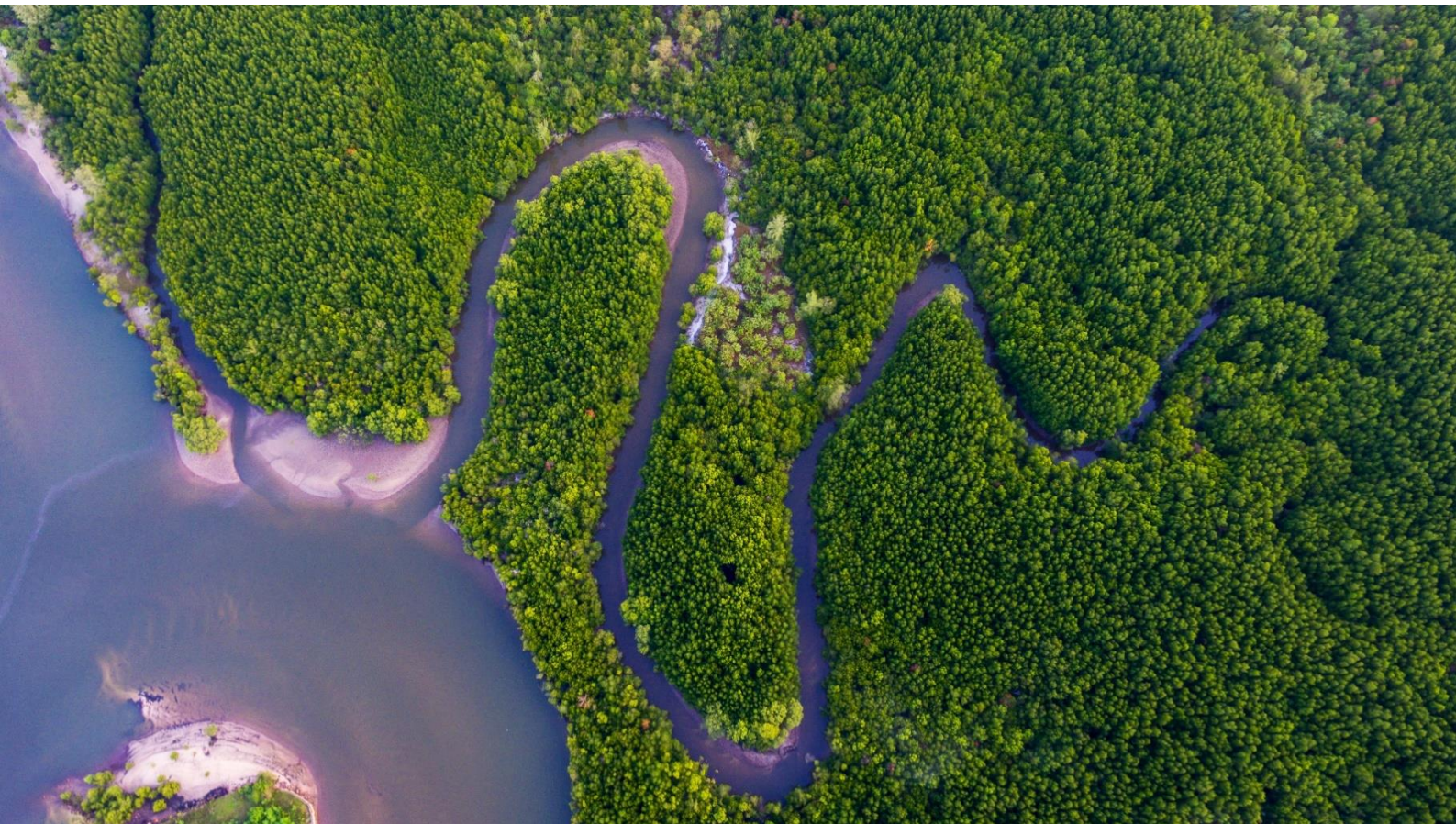




Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance

ORRAA INDICATOR GUIDANCE

Version 1.0: June 2022



1. Background

ORRAA's **mission** is to drive at least US\$500 million of investment into coastal and ocean natural capital through finance products that mitigate risk and build resilience, by 2030. This is designed to achieve our **ultimate outcome** of improving the state of coastal resilience for 250 million people by 2030, particularly women and girls in SIDS and coastal developing countries where ORRAA finance products/projects have been deployed.

