate Resilience 8

V. Core Indicator 3: Number of Policies, Plans, and Strategies Developed, Implemented and/or Enhanced Mainstreaming Climate Resilience 10

VI. Core Indicator 4: Number of People Trained for Appropriate Climate Adaptation Solutions 11

VII. Core Indicator 5: Number of Private Sector Enterprises, Including MSMEs, Supported to Engage in Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Action 13

Annex I: Examples of Common Project Activities to Assess Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries ... 15

List of Figures

Figure 1: LDCF/SCCF Results Framework Mapping with GGA Themes and Dimensions 2

Figure 2: Framework for Assessing Direct versus Indirect Beneficiaries 6

List of Tables

Table 1: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 1 8

Table 2: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 2 9

Table 3: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 3 11

Table 4: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 4 12

Table 5: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 5 13

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) have been measuring climate adaptation results since their establishment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The results framework has been progressively strengthened across programming periods, evolving from project-specific indicators toward a standardized set of fund-level indicators under a framework that enable portfolio-wide aggregation and comparability.

2. Over successive periods, the framework has broadened its scope to move beyond output-level measurement to capture outcome-level results that reflect the actual climate adaptation impact generated by LDCF/SCCF investments. During the GEF-6 period (July 2014 to June 2018), a streamlined list of core indicators were introduced. These core indicators were further strengthened during the GEF-7 period (July 2018 to June 2022). During the GEF-8 period (July 2022 to June 2026), the framework was upgraded with a set of core and sub-indicators, solidifying alignment with the fund's strategic priorities.

3. For the GEF-9 period (July 2026 to June 2030), the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework builds on this evolution and introduces two significant advances. First, the sub-indicator set has been streamlined from 41 in GEF-8 to 25 in GEF-9, improving clarity and reducing the reporting burden on GEF Agencies and countries while preserving comprehensive coverage across the themes, approaches, and cross-cutting priorities of the GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy. [1] Second, the framework has been developed in coordination with other Multilateral Climate Funds (MCFs), specifically informed by the work on 'Shared Principles for Monitoring and Measuring Beneficiaries for Adaptation' conducted among the MCFs secretariats as part of the work on deepening collaboration on results and indicators.

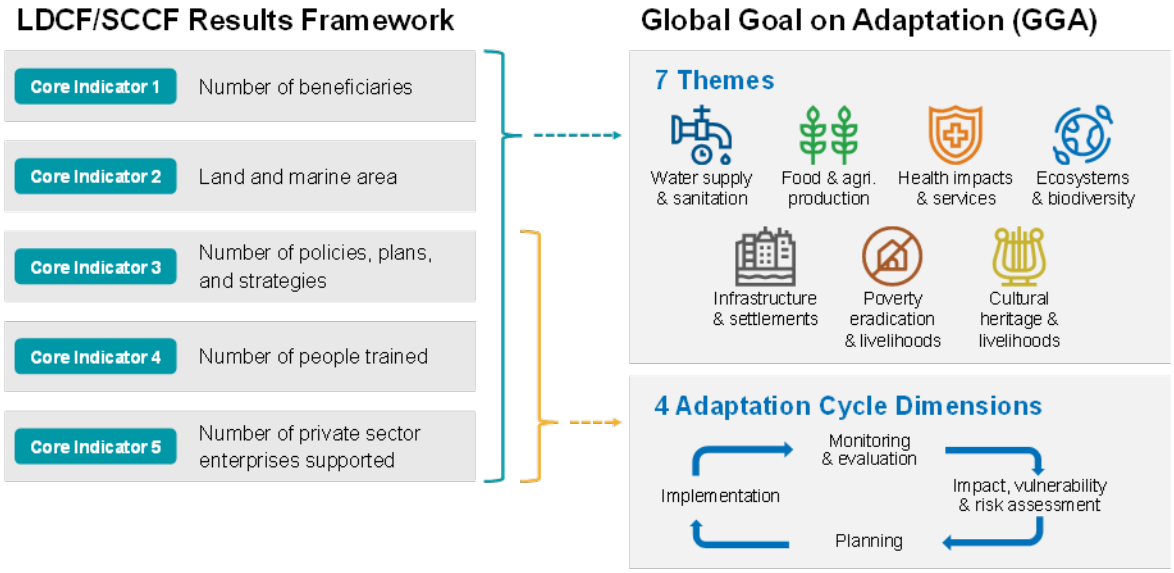
4. The GEF-9 framework is aligned with the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its thematic and dimensional targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience adopted at the 28th Conference of Parties of UNFCCC (COP 28). This approach ensures that LDCF/SCCF are aligned with the seven thematic areas and four dimensions of adaptation cycle (refer to Figure 1). [2]

