

3 April 2026

**Eighth meeting of the Board**  
22–24 April 2026  
Livingstone, Zambia  
Provisional agenda item 8(d)

## **Results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities**

---

### **Summary**

This document contains the draft results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM), which has been developed in accordance with the Governing Instrument.

*Expected outcomes*

The Board will be invited to:

- (a) Consider and approve the scope and structure of the results measurement framework, contained in chapter II of this document;
  - (b) Consider and approve the proposed results measurement framework (RMF), as contained in annex II of this document.
-

## I. Purpose and context

1. This document contains a results measurement framework (RMF), which has been developed for the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM). The document will be presented to the Board at its eighth meeting (B.8) for its consideration and approval.
2. Paragraph 63 of the Governing Instrument states that “a results measurement framework, guidelines and appropriate performance indicators, will be developed, considered and approved by the Board. The performance of projects/programmes, budget support and other activities against these indicators will be reviewed periodically in order to support the continuous improvement of the Fund’s impact, effectiveness and operational performance”.
3. The Secretariat, under the guidance of the Co-Chairs, developed and proposed an initial results measurement framework for the BIM at B.7.<sup>1</sup> However, due to time constraints the relevant agenda item was not discussed at that time.
4. As the start-up phase of the Fund, the BIM is intended to test and validate the unique purpose of the FRLD, demonstrate early results across the areas under the Fund’s scope, generate lessons and evidence to shape the development of long-term operations of the FRLD, and establish the institutional infrastructure, strategic partnerships and knowledge systems required to facilitate the scaling up of the Fund.
5. The RMF was developed following an extensive benchmarking exercise that involved reviewing a broad range of results frameworks,<sup>2</sup> including those used by organizations active in the field of climate finance as well as institutions working in areas adjacent to loss and damage. It builds on the foundations set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), and complements the workstreams of both the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago Network.<sup>3</sup> As such, it seeks collaboration, when possible, on the results, evaluation and learning acting as a contributor to ecosystem-wide action on loss and damage.
6. In this context, the FRLD has developed a new and unique framework tailored to its purpose, as laid out in the BIM eligible activities for funding and the Governing Instrument, ensuring that it complements and adds value to the existing loss and damage architecture.<sup>4</sup>
7. The proposed RMF provides a structured approach to assessing how activities funded by the FRLD under the BIM generate measurable results; it will also contribute important lessons that will feed into the long-term model of the FRLD as well as to the overall objective of the Fund. The RMF has been designed to ensure consistency in reporting, data quality and transparency across supported activities, and to facilitate learning, performance improvement and accountability.
8. The proposed RMF aligns with the BIM eligibility activities and funding criteria by design. The results areas cut across all BIM criteria and activities and vice versa. It outlines outcomes areas and key enablers for activities responding to economic and non-economic

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision B.5/D.4, para. 19(m)(i).

<sup>2</sup> WIM Executive Committee and Santiago Network, Sendai Framework (UNDRR), Global Shield, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Climate Investment Fund, Global Goals for Adaptation, Multilateral Development Banks Common Approach on Measuring Climate Change, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the multilateral climate funds workstream on results etc.

<sup>3</sup> WIM Executive Committee workstreams: (slow onset, non-economic, risk, displacement, action and support) and Santiago Network Technical Assistance (source: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/warsaw-international-mechanism> ).

<sup>4</sup> Complementarity and coherence in indicator phrasing and other results framework areas will be further mapped, tagged and clarified in the guidance documents that will follow this document.

loss and damage.<sup>5</sup> It also outlines activities focused on priority gaps within the current landscape of institutions that are funding activities related to responding to loss and damage.

9. The RMF aligns with the BIM funding criteria in that it takes a bottom-up, country-led and country-owned approach, such that countries themselves decide what activities to seek funding for and the RMF adapts accordingly because it only requires results reporting on indicators that are relevant to the activities themselves. Likewise, results measurement approach deploys bottom-up, country-led and country-owned participatory reporting throughout its system. The funding criteria on “expected results and impacts” as well as on “complementarity and coherence” are also addressed through the results areas and key enablers in Track 1 (see chap. II).

10. The RMF will apply to all activities funded under the BIM.

11. The results approach (see chap. II) and the RMF contained in annex II of this document have been developed on the basis of the feedback and comments received during the consultation with the Board and other relevant stakeholders.

12. The Board will be invited to:

(a) Consider and approve the scope and structure of the RMF, as presented in chapter II, below;

(b) Consider and approve the proposed RMF for the BIM, contained in annex II of this document.

13. The next steps after Board approval are presented in chapter II (paras. 18–21 below). There will also be targeted outreach and support from the Secretariat to countries, national focal points and access entities to ensure that any changes to the BIM guidelines related to the RMF are clearly communicated and retroactively reflected in funding requests already submitted and in those that will be submitted to the Fund.

## II. Scope and structure of the results measurement framework

### A. Scope

14. All FRLD activities funded under the BIM<sup>6</sup> are expected to contribute to the results area outcomes defined in paragraph 25 (and in annex II) below and to report against the core and subtheme indicators set out in the RMF, when and if applicable.<sup>7</sup> The RMF adopts a flexible approach, recognizing that not all BIM funded activities can be anticipated in advance. As a result, the outcome areas and key enablers identified may not cover every possible scenario. To ensure that results reporting remains comprehensive and robust across all BIM funded activities, additional indicators could be introduced, as needed.

15. It is important to note that the outcome areas in no way limit, indicate or direct the type of activities that are eligible for funding under the BIM.<sup>8</sup> Instead, the proposed RMF is flexible and aligns with the BIM eligibility activities and funding criteria by design, as described above.

