

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ADB'S CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030

Lesley Elaine Williams, Ernalyn Lising, and Esmyra Javier

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCDRM	climate change and disaster risk management
CCOF2030	Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030
CPS	country partnership strategy
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CSD	Corporate Services Department
DEfR	development effectiveness review
DMC	developing member country
GHG	greenhouse gas
IDRM	integrated disaster risk management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OP3	Operational Priority 3
S2020	Strategy 2020
S2030	Strategy 2030
SDCC	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB
SDCD	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, SDCC, ADB
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPD	Strategy, Policy, and Partnerships Department, ADB
ToC	Theory of Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia and Pacific region continues to experience increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events and climate-related disasters, while some of its countries contribute to much of the greenhouse gas emissions in the world. Efforts to scale up climate change solutions are thus critical if the region is to effectively address climate change and adapt to its impacts. In this context, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) commits to delivering those solutions as guided by its Strategy 2030.

ADB has pledged to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development by integrating climate change into its operations and by helping its developing member countries achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions. To this end, ADB has developed and operationalized its Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 (CCOF2030), which charts measures to enhance its climate actions. Along these lines, a results framework was developed to measure, monitor, and report ADB's overall progress and achievements against its CCOF2030.

This paper reviews the CCOF2030 results framework and examines its primary components pertaining to good monitoring and evaluation. Drawing lessons from the pilot monitoring of the CCOF2030 results framework and the database, this paper also aims to help inform future approach to framework design and implementation. Further, it examines similarities or potential overlaps between the CCOF2030 and Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (S2030 OP3), which tackles the intersecting themes of climate change, climate and disaster resilience, and environmental sustainability.

The results of the internal review of the CCOF2030 by ADB's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC) were considered in the practical guidelines and recommendations provided in this paper. Drawing parallels between CCOF2030 and S2030 OP3, and with the outcome of preliminary consultations with ADB's Strategy, Policy, and Partnerships Department in mind, the paper also offers key recommendations for streamlining and allocating responsibilities for measuring and monitoring common performance metrics relating to climate change.

In 2022, ADB plans to develop a climate change action plan in which a joint results framework for monitoring both the OP3 plan and the CCOF2030 could be explored. To continue monitoring progress in CCOF2030 operations, a refined and streamlined results framework database will be used in the interim.

I INTRODUCTION

Weather and climate-related disasters result in annual losses of about \$675 billion in the Asia and Pacific region (UNDP 2019). The region is home to 4.3 billion people (UNFPA, n.d.), roughly half of whom live in low-lying areas and must cope with the adverse effects of climate-linked disasters on their lives and livelihoods. If global warming persists unabated, climate-driven disasters are likely to become more frequent and catastrophic, and lead to even more severe damage and higher losses.

In the recently released first installment of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), scientists warn that “unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C will be beyond reach” (IPCC 2021).¹ Since human actions are believed to be major factors behind extreme weather and climate events, steps can still be taken to cut emissions and mitigate the impact of climate change.

Asia and the Pacific, the world’s most climate-vulnerable and energy-intensive region, has both the motivation and the potential to contribute significantly to global decarbonization and promote low-emission, climate-resilient development. Guided by the operational principles of the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 (CCOF2030), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) supports projects and initiatives in these areas—both as the lead multilateral institution in Asia and the Pacific and as a key partner in global agreements including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

ADB has achieved significant milestones in helping to fight climate change. Between 2011 and 2021, it has mobilized more than \$41.5 billion in climate finance.²

¹ However, the report also asserts that “strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change.”

² Estimate based on approvals of ADB Climate Financing.

II THE CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030

CCOF2030 charts ADB's increased attention to developing climate resilience and supporting stronger climate actions in its operations and business processes. It states ADB's intended climate response over 2017–2030, and provides guidance in fast-tracking ADB's investments in climate change. This operational framework was instrumental in ADB's successful achievement of its annual target of delivering at least \$6 billion in climate finance from its own resources in 2019—a year ahead of schedule. Amid the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, however, this dipped to a modest \$4.6 billion in 2020 and \$3.6 billion in 2021.

CCOF2030 mainstreams climate change into ADB operations through country partnership strategies (CPSs), indicative pipeline country monitoring (IPCM),³ sector and thematic strategies, country programs and projects, technical assistance, and knowledge and capacity-building initiatives. It also serves as a framework for ADB's support for its developing member countries (DMCs) in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, tailored to each DMC's specific context and climate agenda.

A results framework was developed to measure ADB's overall progress in CCOF2030 operations and in providing support to its DMCs toward their climate change goals. The results framework tracks performance metrics (with corresponding baselines and targets) at four levels. Level I indicators monitor progress in climate-resilient and low-carbon development in Asia and the Pacific. Level II indicators track development outcomes that can be ascribed directly to ADB interventions, while the other indicators measure ADB's organizational effectiveness (Level III indicators) and operational effectiveness (Level IV indicators).

³ Formerly country operations business plans.

III CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is essential for the effective assessment of ADB's progress toward its international climate commitments and its own organizational objectives. With this in mind, a results framework comprising 45⁴ performance indicators (Table 1) was developed, including indicators that pertain to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate change adaptation, capacity building, and climate finance, as well as indicators to track progress in creating mechanisms to mainstream climate change into business processes and operations.

Table 1: Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Reference Framework Indicators

Indicator No.		Performance Aspect Measured	Indicator
Main Level	Sublevel		
I	I.1	Climate change progress in Asia and the Pacific	1. Resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (Notre Dame-GAIN score)
			2a. No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards
			2b. No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards
			3. Disaster losses as a proportion of total government expenditure
	I.2	Low GHG emissions	4. GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)
			5. GHG emission intensity (tCO ₂ e per unit of GDP)
II		ADB's contribution to development results addressing climate change and disaster risk management	6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions
			6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions
			7. Annual GHG emissions reduction from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio (tCO ₂ e/year)
			8. Cost-effective GHG emission reduction (tCO ₂ e per \$ of mitigation finance)
			9. Newly installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW equivalent)
			10. Households newly gaining access to renewable energy (grid / off-grid)

continued on next page

⁴ The results framework includes 38 primary indicators, 45 if including sub-indicators.

Table 1 continued

Indicator No.		Performance Aspect Measured	Indicator
Main Level	Sublevel		
III		Operational management of ADB's CCDRM activities	11. Percentage of CPSs satisfactorily integrating climate technologies
			12. Percentage of CPSs aligned with NDCs
			13a. Annual climate finance from own resources (\$ per year; total)
			13b. Annual climate adaptation finance from own resources (\$ per year)
			13c. Annual climate mitigation finance from own resources (\$ per year)
			14. Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance
			15a. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation
			15b. Percentage of projects supporting climate change adaptation
			15c. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (dual benefit)
			16. Percentage of projects with more than 10% climate adaptation finance to total project costs
			17a. No. of climate change knowledge products produced
			17b. No. of climate change knowledge events conducted
			18. No. of climate initiatives/networks established/implemented jointly with development partners
			19. No. of climate initiatives/networks established that mainstream gender and climate change
			20. Operational GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e/year)

continued on next page

Table 1 continued

Indicator No.		Performance Aspect Measured	Indicator
Main Level	Sublevel		
IV		Organizational management of ADB's CCDRM activities	
	IV.1	Human resources	21. Capacity and role of the CCDRM Thematic Group further strengthened by 2017
			22. Climate change staffing assessed, with strategic revision of positions as needed, by 2018
			23. Climate change staff in operational departments and other relevant departments increased by 2020
			24. Staff training and capacity development in the CCOF2030 and global climate trends and development implemented continuously through 2030
	IV.2	Budgetary resources	25. Technical assistance project(s) to support the implementation of the CCOF2030 and the strengthening of institutional business process, knowledge, and capacity on climate, provided through 2030
			26. Staffing expansion by 2020
			27. Staff training and capacity development conducted through 2030
			28. Climate and disaster risk screening undertaken as part of business processes through 2030
			29. Knowledge tools, products, and events produced or conducted through 2030
	IV.3	Business processes and practices	30. Guidance notes on climate finance tracking in operational use by 2017
			31. Methodology for accounting for GHG emissions harmonized with MDB group, in operational use by 2017
			32. Procurement regulations/guidelines updated to incorporate climate considerations by 2018
			33. Mechanism for monitoring climate technologies developed by 2018
			34. Mechanism(s) for cross-thematic alignment explored and developed by 2018
			35. Developed climate mechanisms/methodologies integrated into business processes and practices by 2018
			36. Methodology for measuring potential for supporting DMCs in meeting their NDCs developed by 2019
			37. Standardized approaches for climate considerations in sector development programs and projects (including multisectoral approaches) by 2020
38. Climate change and disaster resilience assessment approach at regional and country levels developed by 2020			

CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management, CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework, CPS = country partnership strategy, DMC = developing member country, GAIN = Global Adaptation Index, GDP = gross domestic product, GHG = greenhouse gas, kg of CO₂ = kilograms of carbon dioxide, MDB = multilateral development bank, tCO₂e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, MW = megawatt, NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

The results framework draws in part from ADB's development effectiveness review (DEfR), which assesses and measures ADB's contributions to development in Asia and the Pacific as outlined in ADB's long-term strategic framework and adopts the DEfR's four performance reporting levels.⁵ However, while the DEfR examines ADB's overall strategic commitments to measure performance, the results framework performance metrics focus entirely on climate change operations.