5. The guidelines presented in this document are informed by results management practices across the GEF Family of Funds, and are aligned with the principles governing the use of indicators

[1] GEF, 2026, *GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements July 2026 to June 2030*, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.40/02.
[2] UNFCCC. 2023. Decision 2/CMA.5: Global goal on adaptation. FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1

established under the GEF-9 Results Management Framework (RMF), which applies to GEF Trust Fund projects and programs.[3]

Figure 1: LDCF/SCCF Results Framework Mapping with GGA Themes and Dimensions



6. An important feature of climate adaptation results is they are inherently local and context-specific, and they are not classified as global environmental benefits. Unlike climate mitigation, where results can be expressed in universal units such as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, climate adaptation outcomes are shaped by the particular climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure conditions faced by people and ecosystems in a given location. For example, a coastal community adapting to sea-level rise, a pastoral community managing drought risk, and an urban settlement facing increased flooding each require different interventions and generate different types of results. The GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Results Framework is designed with this reality in mind, accommodating the diversity of climate adaptation contexts while still enabling portfolio-wide aggregation and comparability.

7. The GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Results Framework applies to all projects and programs approved for funding from the LDCF or SCCF during the GEF-9 programming period. It also applies to Multi-Trust Fund (MTF) projects that receive financing from the LDCF and/or SCCF, together from other GEF-managed trust funds within the GEF Family of Funds (including the GEF Trust Fund), where adaptation-specific reporting is attributable to the LDCF/SCCF component. The framework does not apply to projects financed solely from the GEF Trust Fund, which follow the GEF-9 RMF. Similar to the GEF Trust Fund, LDCF/SCCF-funded projects approved prior to the GEF-9

[3] GEF, 2026, *Guidelines on the Implementation of the GEF-9 Results Management Framework,* GEF/C.71/Inf.09.

period that receive CEO endorsement and remain under implementation going forward are encouraged to report against the GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF core and sub-indicators.

II. RESULTS FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

8. The GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Results Framework comprises two levels of measurement: core indicators and sub-indicators. Together, these two levels enable the aggregation of portfolio-wide results in comparable units, while also creating space to capture the context and intervention-specific results that reflect the diverse adaptation realities of LDCF/SCCF-supported countries.

9. Core indicators represent the primary dimensions of climate adaptation impact across the LDCF and SCCF portfolio. They serve two related purposes. First, they enable the aggregation of results generated by LDCF/SCCF investments across projects, countries, and sectors to understand the collective contribution of the portfolio to climate adaptation outcomes at country, regional, and global levels. Second, the core indicators are primarily designed to measure outcome-level results that is not only the delivery of activities or outputs, but the actual changes in systems, institutions, ecosystems, and peoples' lives that result from adaptation investment. Core indicators therefore capture the impact of LDCF/SCCF financing across the key systems targeted by the programming strategy: human well-being, natural and managed landscapes, policy and institutional frameworks, capacity, and private sector engagement. The inclusion of indirect beneficiaries under Core Indicator 1 allows to harmonize the key adaptation impact indicator of LDCF and SCCF with rest of the MCFs. Core indicator selection and target-setting should be explicitly grounded in and traceable to the project's documented theory of change (ToC).

10. In GEF-9, every project must include a minimum of two core indicators, and the inclusion of Core Indicator 1 (direct and indirect adaptation beneficiaries) is mandatory for all projects to maintain consistency of results measurement across the portfolio.[4]

In the GEF-8 portfolio, 98.8 percent of approved projects used at least two or more core indicators out of five, and 72.9 percent used all five. Individual indicator uptake ranged from 81.2 percent (Core Indicator 5) to 98.8 percent (Core Indicator 1).