16. The RMF acknowledges that activities implemented under the BIM will vary significantly in duration, with a typical expectation ranging from 3 to 5 years. To accommodate this, the RMF incorporates the principle that activities with shorter

---

<sup>5</sup> As per BIM eligibility activities in accordance with decision B.7/D.4. These RMF outcome areas of economic and non-economic loss and damage are also mapped against and covering the UNFCCC/WIM Executive Committee areas of economic and non-economic loss.

<sup>6</sup> For the purpose of this paper FRLD-funded activities include projects/programmes/budget support (including direct access) modalities implemented under the BIM.

<sup>7</sup> This is a mandatory requirement. The list of indicators is not exhaustive because this RMF takes a flexible approach and not all BIM activities can be anticipated in advance.

<sup>8</sup> BIM eligible activities for funding as per decision B.7/D.4.

implementation periods may report on indicators that demonstrate contribution toward higher-level outcome indicators, rather than being expected to achieve those outcomes. It is important to recognize that even short-term interventions should be connected to outcomes and impacts as they too will have implications beyond the time frame of the BIM. Additional activity level output indicators will complement the core indicators and subtheme indicators in forthcoming monitoring and evaluation guidance documents.

17. The RMF forms part of the overall monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system for the BIM and, as such, it tracks quantifiable indicators systematically across the portfolio. It will be complemented by other parts of the MEL system that include qualitative, value-based approaches and multi-dimensionality that capture deeper learning and the context-specific local and general nature of loss and damage.

18. Following Board approval of the RMF, additional guidance documents will be developed to provide further detail on indicators, definitions, methods, measurement approaches, units of measure, roles and responsibilities, and other relevant aspects. These documents will support the establishment of a flexible country-led monitoring and evaluation system that can adapt to the needs and priorities of countries and vulnerable communities.

19. Access entities (AEs) and/or national governments will identify in their request for funding document how the outcomes of their proposed activities align with the BIM funding criteria and with the relevant results areas and key enablers associated with the expected outcomes within their respective funded activities frameworks or tracking systems. Each intervention will outline how these outcomes contribute to the FRLD core and subtheme indicators, when and if applicable. Flexibility will be applied for any activities that are not covered by the current results areas and key enablers. Additional or supplementary indicators may also be used to capture the full range of activities and results associated with FRLD funded activities.

20. AEs and/or national governments will establish baselines and targets, and will monitor and report results to the Secretariat throughout the implementation period of the funded activities,<sup>9</sup> in accordance with the RMF and its accompanying guidance documents. Results reporting will be mandatory, with a standard annual reporting frequency. AEs and/or national governments will also be responsible for submitting mid-term and final evaluations for each funded activity, as applicable.

21. The RMF, contained in annex II of this document, provides indicators for each of the provisional results areas under the BIM. The framework is structured into two tracks that together provide a comprehensive system for results monitoring, reporting and learning.

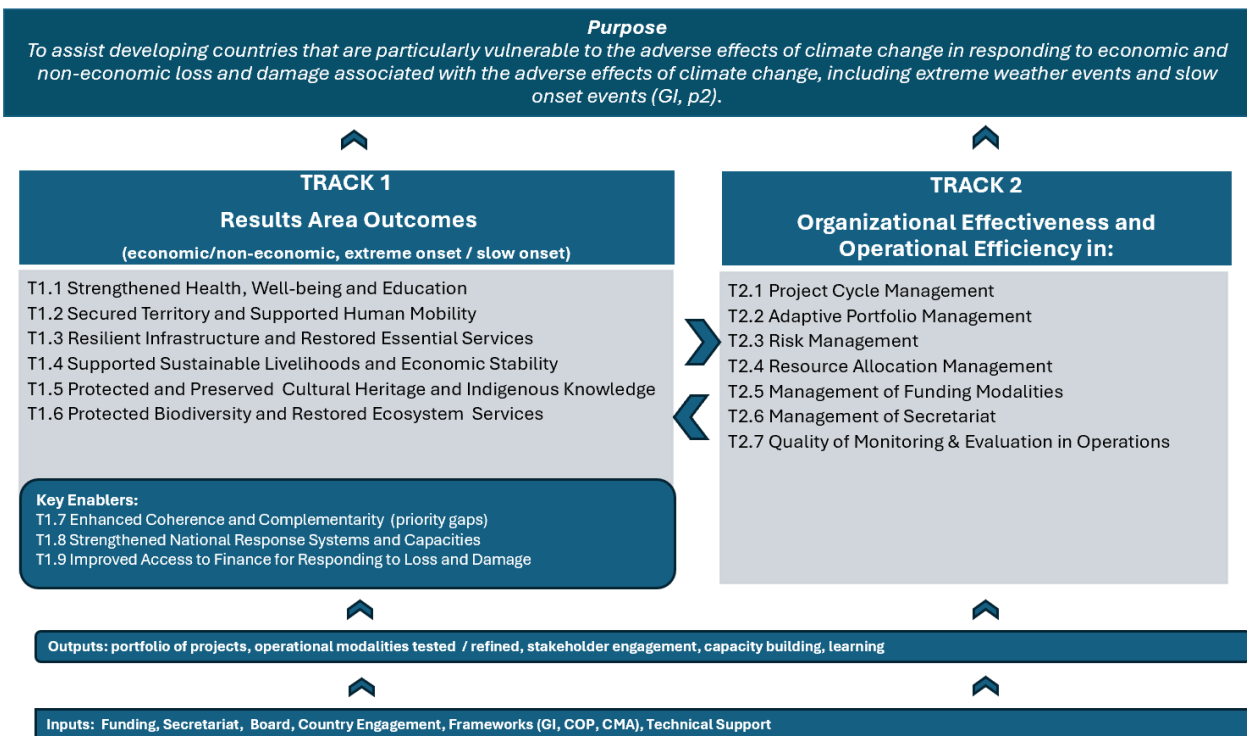
## **B. Structure**

22. The figure below provides an overview of the FRLD results chain for the BIM, illustrating how the results logic and the RMF are shaped by the FRLD's purpose and the pathway through the interaction of FRLD results area outcomes, key enablers, measures of organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency, as well as the underlying inputs and outputs.