Strategy 2030⁶ (S2030), ADB's long-term strategy for 2019 to 2030, responds to the changing needs of the region and envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific. One of its seven operational priorities, Operational Priority 3 (OP3), pays particular attention to tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability. S2030 was approved in 2018 and took effect in 2019.

ADB's Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2019–2024 measures and reports results and achievements in the seven operational priority areas, including OP3.⁷ The OP3 operational plan, for its part, contains a set of indicators covering the intersecting themes of climate change, climate and disaster resilience, and environmental sustainability that address the CRF's intended impact and outcomes.

Components and Structure

Indicators

The results framework has 45 performance indicators grouped into four levels. Fourteen⁸ of the 45 results framework indicators (indicators 2a–3, 5, 7, 9, 13a–13c, 15a–15c, 20, and 25) are already being collected internally across ADB.

Data on the 31 other indicators must be collected specifically for the results framework. This will require varying degrees of collaboration with other departments:

- Data on 14 of these 31 results framework indicators (indicators 1, 4, 8, 14, 16, 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, and 37) can be readily collected, and data collection will involve little or no collaboration.
- But collecting and analyzing data on the 17 other indicators (indicators 6a, 6b, 10, 11, 12, 17a–19, 22, 23, 26, 29, 33 to 35, and 38) will need a more concerted effort.

⁵ Strategy 2020 (S2020), which articulated ADB's corporate vision up to 2020, was ADB's long-term strategy while the CCOF2030 results framework was being developed. Under S2020, ADB's operations focused on five core areas: infrastructure development, environment, including climate change, regional cooperation and integration, financing sector development, and education. [Strategy 2020 Brochure \(adb.org\)](#)

⁶ ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁷ The Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2019–2024 was developed to track and report ADB's achievements against S2030. S2030 has seven operational areas: (i) poverty and inequality reduction; (ii) gender equality; (iii) climate change, climate and disaster resilience, and environmental sustainability; (iv) livable cities; (v) rural development and food security; (vi) governance and institutional capacity; and (vii) regional cooperation and integration.

⁸ The Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRM) Operational Plan Results Framework, which tracks ADB's support for, and performance in, integrating disaster risk management into its operations, reports on indicators 2a, 2b, and 3. The CRF tracks ADB's performance in implementing its corporate strategy and reports on indicators 4, 5, 7, 9, 13a–3c, and 15a–15c. ADB's Corporate Services Department (CSD) collects data on indicator 20, while the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCD) maintains a climate finance database, including data on technical assistance projects supporting the implementation of CCOF2030 (indicator 25). See Appendix 1.

A good “fit” with the CCOF2030 framework objectives and with the level of the results chain they represent was observed for all 45 results framework indicators (Appendix 1):

- six indicators for climate change progress in Asia and the Pacific (Level I);
- six indicators for ADB's contribution to development results addressing climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) (Level II);
- 15 indicators for operational management of ADB's CCDRM activities (Level III); and
- 18 indicators for organizational management of ADB's CCDRM activities (Level IV).

The results framework indicators are clearly worded and easy to understand when considered in relation to the output or outcome statement they are aligned with. The terms used in indicator statements, however, are neither defined nor elaborated in a way that would show the extent of collaboration with other ADB departments and divisions that is required for data collection.

Most of the results framework indicators also capture the context of the results framework objectives of supporting low-carbon, climate-resilient development, and integrating climate change into operations and business processes. As discussed in detail under “Preliminary Findings,” a few indicators do not adequately capture the desired results that they were designed to measure or the higher-level outcomes that the results framework seeks to achieve.

Baselines and Targets

Baseline data are available for results framework indicators that are already being monitored by other departments in ADB. The baseline year for these indicators is 2016.

For indicators that were developed specifically for the results framework, no baseline data are currently available and proxy measures were not considered appropriate. Baseline data for these indicators are still “to be determined.” Collecting these data upon first implementation of the framework is acceptable practice in M&E.

In the absence of baseline data, no specific annual targets have been identified for these indicators. Instead, broad targets using the words, “increase,” “monitor,” or “reduce,” have been set. These general targets can, however, be refined once baseline data become available.

Assumptions and Risks

M&E frameworks typically include assumptions that are implicit in the specific outcome and output statements in a framework. By making these assumptions known before the start of a project or program, management can avoid or mitigate the potential implementation problems associated with framework outcome and output interventions. No assumptions are stated in the results framework. Further, most development projects and programs also have associated risk management plans. But the CCOF2030 and its results framework do not consider risk management either.

Theory of Change

Operational plans and frameworks can be elaborated in a theory of change (ToC). A ToC identifies the expected change pathways between results or objectives in the hierarchy of objectives (results chain) in a framework and plan, as well as the associated assumptions and potential implementation risks. It also commonly indicates the likely “environmental enablers and disablers” that could affect the ability of management to achieve the objectives of the plan or framework. By factoring these considerations into a ToC, management can mitigate their potentially negative impact, and encourage the support of the enablers. Since ToC narratives have been used for operational plans in ADB only very recently, a ToC is not explicitly articulated in a stand-alone narrative or diagram for the CCOF2030 and its results framework.

Alignment with International Agreements

The results framework is aligned with other global development and climate initiatives that ADB supports, including the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework). It includes indicators for monitoring and measuring ADB’s performance against its commitments under these international agreements.

In terms of alignment with the Sendai Framework—whose primary goal is to substantially reduce disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health, as well as in the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities, and countries—the results framework includes three relevant indicators that are also incorporated in ADB’s Operational Plan for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (2014–2020) and its framework (number of lives lost as a consequence of climate hazards and geophysical hazards, and disaster losses as a proportion of total government expenditures). The results framework also has indicators that are aligned with indicators in the climate change–associated SDGs, although the indicators are worded somewhat differently (Appendix 2).

In terms of alignment with the Paris Agreement, the results framework includes indicators for monitoring its operational and portfolio carbon (GHG) footprint, as well as metrics to incentivize the adoption of clean technologies and to assess the alignment of CPSs with DMCs’ individual NDCs.

ADB has also adopted greenhouse accounting procedures and discloses disaggregated climate finance data and the private finance that it has mobilized. Relevant indicators for monitoring ADB’s progress in these areas are included in the results framework (see Box).

Box: Climate Agenda of the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 and of Other Multilateral Development Banks

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) coordinates its climate actions with those of other multilateral development banks (MDBs) in support of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. ADB is a collaborator in a number of related joint agreements, including the MDB Paris Alignment and the Framework and Principles for Climate Resilience Metrics in Financing Operations. ADB also collaborates with the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) through the MDB group on climate finance tracking to harmonize tracking methodologies and to mainstream climate change into operations.

Seven Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 indicators accord with indicators used by at least three other MDBs: African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in support of the Paris Agreement and are defined and measured in harmony with agreed parameters and standards. These indicators are as follows:

- Indicator 11: Percentage of country partnership strategies satisfactorily integrating climate technologies, evaluated according to the Framework for Quality at Entry Assessment – Climate Change Integration into Country Partnership Strategies^a that was developed internally by SDCC.
- Indicator 13: Annual climate finance from own resources. Since 2012, the MDBs have been jointly reporting their annual climate finance, using a harmonized approach to estimating climate adaptation (and mitigation) finance.
- Indicator 14: Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance.
- Indicator 16: Percentage of projects with climate adaptation finance of more than 10% of total project costs.
- Indicator 20: Operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. ADB is collaborating with other MDBs and international financial institutions on harmonizing methodologies for GHG accounting, among other issues.
- Indicator 30: Guidance notes on climate finance tracking in operational use by 2017.
- Indicator 31: Methodology for accounting for GHG emissions harmonized with MDB group in operational use by 2017.