[4] In the GEF-8 Results Framework, the five core indicators were: (1) number of direct beneficiaries; (2) area managed for climate resilience, comprising (a) land area and (b) coastal or marine area; (3) number of policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience; (4) number of people trained or reached through awareness-raising; and (5) number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action.

11. Sub-indicators have been progressively revised across GEF periods, in response to the evolving priorities of the different programming strategies, and the deepening need to understand the specific nature and quality of climate adaptation results beyond traditional metrics.

12. As mentioned above, in the GEF-9 period, the sub-indicator set has been streamlined from 41 in GEF-8 to 25, in order to help advance the simplification of access to the LDCF/SCCF funding allowing for more streamlined monitoring and reporting of results.

13. Sub-indicators are organized in thematic buckets under each core indicator and serve a dual function: in some cases they disaggregate the core indicator result by type (such as different land cover categories under Core Indicator 2), and in others they measure complementary results that enrich the understanding of adaptation impact generated alongside the core indicator (as in the case of private finance mobilized under Core Indicator 5).

14. When a particular core indicator is selected, projects must also select and report on at least one sub-indicator under that core indicator to capture the context-specific dimensions of the results achieved. Under the current project cycle, targets for core indicators are required at the Project Identification Form (PIF) stage, while relevant sub-indicators are selected and their targets set at the CEO Endorsement/Approval stage.[5]

15. To ensure that the multi-dimensional nature of climate adaptation results is fully captured alongside quantitative data, project documents are required to provide contextual narrative at two stages: at the point of target-setting, and subsequently during implementation reporting.

16. For each indicator, target setting and results reporting should be based on the full project financing encompassing both LDCF/SCCF financing and co-financing. This is consistent with the indicator measurement methodology applied across the GEF Trust Fund and other multilateral climate funds.

In the GEF-8 portfolio, projects at the CEO endorsement stage selected an average of 6.2 sub-indicators to measure results during implementation.

[5] References to project cycle stages and milestones in these guidelines may be updated to reflect changes to the GEF project cycle once implemented; indicator definitions and methodologies are not expected to change.

III. CORE INDICATOR 1: NUMBER OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ADAPTATION BENEFICIARIES

17. **Unit:** Number of people

18. **Definition:** This indicator counts the total number of people supported by LDCF/SCCF-financed interventions to strengthen their adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change impacts. A new feature of the GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Results Framework is that beneficiaries include two categories—direct and indirect to allow for consistency of measuring the climate adaptation beneficiaries across MCFs. The direct and indirect beneficiaries are defined based on the degree of (i) targeting and (ii) intensity of support they receive from the project.

(i) *Targeting:* Targeted support is the intentional assistance of a project to people who are:

- Explicitly identified by the project, and
- Aware they are receiving support and/or using the specific resources provided by the project.

(ii) *Intensity:* Intensity of support refers to the level of assistance provided, ranging from high to medium to low based on:

- *Relevance:* How closely linked the support is to strengthen people's climate resilience.
- *Duration/frequency:* Duration and/or frequency of support.
- *Extent:* Whether people receive multiple forms of support.

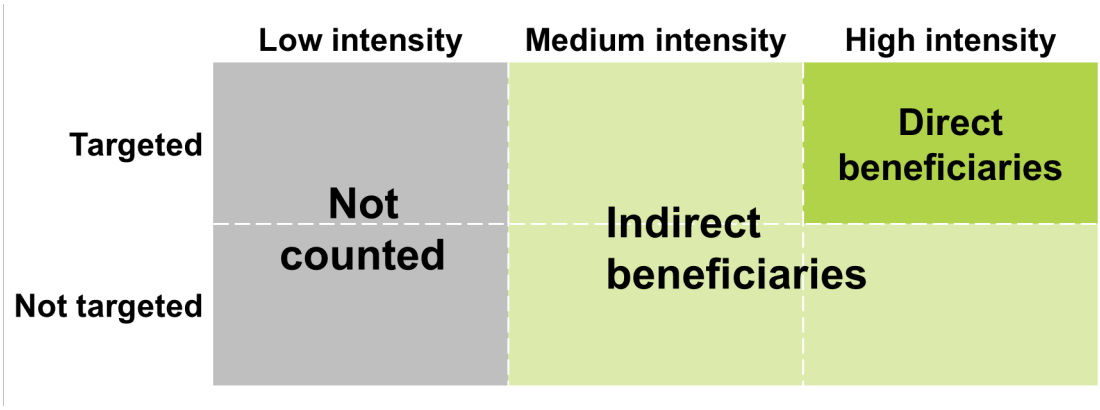
19. **Direct beneficiaries** are individuals who are explicitly identified and targeted by the project and who receive high-intensity support. Support is classified as high intensity when it intends to generate an outcome-level change in resilience, for example, farmers who receive multi-session training and agricultural inputs, or community members who receive sustained technical assistance to implement adaptation measures.