---

<sup>9</sup> AEs and/or national governments will report on Track 1 indicators for funded activities. Track 2 indicators are related to the FRLD Secretariat's organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency.

**Results chain structure of the FRLD for the Barbados Implementation Modalities**



*Abbreviations:* CMA = Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. COP = Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GI = Governing Instrument.

23. The RMF aligns to the purpose of the Fund “to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.” To achieve this purpose, the framework is organized into two complementary tracks: outcomes and key enablers under Track 1; and organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency under Track 2.

24. Track 1 reflects how FRLD results that assist in responding to loss and damage are achieved through activities funded under the BIM. Track 1 is used for both project-level and portfolio-wide performance assessment and it facilitates lesson learning. The results areas distinguish between economic and non-economic losses, as well as between extreme weather events and slow onset events.<sup>10</sup> Track 1 results areas are complemented by key enablers that together capture the full scope of FRLD’s purpose as outlined in its Governing Instrument and in the eligibility activities of the BIM, including a focus on addressing coherence and complementarity (priority gaps), strengthening national response systems and capacities, and improving access to finance for responding to loss and damage.

25. It should be noted that all eligible activities outlined in the BIM are fully covered under the results outcome areas and that each eligible activity could appear in several outcome areas and vice versa. This means that one activity can have outcomes and impacts across several outcome areas at the same time. This is fully in line with the approach that the BIM funding requests may align with several or all categories.

26. The results area outcomes in Track 1 are as follows:

- (a) **Strengthened health, well-being and education:** supports individuals and communities affected by climate-related events to recover and restore quality education and uphold health standards, including physical and mental health and well-being. It supports

<sup>10</sup> The results areas follow the loss and damage terminology as established by the UNFCCC (as well as covering the areas outlined).

restoration of access to education and health services and contributes to well-being and dignity;

(b) **Secured territory and supported human mobility:** supports communities experiencing loss of territory and enabling safe human mobility due to climate-related loss and damage. It responds to the physical and social consequences of climate-related loss and damage of territory. It focuses on protecting and sustaining habitability where possible and supporting recovery and mobility where loss is irreversible. It supports individuals and communities affected by climate-related declines in land habitability to maintain safe and functional living conditions, and to manage displacement and relocation where land is no longer habitable or sustainable, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

(c) **Resilient infrastructure and restored essential services:** supports responding actions that lead to climate-resilient infrastructure and systems. It reflects a comprehensive and phased approach to support the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure (e.g. housing, water and sanitation, transport) affected by climate-related extreme events and slow onset events, with the objective of restoring essential services and reducing future loss and damage through safeguarding livelihoods, well-being and development gains;

(d) **Supported sustainable livelihoods and economic stability:** supports individuals, communities and local economies affected by climate-related loss and damage to recover their livelihoods and productive activities, and to strengthen their capacity to absorb and recover from future climate impacts. It acknowledges that livelihood disruption and economic instability can have important consequences of both rapid onset and slow onset climate events;

(e) **Protected and preserved cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge:** supports individuals, communities and societies affected by climate-related loss and damage to protect and preserve cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge. It acknowledges that the loss of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as the loss of traditional knowledge, can have profound and long-lasting consequences for social cohesion, cultural identity, adaptive capacity and innovation;

(f) **Protected and restored biodiversity and ecosystem services:** supports communities and ecosystems affected by climate-related loss and damage to biodiversity and ecosystem services to recover and strengthen their capacity to withstand and recover from future climate impacts. It acknowledges that biodiversity and ecosystem loss is a core loss and damage issue, which directly affects livelihoods, human well-being and intrinsic values linked to species and ecosystems.

27. **Key enablers**<sup>11</sup> form part of Track 1 and are drivers cutting across all results areas, with the aim of capturing the enabling dimensions reflected in the full range of FRLD implementation activities and results. The key enablers further ensure that the full scope of FRLD is captured. The key enablers are:

(a) **Enhanced coherence and complementarity:** focuses on addressing priority gaps within the current landscape of institutions, including global, regional and national institutions that are funding activities related to responding to loss and damage. Coherence and complementarity promotes alignment across stakeholders to avoid duplication, reduce fragmentation and strengthen coordination. Funding sources should be used strategically to fill priority gaps, add value and complement the needs of diverse countries;

(b) **Strengthened national response systems and capacities:** focuses on enabling developing countries to lead their responses to climate-related loss and damage. It emphasizes strengthening national systems and institutional capacities; and enabling financial systems and legal frameworks, institutions and governance frameworks, including developing national response plans, policies, data and early warning and climate information

---

<sup>11</sup> “Key enablers” refers to language in the chapter II of the Governing Instrument on scope.

systems, disaster risk management, financial systems, institutions and governance frameworks;

(c) **Improved access to finance for responding to loss and damage:** aims to address funding gaps and improve the predictability and accessibility of the financial resources that are required when responding to loss and damage. Many existing financing systems remain fragmented and slow to deploy, often limiting access for the most vulnerable countries and communities.

28. Track 2 reflects how the organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency of the FRLD are achieved under the BIM across the following areas:

- (a) Project cycle management;
- (b) Adaptive portfolio management;
- (c) Risk management;
- (d) Resource allocation management;
- (e) Management of funding modalities;
- (f) Management of the Secretariat;
- (g) Quality of monitoring and evaluation in operations.