By catalysing, scaling and accelerating investment and innovation, ORRAA's work will help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and improve ocean stewardship. The **mission** and **ultimate outcome** will be achieved through delivering three priority pathways underpinning ORRAA's work:

1. **Financial innovation:** Pioneering innovative and scalable finance and insurance products to protect and regenerate valuable coastal and marine natural assets while delivering a return on investment by:
 - Leveraging and influencing public and private investments in coastal natural capital that deliver a return on investment
 - Surfacing, incubating and scaling 50 finance and insurance solutions that build resilience by investing in nature
2. **Science and research:** Accelerating research on ocean risk and resilience and improving modelling that informs financial innovation and policy action to reduce the impacts of climate and ocean change by:
 - Undertaking research and developing strategies to better understand, analyse, predict, and model and manage ocean risk
 - Improving the design and implementation of gender-sensitive ocean resilience projects in key vulnerable regions
3. **Policy and governance:** Informing, advancing and driving public and private policy commitments and action that value nature, build coastal resilience, reduce ocean risk and accelerate the delivery of the SDGs, by:
 - Acting as a connector and catalyst for cross-sector collaboration across the Global North and South
 - Advancing the global narrative on ocean risk and coastal resilience with policymakers, finance leaders and investors

ORRAA indicators measure activities under each priority pathway, and their contribution towards the alliance's theory of change and mission. These indicators form the basis of the alliance's monitoring, learning, and evaluation (MEL) procedures and will be integrated into the life cycle of all ORRAA projects to monitor progress and results of grantees and other implementing partners.

2. ORRAA Indicators Summary

There are six overarching ORRAA indicators (ORRAA 1 – 6), which track ORRAA’s overall progress against its ultimate outcome (“Improved state of coastal resilience for 250 million people by 2030”). Nine additional indicators are organized along ORRAA’s three impact pathways (IPs), tracking progress against the respective pathway outcomes:

- Financial Innovation (IP1)
- Science and Research (IP2)
- Policy and Governance (IP3)

All grantees are requested to set a target for ORRAA 1 and ORRAA 2. Depending on project context and size, grantees might need to set targets for other indicators if they are applicable. Specific project MEL frameworks might be adjusted as requested by specific funders.

Indicator progress is collected by grantees and reported on in periodic progress and final reports. Grantees are free to collect data against additional indicators. Grantees will be guided as to how to collect data using appropriate methodologies and how to minimise double counting. Some indicators are meant to be tracked both by ORRAA grantees and the ORRAA Secretariat (indicated under level). Indicators are either:

- *Mandatory*: All ORRAA grantees must report on these indicators.
- *Required as applicable*: Required if grantee activities contribute to results along the Impact Pathways and the grantee is able to collect data against them.
- *Optional*: These complex outcome and impact indicators are optional.

Code	Indicator	Unit	Type	Required	Level	Frequency
ORRAA 1	People supported by ORRAA	No.	Output	Mandatory	Grantees	Annual reporting with semi-annual progress update
ORRAA 2	Investments mobilised by ORRAA grantees / ORRAA	USD	Outcome	Mandatory	Both	Final report
ORRAA 3	Net dollar benefit per person	USD	Outcome	Optional	Grantees	Final report
ORRAA 4	People more resilient	No.	Impact	Optional	Grantees	Final report
ORRAA 5	CO2 emissions reduced or avoided	tCO2e	Outcome	Required as Applicable	Grantees	Semi-annual
ORRAA 6	Area protected, conserved, and/or under innovations	Ha.	Outcome	Required as Applicable	Grantees	Semi-annual
IP1a	Value of financial services provided	USD	Outcome	Required as Applicable	Grantees	Final report
IP1b	Jobs created	FTE	Outcome	Optional	Grantees	Final report
IP1c	Biodiversity indicator	TBD	Outcome	Optional	Grantees	Final report
IP2a	Knowledge products generated / events hosted	No.	Output	Required as Applicable	Both	Semi-annual