20. **Indirect beneficiaries** are individuals who either (i) are targeted but receive medium-intensity support, or (ii) are not individually targeted but benefit from medium- or high-intensity interventions, for example, households in a catchment protected by a rehabilitated watershed, or communities within the service area of a strengthened early warning system who were not directly engaged by project activities.

21. People reached only through low-intensity contact such as general awareness campaigns, information dissemination, or residing in an area covered by a plan that has not yet been implemented are not counted.

22. **Methodology:** Project teams should determine whether beneficiaries are direct or indirect according to (a) whether beneficiaries are targeted, and (b) the intensity of support provided to beneficiaries, as presented in Figure 2.[6]

Figure 2: Framework for Assessing Direct versus Indirect Beneficiaries



23. Project teams are expected to apply professional judgment in assessing the intensity of support. They should support their assessments with a short qualitative description. Additional practical guidance is provided in Annex I to help project teams make judgments. This guidance includes guiding questions for assessing relevance, duration, and extent of support across the high-medium-low intensity continuum, as well as concrete examples of typical LDCF/SCCF-funded activities classified as high, medium, or low intensity.

24. Core Indicator 1 applies to all activities under the project. Projects may support beneficiaries through multiple, different resilience-focused activities. For example, one component of a project may support direct beneficiaries with adopting new livelihood practices, while a second component may support beneficiaries with access to new community assets. In practice, this means that projects may need to use more than one project-specific indicator to capture the different ways that people benefit from the project. In such cases, project teams should clearly demonstrate in the core indicator reporting form which project-specific indicators they will use to measure their total direct and/or indirect beneficiaries.

25. Project teams should aggregate data across relevant project-specific indicators to set targets and measure the total number of direct and/or indirect beneficiaries. Aggregation procedures should avoid duplication as follows:

26. Regardless of whether an individual benefits from one or multiple types of support, each person should only be counted as one unique beneficiary. For example, if several project

[6] Please refer to the STAP information document for various adaptation benefits connecting projects priorities and themes. GEF STAP. 2022. *A Typology of Climate Change Adaptation Benefits: Exposure, Sensitivity, and Adaptive Capacity*. GEF/STAP/C.63/Inf.04.

activities support the same person in different ways, that person should only be counted as one unique beneficiary.

27. If a person benefits from multiple types of support, each person should be counted based on the highest intensity of support received. For example, if a person receives targeted support for both high- and medium-intensity activities, that person should only be counted as one direct beneficiary (and not double-counted also as one indirect beneficiary).

28. Project teams should measure results (total count and disaggregation of direct and/or indirect beneficiaries) based on actual records of project activities (e.g., records from project implementation units, administrative records from government agencies, project surveys) and/or methods for relevant project-specific indicators. For indirect beneficiaries that are not targeted, results reporting may include extrapolation based on membership in a group (e.g., cooperative, household) or residence in an administrative area (e.g., village, community, district). Project teams should extrapolate the number of indirect beneficiaries conservatively and with consideration to the beneficiaries' climate exposure and vulnerability. For example, in an administrative district, a project might only count those people exposed to a certain type of climate hazard or exhibiting a certain type of vulnerability rather than the entire district population as beneficiaries.

29. If applicable, project teams can apply a conversion from households to number of people using locally available census or administrative data, or the latest United Nations Population Division Database on Household Size and Composition.

30. **Disaggregation:** Sex (female and male, mandatory for both direct and indirect beneficiaries).