29. The RMF recognizes that organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency play a critical role in how funded activities translate into results. The interaction between results outcomes and organizational effectiveness highlights the mutually reinforcing relationship between the internal capacities of the FRLD and its ability to deliver results in responding to loss and damage. Strong organizational systems enable effective delivery at project and portfolio levels, while evidence and learning from results contribute to continuous improvements in institutional performance, efficiency and strategic management.

30. The RMF also recognizes the inherent challenges and unique opportunities associated with implementing a results framework for the FRLD. Accordingly, the framework is guided by the following principles:

(a) **Country ownership and inclusion:** the RMF supports national priorities in relation to loss and damage, aligns with country systems and responds to locally defined needs and strategies, ensuring additionality. Its implementation will ensure effective participation of relevant institutions and stakeholders, in particular women, vulnerable communities and Indigenous Peoples, through culturally sensitive, inclusive and transparent processes;

(b) **Recognition of the complexity of loss-and-damage outcomes:** results chains reflect the nonlinear and cascading nature of climate-related loss and damage across systems and sectors, with many outcomes emerging over time. As such, metrics and assessment approaches must balance locally defined priorities with broader indicators. In some cases, assessment principles may be more appropriate than fixed indicators, supported by participatory and value-based monitoring approaches;

(c) **Alignment:** the RMF draws on lessons from existing climate, sustainable development and disaster-finance results frameworks, complementing them to ensure consistency and added value while avoiding duplication;<sup>12</sup>

(d) **Flexibility:** the RMF will evolve on the basis of emerging evidence and experience, enabling adaptive management in response to the complex and dynamic nature of climate-related loss and damage;

(e) **Simplicity:** despite the technical complexity of the topic, the RMF is designed to remain intuitive, operational and accessible for implementation by countries and stakeholders;

---

<sup>12</sup> As per para. 5.

(f) **Continuous knowledge generation and learning:** the RMF emphasizes learning and adaptive management under the BIM. It promotes the development of robust data and monitoring systems, including participatory monitoring involving stakeholders, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities. These approaches enhance transparency and contribute to a growing body of knowledge on how countries and communities can respond to loss and damage effectively.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> As outlined in the Governing Instrument, para. 43.

## Annex I

### **DRAFT DECISION B.8/DD.X: Results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities**

The Board, having considered document FRLD/B.8/10 titled “Results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities”:

- (a) *Approves* the scope and structure of the results measurement framework, as contained in chapter II of document FRLD/B.8/10;
- (b) *Approves* the results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities, as contained in annex II of document FRLD/B.8/10.

## Annex II

### Results measurement framework<sup>1</sup>

<b>Purpose</b>	
<i>To assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.</i>	
<b>TRACK 1 Core indicators:</b>	
T1	Core indicator: Number of beneficiaries reached by FRLD targeted interventions (direct/indirect, by gender, vulnerable groups, sector)
T1.1	Core indicator: Number of people whose access to essential education and health services has been restored in FRLD targeted interventions following climate-related loss and damage (#, %)
T1.2	Core indicator: Proportion of climate-affected populations living in safe, functional settlements in FRLD targeted intervention areas (#, %)
T1.3	Core indicator: Value of resilient infrastructure and essential services established as a % of total infrastructure with climate-related loss and damage in FRLD targeted intervention areas (USD, #, % type)
T1.4	Core indicator: Households reporting increased or maintained income in targeted FRLD interventions in areas experiencing climate-related loss and damage (# and proportion %)
T1.5	Core indicator: Tangible and intangible cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge systems protected and preserved in targeted FRLD interventions in areas in the face of climate-related loss and damage (#, type)
T1.6	Core indicator: Proportion of biodiversity and ecosystem services protected, restored and /or brought under improved management in targeted FRLD interventions in areas in response to climate-related loss and damage (Ha, #, type)
T1.7	Core indicator: Countries with increased complementarity and coherence in loss and damage programming at the national level (addressing priority gaps) (#, type)
T1.8	Core indicator: Number of strengthened national systems focused on responding to loss and damage (#, type)
T1.9	Core indicator: Number financial resources mobilized and disbursed for loss and damage (USD, # by type) <sup>b</sup>
<i>Note: Indicators refer to the targeted FRLD intervention only. Each indicator will have further guidance on definitions, unit of measure, disaggregation, method /approach, frequency of reporting etc.</i>	

<sup>a</sup> All funded activities will report into this core indicator, which will capture both number and proportion of people targeted by FRLD interventions.

<sup>c</sup> The existence of this indicator does not indicate that FRLD projects/programmes are required to prove/evidence leveraging/mobilization of other funding through the FRLD activities.

<sup>1</sup> Notes: (1) this RMF is applicable solely to the BIM and will subsequently be revised and refined based on lessons learned during its implementation; (2) all indicators reflect activities supported by the FRLD; for example, references to the “proportion of people” denotes the proportion of people targeted by FRLD activities; (3) all indicators will be defined by extreme/slow onset of events and economic/non-economic loss and damage.