^a Footnote a, page 43, of the *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030*.

Sources: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Development Finance Club, and Islamic Development Bank. 2019. *A Framework and Principles for Climate Resilience Metrics in Financing Operations*. Discussion Paper. IDB-DP-00722. Washington, DC; African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IDB Invest, IDB Lab, Islamic Development Bank, and World Bank. 2019. *2018 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance*. London; Asian Development Bank. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Resilient Development*. Manila; Asian Development Bank. 2019. *ADB Corporate Results Framework, 2019–2024: Policy Paper*. Manila; Appendix 4.

IV KEY FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK PILOT MONITORING EXERCISE

A good results framework mainstreams M&E to effectively measure performance against objectives. In this context, a database of results framework indicators for CCOF2030 was developed to track ADB's contribution to development results associated with climate change, as well as its progress in integrating climate actions into its operations and business processes.

Besides facilitating climate change performance measurement, this results framework database can be used to highlight areas where noteworthy progress has been made and to identify areas where progress has been limited and corrective measures are required.

The CCOF2030 results framework database stores indicator-based evidence of where the Asia and Pacific region stands with respect to low-emission and climate-resilient development (Level I indicators), as well as ADB's contribution to development results through CCDRM interventions (Level II indicators). It also reports and stores data for tracking ADB's progress and achievements in managing CCDRM activities, at both the operational (Level III indicators) and organizational levels (Level IV indicators).

Monitoring of results framework indicators for the database was pilot-tested to assess the usability of the CCOF2030 results framework. The pilot monitoring exercise revealed that while most indicators are easy to monitor and track, some are problematic and difficult to monitor (Appendix 3).

Subsequently, the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCD) of ADB's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department carried out an internal review of the CCOF2030 results framework pilot monitoring exercise. The results framework database was presented and challenges encountered in collecting relevant data were discussed. Comparisons with climate indicators that were being reported under the CRF 2019–2024 were also highlighted during the review.

After the internal review, SDCD initiated consultations with the Strategy, Policy, and Partnerships Department (SPD) to relay the outcome, feedback, and recommendations, for SPD's guidance and consideration.

The following are the challenges and lessons learned from the CCOF2030 results framework pilot monitoring exercise.

Pilot Monitoring: Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

Replicated Indicators

Issue. Sixteen⁹ of the 45 indicators are already being collected elsewhere in ADB and outside the organization. They include 6 indicators that are readily available from external sources (indicators 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, and 5)¹⁰ while another 8 of these 16 indicators¹¹ are being recorded and monitored internally for the corporate scorecard as part of the CRF 2019–2024 that SPD coordinates reporting for (raw data for 6 of these 8 are being compiled by SDCD for the climate financing database). Data on operational GHG emissions (indicator 20) are being recorded and monitored by the Corporate Services Department (CSD), while data on technical assistance projects supporting the implementation of CCOF2030 and the strengthening of institutional business processes, knowledge, and capacity on climate (indicator 25) are collected and monitored by SDCD.

Recommended actions. These 16 indicators already collected elsewhere in ADB or externally are still included in the results framework database that SDCD maintains for easier and more convenient tracking and reporting on ADB's climate commitments, as outlined in CCOF2030.

However, data collection, analysis, and reporting can be streamlined. Data custodians could be assigned (i.e., relevant ADB departments or teams) to take the lead in recording climate-related data insofar as this is already part of their routine operations—e.g., CSD already records and monitors data on operational GHG emissions, the Human Resources Division keeps an employee inventory or records of CCDRM-specific staff and secondees. SDCD is recommended as the default data custodian for all other indicators that were developed uniquely for the results framework. It should also compile all other results framework indicators being recorded elsewhere in ADB, for the purpose of reporting progress associated with CCOF2030 implementation.¹²

SDCD could also facilitate the establishment of the processes, steps, and timeframes for CCOF2030-related data collaboration and information sharing in consultation with designated data custodians.

⁹ These are indicators 1–5, 7, 9, 13a–13c, 15a–15c, 20, and 25.

¹⁰ Four of these six externally available indicators are already being collated internally and are reported in other ADB reports, specifically the Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRM) Annual Report and the corporate scorecard. These indicators pertain to deaths attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards (indicators 2a and 2b), disaster losses (indicator 3), and GHG emission intensity (indicator 5).

¹¹ These are indicators 7 (annual reduction in GHG emissions from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio); 9 (newly installed renewable energy generation capacity); 13a–13c (annual climate finance—total, for adaptation, and for mitigation—from own resources); and 15a–15c (percentage of projects supporting climate change—adaptation, mitigation, dual benefit—are compiled by SDCD).

¹² For instance, climate data users would be spared the inconvenience of having to tap into four different databases or reports—including the IDRM annual report, for disaster losses data; corporate scorecard reports, for emission intensity; and the climate financing database for climate financing data—and would only have to tap into the CCOF2030 database, which currently compiles all these indicators.

Discontinued Indicators

Issue. During the CCOF2030 pilot monitoring exercise, the results framework database was populated with the most relevant and up-to-date data available for indicator 6a.¹³ SPD has now stopped monitoring this indicator because it is no longer included in the Strategy 2030-aligned CRF. Data for this indicator are no longer available.

For monitoring indicator 6a to continue, relevant data will have to be collected from the design and monitoring frameworks in project completion reports. However, the quality of data reporting may differ significantly across these reports (e.g., definitions may vary or some design and monitoring frameworks may not report on these indicators despite their relevance to a project). Data consistency and comparability may be difficult to achieve and thus warrant appropriate indicator adjustments.

Recommended actions. A proposal was made during the CCOF2030 results framework review to either discontinue the monitoring of indicator 6a or to replace it with the most closely similar indicator available from the ADB corporate scorecard—DEfR indicator 3.2.1 (areas with reduced flood risk).¹⁴ DEfR indicator 3.2.1 is deemed a good proxy for CCOF2030 results framework indicator (RFI) 6a.¹⁵ The replacement option is therefore recommended.

Indicators with Low Investment Returns

Issue. Three indicators that were constructed specifically for the results framework require information about resourcing of CCDRM-related tasks.¹⁶ These indicators are designed to gauge the adequacy of CCOF2030 implementation support in terms of staffing capacity (number of staff with CCDRM-related tasks) and the budgetary resources needed to increase staffing for CCDRM-related tasks.

Monitoring these indicators will require identifying all ADB staff who contribute to the implementation of CCOF2030. Climate change specialists and disaster risk management specialists fall within this category. But some staff whose job titles are not clearly linked to CCDRM also contribute to addressing climate change and disaster risk management. For example, some transport specialists supervise a portfolio of projects that support sustainable transportation, and some energy specialists also oversee projects promoting renewable and clean energy.

Determining the actual number of staff performing CCDRM-related tasks—as well as identifying the budgetary resources for these staff—is therefore not a straightforward exercise. It involves reviewing the job descriptions of all local and international staff, including those who have been seconded, to determine whether these staff perform tasks that contribute to CCDRM. Verifying the CCDRM related-tasks of local staff who assist their supervisors in various projects work will be more difficult.

Data for another results framework indicator (indicator 6b: number of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions) are also not being collected in ADB. For now, indicator 6b assessment is based on data collected by SPD for a proxy indicator from the ADB

¹³ Indicator 6a tracks the number of households with reduced flood risk.

¹⁴ The DEfR reports on ADB's progress and performance against the Corporate Results Framework targets and indicators (ADB 2019a).

¹⁵ DEfR indicator 3.2.1 (areas with reduced flood risk) is deemed a good proxy for RFI 6a (number of households with reduced flood risk) as it also measures the results of ADB interventions in terms of reduced vulnerability to the impacts of extreme weather events and water-induced disasters such as severe flooding. By monitoring areas with reduced flood risk, indicator 3.2.1 provides an approximate measure of the impact of ADB interventions in protecting not only households, but also livelihoods, structures, and other assets (e.g., crops) from severe floods.