31. **Baseline and Target Setting:** The baseline is set at zero for all projects, as this indicator measures the net addition of people supported through LDCF/SCCF investment. Targets should be grounded in the project's theory of change and reflect what is realistically achievable by project completion given the geographic scope, budget, and intervention design. Targets for both direct and indirect beneficiaries are set in the PIF and revised at CEO Endorsement/Approval, if necessary. Agencies should draw on evidence from comparable past projects and apply professional judgment in estimating indirect beneficiary reach, particularly for non-targeted populations.

32. **Reporting** Frequency**:** Targets are set at project approval. As per the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, cumulative achieved results are reported annually through the Project Implementation Report (PIR) in the GEF Portal, with mandatory monitoring and reporting at Mid-Term Review (MTR) and at the Terminal Evaluation (TE) stage.

33. **Link with Other Indicators:** This indicator is distinct from Core Indicator 4 (people trained), which focuses specifically on the capacity-building dimension. Core Indicator 1 captures the broader adaptation benefit received by people as a result of LDCF/SCCF-financed interventions, which may or may not include a training component. An individual counted under Core Indicator 4 may also be counted under Core Indicator 1 if they meet the targeting and intensity criteria, but the two counts serve different purposes and should not be conflated.

34. For MTF projects involving the GEF Trust Fund, this indicator is distinct from the GEF-9 RMF Core Indicator People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (CB-PB-01). The GEF RMF indicator is a cross-focal area measure of people receiving support related to GEF focal area activities. Core Indicator 1 of the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework is specifically designed to capture the climate adaptation benefit, the extent to which people's resilience to climate change is strengthened and to be reported separately and independently of the GEF RMF indicator for the climate adaptation component of MTF projects. For MTF projects, a beneficiary could be counted under both these indicators (CB-PB-01 and Core Indicator 1) with clear explanation of the beneficiaries receiving multiple benefits.

Table 1: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 1

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Sex-disaggregation	Direct & Indirect	Scope
1.1 Youth	Number of people	Yes	Yes	For definition of Youth, please refer to the GEF-9 RMF indicator CP-PB-01.3.
1.2 Elderly	Number of people	Yes	Yes	Defined as individuals aged 60 years and above, consistent with UN standards.
1.3 Indigenous Peoples	Number of people	Yes	Yes	For the definition of Indigenous Peoples, please refer to CP-PB-01.2.

IV. CORE INDICATOR 2: AREA OF LAND AND AREA OF MARINE AND FRESHWATER MANAGED FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

35. **Unit:** Hectares (ha)

36. **Definition:** Core Indicator 2 measures the total area of terrestrial, marine, and inland water ecosystems and landscapes placed under improved management practices to enhance climate resilience as a result of LDCF/SCCF-financed interventions. An area qualifies when project-supported activities have demonstrably changed or strengthened management practices in relation to climate resilience. Areas covered only by a plan or assessment that has not yet been implemented on the ground do not qualify.

37. **Methodology:** Area is reported in hectares. Only the net addition of area under improved climate-resilient management attributable to the project is counted. Each hectare is counted once only where interventions overlap geographically; disaggregated area by type are reported under the most relevant sub-indicators.

38. **Disaggregation:** 2(a) Terrestrial area | 2(b) Marine and freshwater area

39. **Baseline and Target Setting:** Targets represent the net addition expected by project completion, set at PIF and confirmed at CEO Endorsement/Approval with corresponding baseline set at zero.

40. **Reporting Frequency:** Targets are set at project approval. As per the M&E plan, cumulative achieved results are reported annually through the PIR in the GEF Portal, with mandatory monitoring and reporting at MTR and TE stage.

41. **Link with Other Indicators:** For MTF projects involving the GEF Trust Fund, Core Indicator 2 captures the adaptation benefits of LDCF/SCCF-financed investments in land and marine areas. The same MTF project may also report area results under relevant GEF Trust Fund RMF indicators for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, or climate mitigation — each reflecting the distinct focal area contribution financed by the GEF Trust Fund. These are separate and complementary reporting obligations and do not constitute double counting.