IP2b	People accessing knowledge products / events	No.	Outcome	Required as Applicable	Both	Final report
IP3a	Policies influenced	No.	Outcome	Required as Applicable	Both	Final report
IP3b	Organizations receiving assistance	No.	Output	Required as Applicable	Both	Semi-annual
IP3c	Partnerships formed	No.	Output	Required as Applicable	Both	Semi-annual
IP3d	Organisations increasing profit or self-sufficient	No.	Outcome	Optional	Grantees	Semi-annual

3. Core Indicators

Indicator	ORRAA 1: People supported by ORRAA (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is made of four sub-indicators and is mandatory for all ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator measures the total number of people who have received support as a proxy for building resilience. This is distinguished from support that explicitly improves resilience of the reported population (which is reported under indicator ORRAA 4).</p> <p>‘Support’ is defined as assistance from the project or activity, with the intention of helping people become more resilient. Support encompasses financial resources, innovations, training, and/or information (for example, weather forecasting, early warning systems). Reporting under this indicator requires resilience to be targeted by the project or activity. People supported through all ORRAA impact pathways may be included, including people benefiting from policies implemented, finance mobilized or knowledge, and partnership building activities.</p> <p>‘People supported’ relates to populations with a clear relationship to a resilience project or activity. ‘Coastal people’ or ‘coastal community’ relates to any coastal settlement whose boundaries include the foreshore, including local authorities whose boundaries only include estuarine foreshore. Coastal settlements include seaside towns, ports, and other areas which have a clear connection to the coastal economy.</p> <p>To be counted under this indicator, the type of support must be categorised as ‘high’ or ‘medium’, and targeted where individual people or households are identified and aware they are receiving support in some form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of support include, but are not limited to, training of individuals in communities, people provided with insurance cover, income support or other financial tools. • Medium levels of support include, but are not limited to, people receiving information services such as a flood warnings or weather forecasts by text, people within a catchment area of structural flood defences or coastal and marine nature-based solutions or people living in a community where other members have been trained in emergency response. <p>People who receive ‘low’ intensity support should not be included under this indicator. Examples of low intensity support include, but are not limited to, people falling within an administrative area of an institution (for example a Ministry or local authority) receiving capacity building support, people within an area subject to a coastal management plan or the entire population of a country, region, municipality with a strengthened insurance or financial system.</p>

Sub-indicators

ORRAA1a: People trained (number)

This sub-indicator measures the number of people who have received training. Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training is defined as a learning activity involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2) formally designated instructor(s) or lead person(s); and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training.

Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities, as long as it includes the three learning activity elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above.

This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from ORRAA. This indicator does not include courses for which ORRAA only helped develop the curriculum, but did not fund the application of that training. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. An individual should be counted once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting period and even if the trainings covered different topics.

Indicator is aligned with the following:	
USAID indicators	EG.11-1, EG.3.2-1, EG.3.2-2, HL.9-4
GRP indicator	IP3b.i

ORRAA1b: Uptake of financial services (number)

This indicator seeks to measure the number of people who have received access to and use financial services. Financial services include credit, insurance, and savings. The service can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a micro-finance institution (MFI), commercial bank or informal lender. The service must be provided as finance. Do not include in-kind support.

Indicator is aligned with the following:	
USAID indicators	EG.3.2-3
GRP indicator	IP3b.ii

ORRAA1c: Users of early warning system or climate information (number)

This indicator measures individuals using climate information or early warning systems (EWS). Climate information may include, but is not limited to, tools and data such as monitored weather or climate projections (for example, anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios). It also includes people reached through EWS information and messages.

Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as aquaculture, fishing, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement.

Indicator is aligned with the following:	
USAID indicators	EG.11-6
GRP indicator	IP3b.iii

ORRAA1d: Users of other ORRAA innovations (number)

This indicator measures the number of people who have been supported through other ORRAA innovations apart from training, financial services or climate information. Innovations counted must be resilience-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should also be counted. Examples of innovations include:

- Water Management: for example, flood protection, marine protection, coastlines protected, preventing and reducing the leakage of pollutants (including nitrates) from land into the marine environment.
- Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives, for example mangrove forest and wetland restoration, afforestation and/or reforestation.
- Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns (for example, improved technologies in aquaculture ponds or establishing Marine Protected Areas (MPA) as a way of managing the marine environment for the long-term conservation of nature alongside protecting ecosystem services and cultural values).