¹⁶ These are indicators 22 (climate change staffing assessed, with strategic revision of positions as needed, by 2018); 23 (climate change staff in operational departments and other relevant departments increased by 2020); and 26 (staff expansion by 2020).

corporate scorecard (DefR indicator OP2.5: number of women and girls with increased resilience to climate change, disasters, and other external shocks).

Recommended actions. Indicators 22, 23, and 26 (footnote 10) capture ADB's support for CCDRM at the organizational level. The staff resources that ADB appropriates for CCDRM strongly conveys the level of its support or commitment to low-carbon, climate-resilient development.

Collecting accurate data for these three indicators is quite costly, time consuming and rigorous, yet monitoring ADB's progress in supporting CCDRM-specialized staff resources is important. For these reasons, indicators 22, 23, and 26 should be modified so that they focus on staff whose titles and roles are specific to CCDRM.

With regard to indicator 6b, the corrective actions proposed during the CCOF2030 results framework database review involved either discontinuing this indicator or replacing it with an appropriate indicator from the ADB corporate scorecard (DefR indicator OP2.5: number of women and girls with increased resilience to climate change). As this indicator is quite similar to the results framework indicator 6b, the replacement option is recommended.

Establishing very early on—during the design of a results framework and its associated database—that all selected indicators are clearly defined and measurable (accurate and correct data are either readily available or easy to compile and record), avoids similar setbacks in the future. Indicators have no utility unless they can be measured correctly and accurately. It is nonetheless acknowledged that sometimes measurability cannot be determined until actual data implementation begins.

Indicators Not Capturing the Intended Results of the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework

Issue. Knowledge solutions (e.g., knowledge products and events) aim to raise awareness and understanding of climate change issues and the importance of supporting climate-resilient development.

Indicators 17a (knowledge products produced) and 17b (knowledge events conducted), provide a count of knowledge solutions developed by ADB, while indicator 29 measures the budgetary resources that were earmarked for the production of these knowledge solutions. However, neither the number of knowledge products or events produced nor the resources that were earmarked spent into their production provides a good measure of how much these knowledge tools have contributed to increased awareness on climate change or how effective they are as tools in educating stakeholders and target audience about climate change issues.

In the same context, indicators 18 (networks established jointly with developing partners) and 19 (networks established that mainstream gender and climate change) measure only the quantity or number of climate initiatives and networks established, but not the strength or quality of contribution that these networks make toward the overall objective of promoting climate-resilient and low-emission development.

Recommended actions. Indicators 17a, 17b, 18, 19, and 29 are proposed to be discontinued. The results of the pilot monitoring and review indicate that these metrics are not able to capture the desired results that they were intended to measure or the higher-level outcomes that the results framework seeks to achieve.

Indicators Requiring Specific Expertise in Monitoring

Issue. Two results framework database indicators entail evaluating the extent to which CPSs integrate climate technologies (indicator 11) and align with NDCs (indicator 12). At present, no specific ADB unit performs these required CPS assessments. In the results framework pilot monitoring, these data were collected for indicators 11 and 12 by the team for the technical assistance project on Supporting the Implementation of ADB's Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Establishing Mechanisms to Measure, Monitor, and Report on Commitments Made under the Paris Agreement (TA 9720).¹⁷

Without the appropriate competencies needed to evaluate CPSs according to the Framework for Quality at Entry Assessment – Climate Change Integration into Country Partnership Strategies¹⁸ that was developed internally by SDCC¹⁹ however, the pilot monitoring team was not well-positioned to carry out this exercise effectively. As a result, the provisional assessments of indicators 11 and 12 in the pilot were not as comprehensive and reliable as expected, and the resulting data may have to be revisited.

Recommended actions. In general, a similar letdown can be avoided in the future if the resources needed to implement a results framework and its M&E system (experts and specialists included) are identified and mobilized at the earliest stages of development and implementation. Doing so would help to ensure that reliable and accurate data are collected, and relevant roles and responsibilities in the results framework implementation process are identified. Ownership and accountability could also be established more readily.

In the final analysis, however, indicators 11 and 12 have, in fact, already become redundant since the approval and implementation of S2030 and the operational plan for OP3. S2030 and OP3 call for the integration of climate change into country programming and operations, and for support for the DMCs in the implementation of their respective NDCs. All CPSs that have been developed since the implementation of S2030 must now incorporate climate change and support the DMCs in NDC implementation to merit approval. The assessment of CPSs in this regard may have lost relevance. Ultimately, the preliminary results framework and database review recommends that indicators 11 and 12 be discontinued.

¹⁷ The TA subproject is being implemented by SDCD to enhance low-carbon development and climate resilience in Asia and the Pacific (expected impact), as well as the capacity of selected DMCs to implement their NDCs (expected outcome). The following outputs are projected: (i) a results framework approach and indicators in line with the DMC NDCs, (ii) strengthened DMC knowledge and skills in NDC monitoring and evaluation, and (iii) baseline indicators and monitoring tools under CCOF2030.

¹⁸ Footnote a, page 43 of the *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030*.

¹⁹ Under the Framework for Quality at Entry Assessment – Climate Change Integration into CPSs that was developed by the SDCC, a CPS is evaluated with respect to the extent to which it integrates adaptation and mitigation aspects in terms of (i) context, (ii) statement of purpose, and (iii) implementation plan. Evaluation according to the context criterion covers the extent to which the CPS describes climate risks, vulnerabilities, and GHG emission reduction opportunities; reflects government climate adaptation/mitigation priorities; and identifies relevant sectors. Under the statement-of-purpose criterion, the evaluation determines how the CPS is designed to address or approach climate risks, vulnerabilities, and GHG emission reduction opportunities; the selection of targeted sectors; synergies with other country goals; the incorporation of new mechanisms; and technologies and innovation. Under the implementation criterion, the CPS is evaluated in terms of the climate relevance of planned projects, the incorporation of climate change into sector strategies, and the inclusion of climate change indicators and targets in the design and monitoring framework.

Indicators that Have Outlived Their Relevance

Issue. Nine database indicators under Level IV.3 were constructed specifically for the results framework.²⁰ These indicators intend to show ADB's progress in business process innovation and improvement, to ensure that proper mechanisms are in place to enable it to meet its climate commitments and integrate CCDRM into its operations.

Three of these nine are expected to track progress in creating mechanisms for (i) monitoring climate technologies (indicator 33); (ii) developing cross-thematic alignment (indicator 34); and (iii) integrating developed climate methodologies and mechanisms into business processes and practices (indicator 35). Another indicator (indicator 38) will monitor progress in developing a climate change and disaster resilience assessment approach in the region and in countries. Collaboration between the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC), SPD, the Regional Cooperation and Integration Thematic Group, and ADB's regional departments is likely to be needed to monitor indicators 33–35 and 38.

The mechanisms required for these indicators were not developed within the appropriate time frames (by 2018 for indicators 33–35, and by 2020 for indicator 38) and still have not been established. These output indicators are currently marked as “not met” or “not achieved” in the results framework database.

Recommended actions. It is important to examine why the targets or desired results of these indicators were not achieved within the targeted time frames. One possibility is that the targets set were too ambitious and not feasible within the given timelines (2018 and 2020). If so, the time frames should have been extended. This adjustment can still be made.

Another possible reason for the failure to achieve the targets or desired results for these indicators is the poor definition of the roles and responsibilities of key players during the results framework development. Immediate corrective action should be undertaken with key decision makers to facilitate consensus, as well as to divide responsibilities and establish ownership and accountability for the specific measures.

Ultimately, the internal review of the results framework pilot monitoring concluded that some plans made at the outset under CCOF2030 (establishing the mechanisms under indicators 33–35 and the CCDRM approach under indicator 38) have been overtaken by other priorities—notably, the development of S2030 and OP3. As S2030 and OP3 took higher priority and were front and center in ADB's climate change efforts, indicators 33–35 and 38 became superfluous. The discontinuation of these indicators was therefore recommended in the preliminary review.

Pilot Monitoring: Summary of Findings

The review and pilot monitoring of the CCOF2030 results framework revealed key gaps in the framework. The framework does not have a narrative ToC. This is not unexpected since the results framework was developed in 2017 and operational plans in ADB have started including ToC narratives only recently. Further, the framework also lacks a risk management plan, identified assumptions, and defined indicators—all elements intrinsic to operationalizing a results framework.