Table 2: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 2

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Notes
2.1 Hectares of agricultural land	Hectares	Mapped to 2(a) terrestrial area
2.2 Hectares of urban landscape	Hectares	Mapped to 2(a) terrestrial area
2.3 Hectares of wetlands	Hectares	Mapped to 2(a) terrestrial area
2.4 Hectares of forests	Hectares	Mapped to 2(a) terrestrial area
2.5 Hectares of marine area	Hectares	Mapped to 2(b) marine and freshwater area
2.6 Hectares of freshwater area	Hectares	Mapped to 2(b) marine and freshwater area

42. When a project identifies to report on land area under Core Indicator 2, it must report on at least one of its sub-indicators 2.1 to 2.4. Similarly, when a project identifies to report on marine/freshwater area under Core Indicator 2, it must report on at least sub-indicators 2.5 or 2.6.

V. CORE INDICATOR 3: NUMBER OF POLICIES, PLANS, AND STRATEGIES DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED AND/OR ENHANCED MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESILIENCE

43. **Unit:** Number

44. **Definition:** Core Indicator 3 captures a set of results across the policy and planning cycle. It encompasses policies, plans, and strategies that are for climate adaptation or have adaptation as a major focus, that are developed, implemented, and/or enhanced (as well as mainstreamed and made coherent) at regional, national, subnational, and local levels, as well as those with a sectoral approach. GEF Agencies must ensure that a direct linkage between project activities and outputs can be established so that results counted under this indicator can be credibly attributed to LDCF/SCCF investments. While the unit of measurement is a number, it is important that projects provide qualitative information about the type and scope of what is being counted, both at the target-setting stage and implementation reporting at PIRs, MTR, and TE which gives meaning to the aggregate count.

45. **Methodology:** Each distinct qualifying instrument is counted once. Where a project contributes to multiple instruments that operate at different levels or target different sectors, each instrument may be counted separately.[7] Agencies should document the type, level, and scope of each instrument, mapped to the relevant sub-indicator. In cases where current set of instruments are made more coherent and/or consolidated, the output is to be counted under target with providing supplementary qualitative information.

46. **Disaggregation:** None.

47. **Baseline and Target Setting:** Targets represent the number of new or substantially enhanced instruments expected by project completion with baseline of zero. Given the qualitative significance of this indicator, targets should be accompanied by a brief description of the intended instruments first at PIF and revised at CEO Endorsement/Approval stage.

48. **Reporting Frequency:** Targets are set at project approval. As per the M&E plan, cumulative achieved results are reported annually through the PIR in the GEF Portal, with mandatory monitoring and reporting at MTR and TE stage.

49. **Link with Other Indicators:** None.

[7] For example, in case of a water security project, the project supports (i) the development and submission of National Adaptation Plan, (ii) the integration of climate risk into the national water sector strategy, and (iii) the preparation of local adaptation plans adopted for six districts would count eight instruments. Although linked, each instrument is separately adopted and distinct in its adopting authority, sectoral scope, or geographic coverage.

50. Projects are strongly encouraged to select as many sub-indicators as are relevant to the project design, so that reporting under Core Indicator 3 is adequately supplemented with information on the type and scope of results achieved.

Table 3: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 3

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Notes
3.1 Number of policies developed or strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience	Number	Includes regional, national, subnational, sectoral, and local policies with adaptation as a primary or major focus.
3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established to strengthen sustainability of project outcomes after project completion	Number	To be measured at the end of project implementation to understand the sustainability of results generated.
3.3 Number of partnerships established to strengthen sustainability of project outcomes after project completion	Number	To be measured at the end of project implementation to understand the sustainability of results generated.
3.4 Number of plans enabled, including national adaptation planning and other adaptation planning processes	Number	Includes NAPs, NDC implementation plans, and other formal adaptation planning processes at any level.
3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation	Number	Captures institutional-level results distinct from individual capacity building measured under Core Indicator 4.
3.6 Number of civil society organizations benefiting from and/or engaged	Number	Includes NGOs, community-based organizations, and other civil society actors formally engaged or supported. Especially relevant in case of locally-led adaptation projects.
3.7 Number of policies, plans and strategies supported for the preservation of cultural heritage impacted by climate change	Number	Consistent with the cultural heritage thematic target under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