Track 1: Results area outcomes		
Results area	Outcome/subtheme outcomes	Indicators <sup>2</sup>
<b>T1.1 Strengthening health, well-being and education</b>	<p><b>T1.1 Strengthened health, well-being and education – definition:</b></p> <p>Supported individuals and communities affected by climate-related events to recover, restore or protect quality education, and uphold health standards, including physical and mental health and well-being. It considers both education and health as contributors and supporters of well-being and dignity. This results area responds to both economic and non-economic loss and damage from extreme and slow onset weather events. Responding to or protecting losses and damages in health and education will have long-term economic and non-economic co-benefits.</p> <p>This results area is organized around two main sub-themes, while recognizing cross-cutting sub-themes that apply across results areas.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.1 Core indicator:</u></b></p> <p>Number of people whose access to essential education and health services has been restored in FRLD targeted interventions following climate-related loss and damage (#, %)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.1.a Strengthened health and well-being – definition:</b></p> <p>Supported recovery of physical and mental health and the restoration or protection of essential health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for populations affected by climate-related loss and damage. This theme covers interventions that address injury, illness, disease, and psychosocial distress resulting from extreme or slow onset climate events, including the restoration or protection of service delivery and measures to reduce ongoing health stressors where losses persist or accumulate.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.1.a Subtheme indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of impacted population with access to essential health service following climate-related loss and damage (tracks access to basic services and psychosocial services as a part of protection of or post-disaster recovery).</li> <li>• Number of health facilities restored, rebuilt, functionally operational, or protected following climate-related loss and damage (tracks service continuity).</li> <li>• Extent to which Fund-supported interventions reduce reported related health pressure resulting from extreme or slow onset climate event (tracks climate related psychological distress, heat stress, trauma)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.1.b Strengthened education – definition:</b></p> <p>Ensured access and continuity of quality education, ensuring learning outcomes and supporting learning recovery for learners affected by climate-related loss and damage across all levels of education across all school ages through to higher education. This theme covers interventions that ensure learners can access education and learning conditions (i.e. health and well-</p>	<p><b><u>T1.1.b Subtheme indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of school-age children in Fund-supported areas who resume or maintain access to education following a climate shock (tracks disruption and recovery, not baseline enrolment, tracks access to basic services)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Note: Indicators refer to the targeted FRLD intervention only. Each indicator will have further guidance on definitions, unit of measure, disaggregation, method /approach, frequency of reporting etc.

	<p>being) that will allow continuity of learning. The interventions would include infrastructure restoration and establishment of remote learning mechanisms, remedial learning, mental health and nutritional support, training of personnel for disaster risk reduction and management as well as household support. For slow onset events such as heat, this would include infrastructure support and remedial learning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number or of education facilities restored, relocated or adapted following climate-related loss and damage (tracks protection and restoration after losses are incurred).</li> <li>• Extent to which learning continuity mechanisms are in place and functioning in Fund-supported areas affected by climate related loss and damage, e.g. temporary learning spaces, remote learning modalities, accelerated learning problems (tracks non-economic loss, learning loss, psychosocial disruption).</li> </ul>
<b>T1.2 Securing territory and supporting human mobility</b>	<p><b>T1.2 Secured territory and supported human mobility - definition:</b> Supported communities experiencing loss of territory and enabling safe human mobility. This results area responds to the physical and social consequences of climate-related loss and damage of territory. It focuses on protecting and sustaining habitability where possible and supporting recovery and mobility where loss is irreversible. It supports individuals and communities affected by climate-related declining land habitability to maintain safe and functional living conditions, and to manage displacement and relocation where land is no longer habitable or sustainable. It acknowledges access to land, shelter, livelihoods as foundational to well-being and long-term stability.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.2 Core indicator:</u></b> Proportion of climate-affected populations living in safe, functional settlements in FRLD targeted intervention areas (#, %)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.2.a Secured territory (and maintained habitability) – definition:</b> Supported climate-affected territories to remain safe and viable for communities to live in, through protection of land and support to populations remaining in place. This theme covers interventions that protect and restore land where possible, to reduce continued loss of land and declining habitability. This may include hard protective infrastructure, nature-based or ecosystem-based approaches, or combinations of both to stabilize shorelines, prevent erosion, and manage flooding. It also includes immediate support for affected populations that enables them to remain safely in place, such as restoring access to water, shelter, health services and livelihoods in areas where land has been damaged in order to prevent further loss of habitability and displacement.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.2.a Subtheme indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of households with reliable access to safe water, sanitation, shelter and basic services in areas affected by climate related loss and damage (captures short-term response and recovery efforts to maintain and protect living conditions).</li> <li>• Area (and proportion of) degraded or at-risk land in areas affected by climate-related loss and damage that has been rehabilitated or protected to maintain habitability (measures the restoration of partially degraded areas or the protection of remaining habitable land).</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of households experiencing climate-related loss and damage able to remain in place safely following climate-related territorial loss or degradation (measures the effectiveness of short-term response and land protection measures in preventing forced displacement).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.2.b Supported human mobility – definition:</b> Supported households affected by climate-related displacement, relocation and other forms of human mobility, and addressing the impacts of movement on</p>	<p><b><u>T1.2.b Sub-theme indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of households displaced by climate-related loss and damage successfully relocated with access to housing, basic</li> </ul>