The pilot monitoring exercise also brought out other shortcomings, particularly burdensome reporting requirements. For one, several indicators (indicators 22, 23, and 26) call for data that were considered too complex and costly to collect, and therefore impractical.²¹ The review likewise showed that the subjective assessments expected for other indicators (indicators 11 and 12) could be performed adequately only by

²⁰ Level IV.3: Organizational Management of ADB's CCDRM Activities: Business Processes and Practices.

²¹ Indicators relating to ADB staff performing CCDRM-related tasks (budgetary and human resources).

qualified experts (and required more than what could be done properly during the initial monitoring, given its limited resources).²² The pilot also highlighted that data for some indicators are already being collected elsewhere in ADB and allocating responsibilities for data collection and sharing needs to be coordinated.

During the pilot monitoring period, it was also observed that indicator 6a, which was previously monitored by ADB, had been discontinued as it was no longer relevant to the new CRF, while some indicators (indicators 17a, 17b, 18, 19, and 29) do not adequately reflect the framework results or objective. Still, other indicators newly constructed for the results framework (indicators 33–35 and 38)²³ had become superfluous under the new strategy S2030 and the OP3, and therefore lost their relevance and usefulness even before the monitoring exercise began.

Some of these issues could have been foreseen and addressed at an earlier stage had a monitoring strategy and associated operational plan been developed to accompany the framework. The operational plan should have included clear definitions of measurable indicators,²⁴ details about data quality assurance, data collection procedures (e.g., responsibilities, methods, and collaboration) and reporting requirements. This process is likely to have helped create a set of indicators that are easier to track, measure, and report.

Last, given the feedback provided by the SDCD during their review, specifically its overlap with the objectives and indicators of OP3, it was suggested that the results framework database be streamlined to focus on measures and objectives not captured in OP3, and to examine the merits of discontinuing the CCOF2030 results framework altogether.

²² These pertain to indicators measuring the percentage of CPSs that are satisfactorily aligned with NDCs, and the percentage of CPSs that satisfactorily integrate climate technologies.

²³ These are indicators related to the development of climate change and disaster risk assessment approach and mechanisms for monitoring climate technologies, developing cross-thematic alignment, and integrating developed climate methodologies and mechanisms into business processes and practices.

²⁴ Adequate definitions of indicators, including specifics about measurement and the kind of data to be collected.

V MIDTERM REVIEW OF THE CORPORATE RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2019–2025

The CRF 2019–2024 was developed to track, assess, and report ADB's performance in implementing Strategy 2030, which has seven operational areas of focus, including climate change, climate and disaster resilience, and environmental sustainability (footnote 7).

A midterm review of the CRF 2019–2024 was concluded in 2021 to appraise the CRF's robustness in measuring ADB's corporate performance against Strategy 2030. Based on the findings of the review, updates and revisions to the CRF 2019–2024 were proposed to ensure that it remains a relevant, useful, and effective performance and management tool (ADB 2021c). The CRF 2019–2024 review focused on 60 RFIs, including climate change RFIs.

Implications to the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030

ADB's climate change RFIs and targets were reviewed particularly in light of ADB's recent commitments to (i) ensure ADB operations adhere to the MDBs' principles for alignment with the Paris Agreement, and (ii) raise ADB's 2019–2030 climate finance ambition to \$100 billion (ADB 2021c).

The CRF 2019–2024 review finds that ADB's climate change RFIs and targets continue to be relevant and will be retained. It also recommends developing and adding a tracking indicator to monitor ADB's progress in aligning its operations with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Ensuring ADB's Alignment with the Paris Agreement

In July 2021, ADB expressed its commitment to fully align its operations and investments with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

ADB intends to achieve full alignment of its sovereign operations with the Paris Agreement goals by 1 July 2023. Moreover, ADB seeks alignment of its nonsovereign operations to reach 85% by 1 July 2023 and full alignment by 1 July 2025 (ADB 2021b).

Along these lines, the CRF 2019–2024 midterm review recommends developing and adding a tracking indicator to monitor and report progress toward achieving ADB's Paris alignment commitment. The related indicators are now included in the CRF and being tracked starting 2022.

Scaling up ADB's Climate Finance

In July 2021, ADB announced its plan to raise investments in adaptation and resilience to a cumulative financing of \$9 billion in 2019–2024 (ADB 2021b). Later in the same year, ADB also expressed its commitment to scale up cumulative climate financing from own resources to \$100 billion by 2030 (ADB 2021d)—up from the \$80 billion 2019–2030 target that was set in 2018. The midterm review recommends that this raised ambition be reflected in the 2025–2030 CRF.

The midterm target of \$35 billion cumulative climate finance from 2019 to 2024 under the CRF 2019–2024 will be retained, as DMCs cope and recover from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis. Overall, the CRF 2019–2024 review finds that ADB's climate change RFIs and targets continue to be relevant and will be retained. Within this context, CCOF2030 RFI measuring annual climate finance from own resources (indicator 13) will continue to be monitored against the current targets.

VI PROPOSAL TO DISCONTINUE THE CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The CCOF2030 and the S2030 (through OP3) are institutional documents articulating ADB's vision for low-carbon, climate-resilient development in Asia and the Pacific (ADB 2019c). Both documents outline ADB's commitment to help its DMCs achieve their climate ambitions through investments, capacity building, and technology and knowledge support.

In 2015, ADB pledged to scale up annual climate finance from its own resources to \$6 billion by 2020. In large measure, this commitment led to the approval of the CCOF2030 in 2017 ahead of the finalization of ADB's new long-term strategy S2030 in 2018.

The development of the CCOF2030 was originally intended to provide inputs for the development of the S2030, but the timeline for finalizing the S2030 was extended. Nevertheless, an operational framework for climate change was urgently needed to guide ADB operations in enhancing its climate actions, as well as to fast track, manage, and steer investments toward the climate commitments that ADB had made in 2015. Consequently, the CCOF2030 was approved in 2017, a year ahead of the finalization of the S2030 in 2018, and 2 years before the completion of the OP3 operational plan.

Completed in 2019, the operational plan for OP3 thus benefited from the earlier implementation of the CCOF2030. Building on the general thrust of the CCOF2030 and the lessons learned during its earlier implementation, the OP3 operational plan was developed into a clearer and improved version of CCOF2030.

The OP3 operational plan contributes to the same goals of low-carbon and climate-resilient development espoused by the CCOF2030. However, while the CCOF2030 focuses exclusively on climate change, the OP3 operational plan is broader in scope and takes an integrated approach to the intersecting themes of tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability. Further, the OP3 has a separate set of indicators for these intersecting themes that are reported under the CRF 2019–2024,²⁵ and they overlap in large part with some performance indicators covered in the CCOF2030 results framework. For this reason, the results framework is proposed to be discontinued.

With the OP3 operational plan already in place, discontinuing the CCOF2030 results framework will not erode ADB's capability to monitor its progress against its organizational and global climate commitments. Rather, it will enhance ADB's operational efficiency, avoid unnecessary duplication, and streamline existing frameworks governing ADB's climate actions.

²⁵ The CRF 2019–2024 provides the basis for reporting on ADB's performance progress against the commitments made under S2030 and its seven operational priorities, including OP3.

VII RECOMMENDATIONS

As many CCOF2030 RFIs are already being monitored and reported under the CRF 2019–2024 (Appendix 4), the results framework is proposed to be discontinued to streamline the existing frameworks governing ADB’s climate actions and to avoid duplications and conflicting approaches that could arise in the future. However, this proposal is made with the caveat that CCOF2030 RFIs that are not being reported elsewhere in ADB, especially those not captured in the OP3, will continue to be measured and monitored by SDCD to the extent that they are relevant and are meaningful metrics of ADB’s progress in implementing its climate actions. In turn, the RFIs that are not useful or are no longer relevant are proposed to be discontinued.

Considering the recommendation of the CRF 2019–2024 midterm review to develop a tracking indicator to monitor ADB’s progress toward achieving its Paris alignment commitment, this too will also be adopted and monitored by SDCD.

Some adjustments are also proposed to individual indicators on the basis of the SDCD review and pilot monitoring of the CCOF2030 results framework and its database, in consultation with SPD (Table 2 and Appendix 5).

**Table 2: The Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030
Results Framework Indicators—Recommended Actions***

Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		Action(s) To Be Taken
Indicator No.	Indicator	
1	Resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (Notre Dame-GAIN score)	Continue monitoring these indicators, using data available outside ADB.
2a	No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards	
2b	No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards	
3	Disaster losses as a proportion of total government expenditure	
4	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
5	GHG emission intensity (tCO ₂ e / unit of GDP)	
6a	No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions	This indicator was formerly used within ADB but is no longer being monitored. This indicator is recommended to be discontinued, and replaced with DfR Indicator OP 3.2.1: Area with reduced flood risk (from the corporate scorecard). Designate SPD as data custodian for this indicator.