VI. CORE INDICATOR 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED FOR APPROPRIATE CLIMATE ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS

51. **Unit:** Number of people

52. **Definition:** This indicator counts the number of individuals trained through LDCF/SCCF-financed project activities to engage in providing climate adaptation solutions. Qualifying

activities must involve structured training content on climate change adaptation, with verifiable attendance or completion and, include conflict management and resolution-related activities. People participating in general awareness-raising events, information campaigns, or community consultations do not qualify. The people counted under this indicator may not necessarily receive adaptation benefits through the project but are engaged in providing wider adaptation benefits as per the project's Theory of Change. In cases where they are receiving adaptation benefits, they should be included under either direct or indirect adaptation beneficiaries of Core Indicator 1.

53. **Methodology:** Each individual is counted once in cumulative total, regardless of the number of training activities attended. Reporting is based on verified participation records such as attendance lists or certificates of completion.

54. **Disaggregation:** By sex (female and male).

55. **Baseline and Target Setting:** The baseline is set at zero. Targets should reflect the realistic reach of the project's capacity-building components during the project's implementation period.

56. **Reporting Frequency:** Targets are set at project approval. As per the M&E plan, cumulative achieved results are reported annually through the PIR in the GEF Portal, with mandatory monitoring and reporting at MTR and TE stage.

57. **Link with Other Indicators:** This indicator is distinct from Core Indicator 1. Core Indicator 1 measures people whose adaptive capacity is increased as a result of project interventions — i.e., individuals who themselves become more resilient. Core Indicator 4, by contrast, counts individuals who are trained to engage in providing climate adaptation solutions, such as government officials, extension workers, or technical experts. These individuals may not themselves be beneficiaries under Core Indicator 1, and the two indicators should not be conflated.

Table 4: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 4

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Notes
4.1 National government	Number of people	Staff from central or national government ministries and agencies.
4.2 Local government	Number of people	Staff from subnational, district, or municipal government entities.
4.3 Civil society organizations	Number of people	Representatives of NGOs, community-based organizations, and other civil society actors.
4.4 MSMEs	Number of people	Staff or operators from micro, small, and medium enterprises.
4.5 National Development Banks	Number of people	Staff from national development banks and other national-level financial institutions.

VII. CORE INDICATOR 5: NUMBER OF PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISES, INCLUDING MSMES, SUPPORTED TO ENGAGE IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE ACTION

58. **Unit:** Number of private sector enterprises

59. **Definition:** Core Indicator 5 counts the number of private sector enterprises — including Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) that receive direct, targeted support from LDCF/SCCF-financed projects to engage in climate change adaptation and resilience action. Support may include technical assistance, financial matchmaking, access to finance, business development services, or support for the adoption or development of adaptation technologies. Enterprises that benefit only incidentally, without direct project engagement, do not qualify.

60. **Methodology:** Each enterprise is counted once, regardless of the number or type of support activities received. Counting is based on verified records of direct engagement.

61. **Disaggregation:** None.

62. **Baseline and Target Setting:** The baseline is set at zero. Targets should reflect the realistic scale of private sector engagement in project design. This indicator is most relevant for projects where private sector engagement is a core component of the theory of change.

63. **Reporting Frequency:** Targets are set at project approval. As per the M&E plan, cumulative achieved results are reported annually through the PIR in the GEF Portal, with mandatory monitoring and reporting at MTE and TE stage.

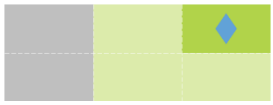
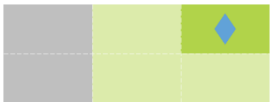
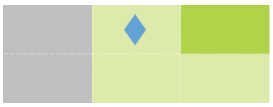
64. **Link with Other Indicators:** Private sector staff trained under project activities are captured under Core Indicator 4, while the enterprise as a whole is captured here. The two indicators measure different dimensions of individual capacity and institutional engagement and may both be reported where applicable.