	<p>both origin and destination areas. This theme covers interventions that assist populations who are displaced or undertaking planned relocation due to climate-related loss of territory or declining habitability. Interventions to facilitate human mobility include supporting safe and well-coordinated movement and restoring physical and psychosocial well-being through restoration of housing, livelihoods, education and health services in destination areas, and measures to reduce long-term vulnerability among displaced populations.</p>	<p>services and livelihoods (captures planned relocation after irreversible loss).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of climate relocation programmes or sites that provide integrated access to livelihoods, health, education and social cohesion support (captures long-term resilience for populations that cannot remain in place).</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of communities experiencing climate-related loss and damage reporting meaningful participation in decision-making related to mobility, relocation and resettlement planning (captures non-economic aspects such as agency, social cohesion and cultural preservation and ensures that mobility support is socially inclusive and context specific).</li> </ul>
<p><b>T1.3 Strengthening infrastructure and restoring essential services</b></p>	<p><b>T1.3 Resilient infrastructure and restored essential services – definition:</b></p> <p>Supported response actions that lead to climate resilient infrastructure and systems outcomes. It reflects a comprehensive and phased approach to support the recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of infrastructure (e.g., housing, water and sanitation, transport, etc.) affected by climate-related extreme events and slow-onset events, with the objective of protecting or restoring essential services / systems and reducing future loss and damage through safeguarding livelihoods, well-being, and development gains.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.3 Core indicator:</u></b></p> <p>Value of resilient infrastructure and essential services established as a % of total infrastructure with climate-related loss and damage in FRLD targeted intervention areas (USD, #, % type)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.3.a Resilient housing – definition:</b></p> <p>Supported recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of homes in ways that reduce repeated damage and improve safety and durability. Loss and damage to housing affects households directly, with particularly severe impacts on low-income and vulnerable populations (therefore housing recovery often requires tailored, prioritized approaches that differ from those used for larger-scale infrastructure systems. Rehabilitating and rebuilding more resilient homes is therefore critical for well-being).</p>	<p><b><u>Subtheme T1.3.a indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value of housing restored or rebuilt as a % of total houses with climate-related loss and damage.</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of households experiencing climate-related loss and damage with improved housing or resettled in climate-resilient housing or less vulnerable locations (measures the share of affected households whose recovery results in safer housing outcomes, either through resilient reconstruction or relocation away from high-risk zones. Reflects longer-term reduction in exposure and repeated housing loss).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.3.b Strengthened critical infrastructure – definition:</b></p> <p>Recovered and strengthened essential service systems such as transport, energy, water, health, and telecommunications. Loss and damage to these</p>	<p><b><u>Subtheme T1.3.b indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population experiencing prolonged service disruption due to climate related loss and damage (captures the share or number of people without access to critical services (electricity, water, transport,</li> </ul>

	<p>systems disrupts economic activity and daily life at scale, creating cascading failures that extend well beyond the immediate area of impact. Strengthened critical infrastructure is therefore essential for restoring societal functioning, supporting recovery across sectors, and prevented systemic and repeated losses.</p>	<p>health access) beyond an agreed disruption threshold following climate events. Links infrastructure performance directly to human impacts and loss and damage outcomes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of reconstructed critical infrastructure built to updated climate-resilient standards (assesses whether post-disaster reconstruction incorporates improved climate-resilient standards rather than replicating pre-disaster vulnerability. Reflects qualitative improvement in infrastructure systems and future risk reduction).</li> </ul>
<p><b>T1.4 Supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic stability</b></p>	<p><b>T1.4 Supported sustainable livelihoods and economic stability – definition:</b> Supported individuals, communities and local economies affected by climate-related loss and damage to recover or protect their livelihoods and productive activities, and to strengthen their capacity to absorb and recover from future climate impacts. It acknowledges that livelihood disruption and economic instability are among the most immediate and far-reaching consequences of both rapid-onset and slow-onset climate events.</p>	<p><b><u>T1.4 Core indicator:</u></b> Households reporting increased or maintained income in targeted FRLD interventions in areas experiencing climate-related loss and damage (# and proportion %)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.4.a Strengthened livelihood resilience and recovery – definition:</b> Supported recovery and resistance of individuals and households whose income, employment, food security, and consumption have been disrupted or destroyed by climate-related events. This sub-theme covers direct livelihood support through emergency cash and in-kind transfers, asset replacement, skills retraining, and adaptive social protection.</p>	<p><b><u>Subtheme T1.4.a indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion (and number) of individuals accessing skills retraining or livelihood diversification programmes in areas experiencing climate-related loss and damage (tracks the forward-looking dimension for communities facing permanent loss of traditional livelihoods).</li> <li>Value of additional financial support provided to populations affected by climate-related loss and damage (measures the total value of cash, aid, or in-kind support delivered through social protection systems or emergency grants).</li> <li>Proportion (and number) of households in areas affected by loss and damage successfully moving from high-sensitivity livelihoods (e.g., rainfed agriculture) to more stable income pathways.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.4.b Strengthened local economies and productive systems – definition:</b> Restored and strengthened productive base on which affected communities depend. This covers enterprise- and sector-level impacts: MSMEs, agricultural and fisheries production systems, market infrastructure and tourism.</p>	<p><b><u>Subtheme T1.4.b indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of productive assets restored or replaced in areas affected by climate-related loss and damage (provides a quantifiable proxy for restoration of the community’s productive capacity).</li> <li>Proportion (and number) of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises affected by climate-related loss and damage remaining operational or reporting pre-event level output and employment</li> </ul>

		levels (measures the total count of small businesses that avoided closure or layoffs during recovery phases by utilizing financial buffers).
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.4.c Strengthened institutional capacity and systemic resilience – definition</b></p> <p>Built governance, financial, informational and planning systems that underpin effective livelihood recovery and long-term economic stabilization. This subtheme covers early-warning systems, risk financing and insurance mechanisms, data and monitoring infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.4.c indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Fund-supported countries with operational social protection delivery systems linked to climate early-warning and anticipatory action protocols.</li> <li>• Number of Fund-supported countries with coordinated national strategies integrating climate, disaster risk, and development finance (captures whether a country has adopted a unified finance framework formally aligning climate adaptation ( national adaptation plans/ nationally determined contribution), disaster risk management and national long-term budgeting (e.g. medium-term fiscal frameworks).</li> <li>• Number of partnerships formed between national and international funding entities (captures co-financing arrangements, programmatic partnerships, and joint funding windows between domestic and international financiers).</li> <li>• Extent to which the FRLD assistance has contributed to countries’ longer-term development of national loss and damage response and country ownership capacities (assesses the degree to which support has shifted a country from reliance on one-off projects toward permanent, self-sustaining national systems and inter-agency institutional expertise for loss and damage).</li> </ul>
<p><b>T1.5. Protecting and preserving cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>T1.5 Protected and preserved cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge – definition:</b></p> <p>Supported individuals, communities, and societies affected by climate-related loss and damage to protect and preserve cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge. It acknowledges that the loss of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as the loss of traditional knowledge, can have profound and long-lasting consequences for social cohesion, cultural identity, adaptive capacity, and innovation. The results area addresses the impacts of climate hazards on cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge systems.</p>	<p><b>T1.5 Core indicator:</b></p> <p>Tangible and intangible cultural heritage and Indigenous knowledge systems protected and preserved in targeted FRLD interventions in areas in the face of climate-related loss and damage (#, type)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.a Protected and restored tangible cultural heritage – definition:</b></p>	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.a indicators:</b></p>