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Table 2 continued

Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		Action(s) To Be Taken
Indicator No.	Indicator	
6b	No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions	Replace with DEfR Indicator OP 2.5: Number of women and girls with increased resilience to climate change, disasters, and other external shocks (from the corporate scorecard). Designate SPD as data custodian for this indicator.
7	Annual GHG emissions reduction from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio (tCO ₂ e/year)	Continue monitoring these indicators in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign SDCD as data custodian for “Projects with mitigation finance” and SPD as data custodian for “GHG emission reduction in ADB mitigation projects.”
8	Cost-effective GHG emission reduction (tCO ₂ e per \$ of mitigation finance)	
9	Newly installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW equivalent)	Continue monitoring this indicator in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign SPD as data custodian for this indicator.
13a	Annual climate finance from own resources (\$ per year; total)	
13b	Annual climate adaptation finance from own resources (\$ per year)	
13c	Annual climate mitigation finance from own resources (\$ per year)	
4	Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance	
15a	Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation	Continue monitoring these indicators in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign SDCD as data custodian for these indicators.
15b	Percentage of projects supporting climate change adaptation	
15c	Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (dual benefit)	
25	Technical assistance project(s) to support the implementation of the CCOF2030 and the strengthening of institutional business process, knowledge, and capacity on climate, provided through 2030	

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Table 2 continued

Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		Action(s) To Be Taken
Indicator No.	Indicator	
16	Percentage of projects with more than 10% climate adaptation finance to total project costs	Continue monitoring these indicators in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign the SDCD CCOF2030 team as data custodian for these indicators.
28	Climate and disaster risk screening undertaken as part of business processes through 2030	
20	Operational GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e/year)	Continue monitoring this indicator in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign CSD as data custodian for this indicator.
24	Staff training and capacity development in the CCOF2030 and global climate trends and development implemented continuously through 2030	Continue monitoring these indicators in the results framework database, as the data are available internally within ADB. Assign the SDCD CCOF2030 team as data custodian for these indicators.
27	Staff training and capacity development conducted through 2030	Definitions for these indicators need to indicate that the data refer only to CCDRM staff training and capacity development conducted by SDCD.
10	Households newly gaining access to renewable energy (grid or off-grid)	Discontinue monitoring this indicator in the results framework database. There are no close, similar indicators available internally within ADB that can be considered appropriate proxy indicators for results framework indicator 10. In view of the complexity of gathering accurate and reliable data for this indicator, it is proposed that indicator 10 be discontinued.
11	Percentage of CPS satisfactorily integrating climate technologies	Discontinue monitoring these indicators in the results framework database. All CPSs that have been developed since the implementation of S2030 are required to incorporate climate change and to support DMCs' implementation of their NDCs to merit approval. Assessments of CPSs for this purpose have become moot.
12	Percentage of CPS aligned with NDCs	Indicators 11 and 12 have become redundant since the implementation of S2030 and OP3, and discontinuing these indicators is proposed.

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Table 2 continued

Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		Action(s) To Be Taken
Indicator No.	Indicator	
21	Capacity and role of the CCDRM Thematic Group further strengthened by 2017	Discontinue monitoring this indicator in the results framework database. Desired results were achieved by the target timeline. The database was populated with relevant data up to 2018.
22	Climate change staffing assessed, with strategic revision of positions as needed, by 2018	The timelines for these indicators have lapsed. In addition, data for these indicators may be quite difficult to collect and measure. But since monitoring ADB's progress in increasing CCDRM-specialized resources remains important, modifications to refine and narrow the measurement for indicators 22, 23, and 26 to staff whose titles and roles are specific to CCDRM are recommended.
23	Climate change staff in operational departments and other relevant departments increased by 2020	
26	Staffing expansion by 2020	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management, CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework, CPS = country partnership strategy, CSD = Corporate Services Department, DEfR = Development Effectiveness Review, GAIN = Global Adaptation Index, GHG = greenhouse gas, kg of CO₂ = kilograms of carbon dioxide, MDB = multilateral development bank, MW = megawatt, tCO₂e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution, OP = operational priority, SDCD = Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, SPD = Strategy, Policy, and Planning Department.

* Target outputs under Indicators 30 (Guidance notes on climate finance tracking in operational use by 2017), 31 (Methodology for accounting for GHG emissions harmonized with MDB group, in operational use by 2017), 32 (Procurement regulations/guidelines updated to incorporate climate considerations by 2018), 36 (Methodology for measuring potential for supporting DMCs in meeting their NDCs developed by 2019), and 37 (standardized approaches for climate considerations in sector development programs and projects (including multisectoral approaches) by 2020) were achieved within their respective target timelines.

Source: ADB.

VIII THE WAY FORWARD

During Phase 1 of the CCOF2030 implementation (2017–2023), a data collection and monitoring pilot study of RFIs was conducted to assess the framework’s efficacy in measuring ADB’s climate achievements and performance as outlined in the CCOF2030.

Pilot testing revealed key gaps in the results framework, including the lack of an associated monitoring strategy and operational M&E plan. Other key challenges and issues that emerged were (i) some indicators were too complex and difficult to measure, (ii) others were poorly defined, (iii) some indicators had become irrelevant due to updates to higher-level ADB strategies, and (iv) some indicators cannot capture the desired outcomes that they were intended to measure. The results framework pilot monitoring exercise and its review also highlighted the significant overlaps in objectives and indicators between the OP3 and the results framework.

Against this background, a proposal to discontinue the CCOF2030 results framework may be considered. However, since the CCOF2030 will continue to be implemented up to 2030, monitoring of CCOF2030 operations will need to remain in place. To this end, the results framework database will be refined. Indicators that are not useful and are no longer relevant will be discontinued.

Furthermore, SDCC plans to develop a climate change action plan in 2022. As part of this undertaking, a joint results framework could be considered for monitoring both the OP3 plan and the CCOF2030, wherein overlapping indicators in both the OP3 and the CCOF2030 results framework—and those that are unique to each—could be consolidated into a single framework.

APPENDIX 1

CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 INDICATORS, DATA SOURCES, METHODS AND TOOLS

CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicator	Output/ Outcome	Data Sources, Methods, and Tools
Level I: Climate Change Progress in Asia and the Pacific		
1. Resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (Notre Dame-GAIN score)	Outcome	The ND–GAIN Country Index is a project of the University of Notre Dame, in the US state of Indiana. It provides annual country index rankings (http://index.gain.org/).
2a. No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards	Outcome	From EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database website.
2b. No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards	Outcome	From EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database website.
3. Disaster losses as a proportion of total government expenditure	Outcome	Disaster losses data from EM-DAT website; government expenditure data from the World Bank WDI Online database.
4. GHG emissions	Outcome	From the Global Carbon Atlas website.
5. GHG emission intensity	Outcome	GHG emission intensity data from the Global Carbon Atlas website; GDP data from the World Bank WDI Online database.
Level II: ADB’s Contribution to Development Results Addressing CCDRM		
6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions	Outcome	To be replaced with “Area with reduced flood risk” from the corporate scorecard.
6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions	Outcome	To be replaced with “No. of women and girls with increased resilience to climate change, disasters, and other external shocks” from the Corporate Scorecard.
7. Annual GHG emissions reduction from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio	Outcome	Developed for CCOF2030 and based on expected CO ₂ emission reduction under an ADB mitigation project. Data to come from SDCD (as data custodian for “Projects with mitigation finance”) and from SPD (as data custodian for “GHG emission reduction from ADB projects”)

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Table continued

CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicator	Output/ Outcome	Data Sources, Methods, and Tools
8. Cost-effective GHG emission reduction	Outcome	Developed for CCOF2030. Calculates expected CO ₂ emission reduction under an ADB mitigation project, in relation to overall project costs, to arrive at the cost per metric ton of CO ₂ e. Data from SDCD (as data custodian for “Projects with mitigation finance”) and SPD (as data custodian for “GHG emission reduction from ADB projects”)
9. Newly installed renewable energy generation capacity	Output	From ADB’s corporate scorecard.
10. Households newly gaining access to renewable energy (grid / off-grid)	Outcome	To be discontinued.
Level III: Operational Management of ADB’s CCDRM Activities		
11. Percentage of CPSs satisfactorily integrating climate technologies	Output	Developed for CCOF2030 and based on ADB’s “Quality at Entry and Portfolio Performance.” To be discontinued.
12. Percentage of CPSs aligned with NDCs	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Required under the Paris Agreement. Calls for periodic analysis of CPSs and NDCs for all DMCs. To be discontinued.
13. Annual climate finance from own resources	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures total and contributing mitigation and adaptation financing. Data from SDCD’s Climate Finance Database.
14. Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Requires mapping of climate finance pledges and sources. Data from SDCD’s Climate Finance Database.
15a. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation	Output	Data from SDCD’s Climate Finance Database.
15b. Percentage of projects supporting climate change adaptation	Output	Data from SDCD’s Climate Finance Database.
15c. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (dual benefit)	Output	Data from SDCD’s Climate Finance Database.