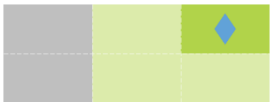
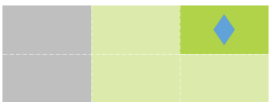
Table 5: Sub-Indicators under Core Indicator 5

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Notes
5.1 Number of private sector actors engaged to strengthen sustainability of project outcomes	Number	To be measured at the end of project implementation.
5.2 Anticipated amount of investment (US dollars) that will be mobilized from private sector sources for sustainability of project outcomes after project completion	US$	This sub-indicator captures private finance mobilized in addition to co-financing.

Sub-Indicator	Unit	Notes
5.3 Number of MSMEs supported with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or finance	Number	
5.4 Number of new adaptation technologies supported with public and/or private sector finance	Number	Captures the climate adaptation technologies facilitated through project-supported public or private financing.

ANNEX I: EXAMPLES OF COMMON PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO ASSESS DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Type of activities	Targeting / intensity assessment	Considerations for this example
People receiving diversified livelihood assets (e.g., beehives, fish-farming cages, irrigation systems, agricultural inputs)	**DIRECT** 	Individuals receiving assets from the project can be identified and know that they are receiving support Highly relevant and closely linked to strengthening the climate resilience of livelihoods; support is short in duration, but people are also receiving capacity building support to adopt their diversified livelihoods over multiple years
People who are living in close geographic proximity to a new seawall constructed to protect a vulnerable coastal community and/or are highly exposed to the hazards the seawall is designed to mitigate	**DIRECT** 	Vulnerable and exposed members of the protected community can be identified and will use the asset; in this example, it would be appropriate to count all members of the targeted households living in residential homes protected by the seawall Highly relevant to reducing people's exposure to a climate-related hazard; people counted are in close geographic proximity to the hazard and thus the seawall significantly reduces their exposure; duration of support expected to be long based on expected asset lifetime; community members are also receiving EWS as part of project
People who are living in areas with moderate geographic proximity to a new seawall constructed to protect a vulnerable coastal community and/or are moderately exposed to the hazards the seawall is designed to mitigate	**INDIRECT** 	Vulnerable and exposed members of the protected community can be identified and will use the asset; in this example, it would be appropriate to count all members of the targeted households living in residential homes protected by the seawall Relevant to reducing people's exposure to a climate-related hazard, although people are further away from the hazard (less exposed) and thus the seawall has a more modest impact on their climate resilience; duration of support expected to be long based on expected asset lifetime; community members are also receiving EWS as part of project

Type of activities	Targeting / intensity assessment	Considerations for this example
		This example illustrates how people's exposure and vulnerability profile might be used to assess the relevance dimension of intensity; such determinations will require informed judgment by project teams.
People with improved access to climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas	**DIRECT** 	People with access to resource(s) provided by the project (e.g., borehole, irrigation system) can be identified and are using the resource(s) Highly relevant and closely linked to people's climate resilience by providing sufficient and redundant sources of water year-round; duration of support expected to be medium based on expected asset lifetime; people not receiving other forms of support
People accessing financial support intended to increase climate resilience (e.g., financial products for investment in climate adaptation measures; climate shock-responsive cash transfers)	**DIRECT** 	People accessing concessional loans for climate resilience measure can be identified and are aware they are receiving support Highly relevant and closely linked to people's climate resilience; financial product available to people for multiple years; people also receiving related capacity building support for accessing financial products and making climate resilience investments
People living in areas adjacent to a forest ecosystem where the project has implemented restoration activities	**INDIRECT**	Project targeted the ecosystem rather than people, who are not identified or aware they are receiving support Relevant to people's climate resilience (e.g., people may have increased access to non-timber forest products in the restored areas, or reintroduction of native species may improve soil water retention); people in adjacent areas are not benefitting from any other project activities

Type of activities	Targeting / intensity assessment	Considerations for this example
People participating in training sessions by extension services on climate-smart agricultural techniques	**INDIRECT** 	Individuals participating in training activities can be identified and know that they are receiving support Highly relevant to improving the climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods; trainings are few and short-term; people are not receiving any other forms of support from the project *Note that participants in training activities may be counted as direct or indirect beneficiaries depending on the intensity assessment (i.e., the relevance of the support to people's climate resilience, the duration/frequency of training, and whether people receive other forms of support besides training). Some training participants may also not be counted as beneficiaries (e.g., if they participated in a one-off training session of short duration that is not closely linked to people's climate resilience).*