	Protected and restored physical sites, monuments, structures, landscapes, and artefacts that are culturally, historically, or socially significant. This includes safeguarding functional and symbolic uses of heritage, such as sacred sites, communal spaces, and traditional infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of cultural heritage sites affected by climate-related loss and damage restored, rehabilitated, or safeguarded.</li> <li>• Value of cultural assets affected by climate-related loss and damage protected or reconstructed.</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of sites at risk from climate-related loss and damage with emergency protection measures implemented (e.g. flood barriers, relocation plans for movable artefacts).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.b Protected and preserved intangible cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge – definition:</b></p> <p>Protected and preserved traditions, rituals, languages, performing arts, skills, craftsmanship, and indigenous knowledge passed down across generations. This includes safeguarding oral histories, folklore, traditional ecological knowledge, and practices that support adaptation and community resilience.</p>	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.b indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of intangible cultural heritage elements in areas at risk of / affected by climate-related loss and damage documented, preserved, or revitalized (e.g. rituals, festivals, oral traditions, languages).</li> <li>• Number of cultural practices adapted to respond to climate-related hazards.</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of areas affected by climate-related loss and damage with new educational programs, museums, archives and cultural events to help protect and preserve cultural heritage, including art, artifacts, craftsmanship and performing arts.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.c Strengthened socio-cultural identity and cohesion – definition:</b></p> <p>Strengthened ability of communities to maintain cultural identity, social cohesion, and intergenerational transmission of values and knowledge, even in the face of climate-related disruption. Loss of cultural heritage and knowledge can weaken community coordination, identity, and resilience to future climate hazards.</p>	<p><b>Subtheme T1.5.c indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion (and number) of people in areas affected by climate-related loss and damage reporting maintained or strengthened sense of cultural identity.</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of people affected by climate-related loss and damage who have continued their cultural practices and transmission of knowledge.</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of people affected by climate hazards experiencing improvements to the psychosocial impacts linked to cultural and knowledge loss.</li> </ul>
<b>T1.6. Protecting and restoring biodiversity</b>	<b>T1.6 Protected and restored biodiversity and ecosystem services – definition:</b>	<p><b>T1.6 Core indicator:</b></p> <p>Proportion of biodiversity and ecosystem services protected, restored and /or brought under improved management in targeted FRLD</p>

<p><b>and ecosystem services</b></p>	<p>Supported communities and ecosystems affected by climate-related loss and damage to biodiversity and ecosystem services to recover and strengthen: their capacity to withstand and recover from future climate impacts; the integrity of affected ecosystems; and the diversity of species and habitats. It acknowledges that biodiversity and ecosystem loss is a core loss and damage issue, which is sometimes irreversible and directly affects livelihoods, human well-being and intrinsic values linked to species and ecosystems.</p>	<p>interventions in areas in response to climate-related loss and damage (Ha, #, type)</p>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.6.a Protected and restored ecological integrity and function – definition:</b></p> <p>Protected and restored condition and functioning of ecosystems affected by climate-related loss and damage, including habitat recovery, species population stabilization, ecosystem process restoration (e.g. pollination, water regulation, carbon storage).</p>	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.6.a indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of degraded or destroyed ecosystem due to climate-related loss and damage actively under protection or restoration (Ha) (tracks the Fund’s direct contribution to ecosystem recovery efforts across habitat types).</li> <li>• Number of endangered/threatened species stabilized in Fund-supported sites (captures species-level recovery, which – like certain/many forms of habitat protection or restoration -requires long-term monitoring).</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of protected or restored ecosystems demonstrating improvement from baseline degraded state in standardized ecosystem condition indices (e.g., key biodiversity areas, IUCN Red List, national forest health indices etc. These indicators are already familiar / commonly used by many governments).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.6.b Strengthened and improved ecological governance, knowledge, and systemic capacity</b></p> <p>Strengthened institutional, governance, and knowledge foundations that enable effective long-term ecological stewardship, including integrating Indigenous and local knowledge, improving biodiversity monitoring and early-warning systems, reforming land/sea-use governance to reduce climate exposure (and establishing patient financing mechanisms suited to multi-decade recovery timescales).</p>	<p><b>Subtheme: T1.6.b indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Fund-supported sites with functioning biodiversity monitoring and early-warning system (addresses the critical data-gap driver identified, enabling adaptive management and damage detection).</li> <li>• Proportion (and number) of restoration and conservation plans co-developed and co-led by Indigenous and local communities, formally incorporating their knowledge (tracks the inclusion and equity dimension).</li> </ul>