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CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicator	Output/ Outcome	Data Sources, Methods, and Tools
16. Percentage of projects with more than 10% climate adaptation finance to total project costs	Output	Data from SDCC's Climate Finance Database.
17a. No. of climate change knowledge products produced	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures the "number of CCDRM knowledge products produced annually." SDCC-KC to establish and maintain annually updated catalog of these knowledge products.
17b. No. of climate change knowledge events conducted	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures the "number of CCDRM knowledge events held annually." SDCC-KC to establish and maintain annually updated catalog of these knowledge events.
18. No. of climate initiatives/ networks established/ implemented jointly with development partners	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures the "number of climate initiatives/networks established/ implemented with development partners" annually. Proposed to be discontinued.
19. No. of climate initiatives/ networks established that mainstream gender and climate change	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures the "number of climate initiatives/networks established mainstreaming gender and climate change." Proposed to be discontinued.
20. Operational GHG emissions	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures "total operational GHG emissions (MtCO ₂ e)" annually. Data to come from CSD.
Level IV: Organizational Management of ADB's CCDRM Activities		
IV.1: Human resources		
21. Capacity and role of the CCDRM Thematic Group further strengthened by 2017	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Data from SDCC. Target output achieved by indicated timeline.
22. Climate change staffing assessed, with strategic revision of positions as needed, by 2018	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator target timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.
23. Climate change staff in operational departments and other relevant departments increased by 2020	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator target timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.

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CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicator	Output/ Outcome	Data Sources, Methods, and Tools
24. Staff training and capacity development in the CCOF and global climate trends and development implemented continuously through 2030	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Data to come from SDCD.
IV.1: Budgetary resources		
25. Technical assistance project(s) to support the implementation of the CCOF and the strengthening of institutional business process, knowledge, and capacity on climate, provided through 2030	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Data from SDCD's Climate Finance Database.
26. Staffing expansion by 2020	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.
27. Staff training and capacity development conducted through 2030.	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Data to come from SDCD.
28. Climate and disaster risk screening undertaken as part of business processes through 2030.	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures "expenditures on climate and disaster risk screenings annually." Data to come from SDCD.
29. Knowledge tools, products, and events produced or conducted through 2030	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Measures "annual expenditures (\$) on climate change and disaster risk management knowledge products (including tools) and events." Proposed to be discontinued.
IV.3: Business processes and practices		
30. Guidance notes on climate finance tracking in operational use by 2017	Output	Developed for CCOF2030; target output achieved by indicated timeline.
31. Methodology for accounting for GHG emissions harmonized with MDB group in operational use by 2017	Output	Developed for CCOF2030; target output achieved by indicated timeline.
32. Procurement regulations/ guidelines updated to incorporate climate considerations by 2018	Output	Developed for CCOF2030; target output achieved by indicated timeline.

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CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicator	Output/ Outcome	Data Sources, Methods, and Tools
33. Mechanism for monitoring climate technologies developed by 2018	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.
34. Mechanism(s) for cross-thematic alignment explored and developed by 2018	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.
35. Developed climate mechanisms/ methodologies integrated into business processes and practices by 2018	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.
36. Methodology for measuring potential for supporting DMCs in meeting their NDCs developed by 2019	Output	Developed for CCOF2030; target output achieved by indicated timeline.
37. Standardized approaches for climate considerations in sector development programs and projects (including multisectoral approaches) by 2020	Output	Developed for CCOF2030; target output achieved by indicated timeline.
38. Climate change and disaster resilience assessment approach at regional and country levels developed by 2020	Output	Developed for CCOF2030. Indicator timeline has lapsed; proposed to be discontinued.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management; CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030; CPS = country partnership strategy; CSD = Corporate Services Department; DMC = developing member country; EM-DAT = Emergency Events Database; GHG = greenhouse gas; MDB = multilateral development bank; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution; ND-GAIN = Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index; SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (ADB); SDCC-KC = SDCC Knowledge Advisory Services Center; SDCCD = Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCC, ADB); SPD = Strategy, Policy, and Partnerships Department (ADB).

Source: ADB.

APPENDIX 2

ALIGNMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG Indicators	CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicators
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	9. Newly installed renewable energy generation capacity (in ADB Scorecard)
7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption	10. Households newly gaining access to renewable energy (grid/off-grid)
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related hazards and related natural disasters in all countries	2a. No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards 2b. No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	15a. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation (in ADB Scorecard) 15b. Percentage of projects supporting climate change adaptation (in ADB Scorecard) 15c. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (in ADB Scorecard)
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change, and fosters climate resilience and low-greenhouse-gas-emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production	1. Resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (Notre Dame-GAIN Score) 6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions (in ADB Scorecard) 6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions (in ADB Scorecard)

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SDG Indicators	CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicators
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic, and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation, and technology transfer and development actions	17a. No. of climate change knowledge products produced 17b. No. of climate change knowledge events conducted 21. Capacity and role of the CCDRM Thematic Group further strengthened by 2018. 24. Staff training and capacity development in the CCOF2030 and global climate trends and development implemented continuously through 2030. 33. Mechanism for monitoring climate technologies developed by 2018
13.a.1 Amount in US dollars mobilized per year between 2020 and 2025, accountable toward the \$100 billion commitment.	13. Annual climate finance from own resources 14. Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance 16. Percentage of projects with more than 10% climate adaptation finance to total project costs
13.b.1 Number of least-developed countries and small island developing states that receive specialized support, and amount of support received, including finance, technology, and capacity-building mechanisms, to improve capability for effective climate change-related planning and management, particularly among women, the youth, and local and marginalized communities	18. No. of climate initiatives/ networks established/ implemented jointly with development partners 19. No. of climate initiatives / networks established that mainstream gender and climate change
17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation	11. Percentage of CPSs satisfactorily integrating climate technologies 12. Percentage of CPSs aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030, NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution, SDG = sustainable development goal.

Source: ADB.

APPENDIX 3

CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATOR PILOT MONITORING

Indicator Level and No.	Indicator	Monitoring Status as of December 2021
I	Climate Change Progress in Asia	
I.1	Climate-resilient development	
1	Resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (Notre Dame-GAIN score)	
2a	No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards	
2b	No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards	
3	Disaster losses as a proportion of total government expenditure	
I.2	Low GHG emissions	
4	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
5	GHG emission intensity (tCO ₂ per unit of GDP)	
II	ADB's Contribution to Development Results Addressing CCDRM	
6a	No. of households with reduced flood risk, as a result of ADB interventions	
6b	No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions	
7	Annual GHG emissions reduction from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio (tCO ₂ e/year)	
8	Cost-effective GHG emission reduction (tCO ₂ e per \$ of mitigation finance)	
9	Newly installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW equivalent)	
10	Households newly gaining access to renewable energy (grid / off-grid)	
III	Operational Management of ADB's CCDRM Activities	
11	Percentage of CPSs satisfactorily integrating climate technologies	
12	Percentage of CPSs aligned with NDCs	
13a	Annual climate finance from own resources (\$ per year; total)	
13b	Annual climate adaptation finance from own resources (\$ per year)	
13c	Annual climate mitigation finance from own resources (\$ per year)	