Key enablers	
Outcome	Indicators
<b>T1.7 Enhanced national coherence and complementarity</b> (priority gaps)	<b>T1.7 Core indicator:</b> <b>Countries with increased complementarity and coherence in loss and damage programming at the national level (addressing priority gaps) (#, type)</b> <b>Subtheme indicators:</b> T1.7.a Number of FRLD activities focusing priority gaps (as identified by countries) (#, by type, as % of support) T1.7.b Number of FRLD activities focusing priority gaps (as identified by vulnerable communities) (#, type, % of support) T1.7.c Number of cross-sectoral national / regional / community level coordination mechanisms for loss and damage (#, type) T1.7.d Number and share of loss and damage projects with multiple funding sources (#, type, USD)
<b>T1.8 Strengthened national response systems and capacities</b>	<b>T1.8 Core indicator:</b> <b>Number of strengthened national systems focused on responding to loss and damage (#, type) – links in part to T1.4</b> <b>Subtheme indicators:</b> T1.8.a Number of national response plans developed / operationalized addressing climate information and data gaps (#, type) T1.8.b Number of policies, strategies and plans introduced or adjusted to integrate climate loss and damage considerations (#, type, level) T1.8.c Loss and damage policies, strategies and plans formulated through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, in particular women, vulnerable communities and Indigenous Peoples using bottom-up approaches (#, type, level) T1.8.d National institutions with strengthened capacity to understand / address and mitigate impact of loss and damage (#, type) T1.8.e Number of technologies or innovative solutions piloted / deployed to reduce loss and damage related risk and/or enhance climate resilience T1.8.f Number of new / improved multi hazard early warning systems, risk and vulnerability assessments out in place / implemented (#, type, % of population covered)
<b>T1.9 Improved access to financing responding to loss and damage</b>	<b>T1.9 Core indicator:</b> <b>Number loss and damage related financial resources mobilized and disbursed (USD, # by type)</b> <b>Subtheme indicators:</b> T1.9.a Value of finance support mobilized for action on loss and damage through FRLD supported projects/ programmes (#, USD) (=SNO4B) T1.9.b Number of national loss and damage Finance Systems established (#, location, type) T1.9.c Number of existing national and regional systems and financial mechanisms utilized by FRLD activities (#, type)

<b>TRACK 2: FRLD Organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency in:</b>	
<b>T2.1 Project cycle management</b>	
<b>T2.2 Adaptive portfolio management</b>	
<b>T2.3 Risk management</b>	
<b>T2.4 Resource allocation management</b>	
<b>T2.5 Management of funding modalities</b>	
<b>T2.6 Management of the Secretariat</b>	
<b>T2.7 Quality of monitoring and evaluation in operations</b>	
	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>T2.1 Project cycle management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time from funding request submission to initial Secretariat review (days)</li> <li>• Time from Secretariat review to Board approval (days)</li> <li>• Time from Board approval to first disbursement (days)</li> <li>• Number of projects approved (#, type, by modality)</li> <li>• Amount of funding approved (USD, annual, cumulative, by type)</li> <li>• Funding disbursement rate (% , annual, cumulative, by type)</li> <li>• Numbers of projects/programmes that reached closure (#, financial/operational)</li> </ul>
<b>T2.2. Adaptive portfolio management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of approved portfolio that has disbursed funds (%)</li> <li>• Number of project/programmes with delays (%)</li> <li>• Percentage of projects/programmes financially closed within the closure timeline (%)</li> <li>• Percentage of approved portfolio with major modifications/cancellations (%)</li> </ul>
<b>T2.3 Risk management</b>	To be developed alongside the risk management framework.
<b>T2.4 Resource allocation management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries receiving support (#, by region, by type)</li> <li>• Pledges converted into signed agreements and paid into the Fund (#, USD, %)</li> <li>• Number of new pledges secured (#, USD)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new contributions received (#, USD, by type)</li> <li>• Pledges cancelled/not materialized (#, USD, type, source)</li> <li>• Portfolio level minimum allocation floor adherence (50 per cent allocation floor for small island developing States and least developed countries)</li> <li>• Portfolio level geographical balance (balanced representation of geographies and contexts)</li> <li>• Portfolio level thematic balance (diverse activities responding to loss and damage)</li> </ul>
<b>T2.5 Management of funding and access modalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes under the project modality (#, % of portfolio, USD)</li> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes under the direct budget support (#, % of portfolio, USD)</li> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes country support system requests (#, % of portfolio, USD)</li> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes under direct access (including national access entities)</li> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes under direct access via direct budget support through national governments</li> <li>• Number of approved projects/ programmes through regional/international access entities</li> </ul>
<b>T2.6 Management of the Secretariat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat work plans followed/implemented (%)</li> <li>• Increased complementarity and coherence in loss and damage programming (addressing priority gaps) (#, type)</li> <li>• Percentage of annual budget utilized (%)</li> <li>• Percentage of cost variance (budgeted cost vs actual cost)</li> <li>• FRLD Secretariat compliance rate on financial management (%)</li> <li>• Number of knowledge management initiatives/products, outreach and awareness raising activities implemented by FRLD.</li> <li>• Evidence of adaptive learning in implementation of FRLD activities</li> <li>• Evidence of complementarity and coherence with the overall loss and damage support architecture</li> </ul>
<b>T2.7 Quality of monitoring and evaluation in operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects/programmes submitting baselines and targets for results as per RMF: indicators, templates (#, %, funding modality type, FRLD type<sup>a</sup>)</li> <li>• Projects/programmes submitting annual results as per RMF: indicators, templates (#, %, funding modality type, FRLD type<sup>a</sup>)</li> <li>• Evaluations implemented at mid-term and closure (#, %)</li> <li>• Percentage of projects/programmes with satisfactory mid-term/final evaluation ratings (%)</li> <li>• Percentage of projects/programmes that have submitted mid-term reviews and /or final evaluations as per the required timelines (%)</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> FRLD type in this regard refers to extreme onset/slow, economic/non-economic and filling priority gap)