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Table continued

Indicator Level and No.	Indicator	Monitoring Status as of December 2021
14	Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance	
15a	Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation	
15b	Percentage of projects supporting climate change adaptation	
15c	Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (dual benefit)	
16	Percentage of projects with more than 10% climate adaptation finance to total project costs	
17a	No. of climate change knowledge products produced	
17b	No. of climate change knowledge events conducted	
18	No. of climate initiatives/networks established/implemented jointly with development partners	
19	No. of climate initiatives/networks established that mainstream gender and climate change	
20	Operational GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e/year)	
IV	Organizational Management of ADB's CCDRM Activities	
IV.1	Human resources	
21	Capacity and role of the CCDRM Thematic Group further strengthened by 2017	
22	Climate change staffing assessed, with strategic revision of positions as needed, by 2018	
23	Climate change staff in operational departments and other relevant departments increased by 2020	
24	Staff training and capacity development in the CCOF2030 and global climate trends and development implemented continuously through 2030	
IV.2	Budgetary resources	
25	Technical assistance project(s) to support the implementation of the CCOF2030 and the strengthening of institutional business process, knowledge, and capacity on climate action, provided through 2030	
26	Staffing expansion 2020	
27	Staff training and capacity development conducted through 2030	
28	Climate and disaster risk screening undertaken as part of business processes through 2030	
29	Knowledge tools, products, and events produced or conducted through 2030	

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Indicator Level and No.	Indicator	Monitoring Status as of December 2021
IV.3	Business processes and practices	
30	Guidance notes on climate finance tracking in operational use by 2017	●
31	Methodology for accounting for GHG emissions harmonized with MDB group, in operational use by 2017	●
32	Procurement regulations/guidelines updated to incorporate climate considerations by 2018	●
33	Mechanism for monitoring climate technologies developed by 2018	●
34	Mechanism(s) for cross-thematic alignment explored and developed by 2018	●
35	Developed climate mechanisms/methodologies integrated into business processes and practices by 2018	●
36	Methodology for measuring potential for supporting DMCs in meeting their NDCs developed by 2019	●
37	Standardized approaches for climate considerations in sector development programs and projects (including multisectoral approaches) developed by 2020	●
38	Climate change and disaster resilience assessment approach at regional and country levels developed by 2020	●

Legend: ● = Progress monitoring – on track; ● = Progress monitoring progress on track but with issues, ● = Monitoring beset with difficulties.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management, CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework, CPS = country partnership strategy, CSD = Corporate Services Department, DEfR = Development Effectiveness Review, DMC = developing member country, GAIN = Global Adaptation Index, GHG = greenhouse gas, kg of CO₂ = kilograms of carbon dioxide, MDB = multilateral development bank, tCO₂e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution, OP = operational priority, SDCD = Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, SPD = Strategy, Policy, and Planning Department.

Source: ADB.

APPENDIX 4

ALIGNMENT OF CORPORATE RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2019–2024 CLIMATE INDICATORS AND CLIMATE CHANGE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK 2017–2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

CRF 2019–2024 Climate Indicators	CCOF2030 Results Framework Indicators
Level 1: 5. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per unit of GDP (kg CO ₂ per constant 2010 \$)	5. GHG emission intensity
Level 1: 6. Deaths attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards (number)	2a. No. of lives lost as a consequence of climate-related hazards. 2b. No. of lives lost as a consequence of geophysical hazards
Level 1: 7. PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)	
Level 2 OP2: 8. Women and girls with increased resilience to climate change, disasters, and other external shocks (number)	6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions
Level 2 OP3: 9. Total annual greenhouse gas emission reduction (MtCO ₂ e/year)	7. Annual GHG emissions reduction from mitigation projects in ADB portfolio
Level 2 OP3: 10. People with strengthened climate/disaster resilience (number)	6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions
Level 2 OP3: 11. People benefiting from strengthened environmental sustainability (number)	6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions 6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions
Level 2 OP4: 14. Zones with improved urban environment, climate resilience, and disaster risk management (number)	6a. No. of households with reduced flood risk as a result of ADB interventions 6b. No. of women receiving support to build resilience against shocks and risks, as a result of ADB interventions
Level 3 3C: 11. Committed operations supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (%; sovereign and nonsovereign)	15a. Percentage of projects supporting climate change mitigation 15b. Percentage projects supporting climate change adaptation
Level 3 3C: 12. Financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation (\$ billion, cumulative; sovereign and nonsovereign)	13. Annual climate finance from own resources 14. Percentage of annual climate cofinancing from global funds to total climate finance

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCOF2030 = Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030, CRF = Corporate Results Framework, GDP = gross domestic product, GHG = greenhouse gas, OP = operational priority, PM = particulate matter, S2030 = Strategy 2030, SDG sustainable development goal.

Source: ADB.

APPENDIX 5

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		
Indicator No.	Indicator	Recommendations
17a	No. of climate change knowledge products produced	These indicators are proposed to be discontinued, as they are deemed unable to capture the desired results or outcomes that they were intended to measure.
17b	No. of climate change knowledge events conducted	The development of knowledge solutions is aimed primarily at raising awareness and understanding of climate change issues and the importance of supporting climate-resilient development. However, neither the number of knowledge products or events produced nor the resources that went into their production are deemed as good measures of how much these tools have contributed to increased awareness on climate change or how effective they are as tools in educating stakeholders about climate-related issues.
29	Knowledge tools, products, and events produced or conducted through 2030	
18	No. of climate initiatives/networks established / implemented jointly with development partners	These indicators are proposed to be discontinued, as they are deemed unable to capture the desired results or outcomes that they were intended to measure. These indicators measure only the quantity or number of climate initiatives and networks, but do not measure the strength or quality of contribution that these networks make toward promoting climate-resilient, low-emission development.
19	No. of climate initiatives/networks established that mainstream gender and climate change	
33	Mechanism for monitoring climate technologies developed by 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeline for this indicator has lapsed; the desired result was not achieved • Discontinue monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This indicator is no longer relevant; the desired result or output (the establishment of the monitoring mechanism) has been overtaken by other climate-related priorities—the development of S2030 and OP3.

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Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 Results Framework Indicator		Recommendations
Indicator No.	Indicator	
34	Mechanism(s) for cross-thematic alignment explored and developed by 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeline for this indicator has lapsed; the desired result was not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, it must be noted that while no official or formal mechanisms for cross-thematic alignment of CCDRM considerations exist, ADB has been pursuing cross-thematic climate initiatives and these have been taken up in OP3 (Operational Plan on Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability), which outlines the contribution of thematic areas to OP3 (ADB 2019c, Appendix 5). • Discontinue monitoring this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indicator is no longer relevant; the desired result or output (establishment of the cross-thematic alignment mechanism) has been overtaken by other climate-related priorities, namely, the development of S2030 and OP3.
35	Developed climate mechanisms / methodologies integrated into business processes and practices by 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeline has lapsed; the desired result was not achieved within the target time frame. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, it must be noted that while no official or formal climate mechanisms exist, guidance notes on integrating climate change into business processes and practices have been developed by SPD. Moreover, since 2018, a climate change assessment, with links to reports and recommendations of the President (RRPs), has also been a required ADB project document. • Discontinue monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indicator is no longer relevant; the desired result or output (the establishment of climate mechanisms and their integration into business process and practices) has been overtaken by other climate-related priorities—the development of S2030 and OP3.
38	Climate change and disaster resilience assessment approach at regional and country levels developed by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeline has lapsed; the desired result was not achieved within the target time frame. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, it must be noted that while no official or formal climate and disaster resilience approach has been established, a working paper on climate risk management principles for climate-proofing projects was developed and published in 2020 (Watkiss, Wilby, and Rodgers 2020). • Discontinue monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indicator is no longer relevant; the desired result/output (the establishment of the CCDRM approach) has been overtaken by other climate-related priorities, namely, the development of S2030 and OP3.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management, OP3 = Operational Priority 3, RRP = report and recommendation of the President, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SDCC-KC = SDCC Knowledge Advisory Service Center, and S2030 = Strategy 2030.

Source: ADB

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Monitoring and Evaluation of ADB's Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030

This paper reviews the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 (CCOF2030) focusing on measures to enhance the climate actions of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its developing member countries. It examines primary components of the CCOF2030 results framework for good monitoring and evaluation. The similarities and overlaps between the CCOF2030 and ADB's Strategy 2030, specifically Operational Priority 3, are also discussed in terms of the intersecting themes of climate change, disaster resilience, and environmental sustainability. In this regard, key recommendations focus on how ADB can streamline and allocate responsibilities for measuring and monitoring common performance metrics relating to climate change.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



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