Indicator is aligned with the following:	
USAID indicators	EG.11-5 / EG.3-1
GRP indicator	IP3b.iv

Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Annual reporting with semi-annual progress update
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	<p>Data for ORRAA 1 will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Double counting of people benefiting from various types of support should be avoided. The approach to avoid double counting should be included in the data collection strategy/MEL plan as appropriate and final report.</p> <p>Data calculation: Both household and individual data can be utilized to report results under this indicator. Data on household size should be determined from the most recent census data or from a representative household survey. If data is collected at the household level, implementers will need to multiply the number of households by the average household size to calculate the number of people reported under this indicator.</p>
Disaggregate(s)	<p>For all grants the following disaggregation is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Other (please specify) <p>Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography (urban/rural); • Disability (yes/no); • Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregated data by ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
Indicator is aligned with the following:	<p>USAID indicators: EG.11-5 / EG.3-1</p> <p>GRP indicator: GRP 1</p> <p>UK ICF indicator: KPI-1</p>

Indicator	ORRAA 2: Investments Mobilised by ORRAA Grantees / ORRAA
Data collector	<i>This indicator is made up of three sub-indicators. ORRAA2a is mandatory for ORRAA grantees. ORRAA2b and ORRAA2c are restricted to reporting by the ORRAA secretariat only.</i>
Definition	ORRAA aims to increase investment by the private and public sector to target coastal resilience actions. This indicator measures the funding leveraged by ORRAA, to capture the additional mobilization and integration of financing. The mobilisation of additional financial resources can help catalyse resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward ORRAA goals.

	<p>This indicator includes the mobilization or leveraging of finance enabled by ORRAA assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that support resilience. ‘Investment’ is defined as any use of private and public sector resources intended to support resilience. Leverage indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by ORRAA. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from ORRAA as part of a grant or other award.</p> <p>Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (for example, governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (for example, corporate investments, philanthropic funding) and should help to advance the objectives established by the ORRAA-supported program. Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of assistance that could mobilize finance include:</p> <p>Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance. • Loans • Equity or investment shares • Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts • Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees <p>Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation • Support for developing coastal planning policies, building and permitting codes, or procurement policies that increase resilience investments • Information or data-based interventions such as the provision or training in the use of satellite or meteorological data and systems that facilitate resilience investment and policies <p>Examples of what mobilized funds may support include improving the enabling environment for resilience, funding resilience activities advanced by the program, monitoring resilience outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks and resilience opportunities addressed through the program.</p> <p>It is required that funds are additional, in that they would not otherwise have been allocated to an objective or activity, and that ORRAA can identify a causal link between its funding or actions and the mobilised finance.</p>
Sub-indicators	ORRAA2a Investments mobilised by ORRAA grantees (USD)

	<p>Grantees need to identify how much investment they have mobilized to directly support their innovations. By understanding how much additional support has been attracted by projects, ORRAA gains insight into the extent to which the innovation will be sustainable, as well as the interest generated by the innovation.</p> <p>ORRAA2b Investments directly leveraged through ORRAA (USD) ORRAA aims to influence how others (public and private) invest to support resilience of the most vulnerable. This indicator identifies how much investment ORRAA partners have directly leveraged to support ORRAA innovations. This includes investments secured from partners in both the public and private sector.</p> <p>ORRAA2c Investments indirectly leveraged through ORRAA (USD) This indicator identifies how much investments ORRAA partners have indirectly leveraged, for instance, through policy influencing activities. This includes investments secured from partners in both the public and private sector to support resilience beyond ORRAA innovations. Funding leveraged by grantees to scale their innovations should be reported under IP1a.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners based on their financial records, program data, and aggregated across the program by ORRAA. To report mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past reporting period. Documentation should include a rationale for how ORRAA support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, assessment of additionality and causality (see UK KPI-11&12), source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Disaggregate(s)	<p>Source of funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Private <p>A public entity can be the national or a sub-national government as well as a multilateral organisation. Please distinguish between private for-profit enterprises (including state-owned) and civil society organizations (CSOs), including NGOs.</p>
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.3.2-22
	GRP indicators: IP 2a, b, c
	UK ICF indicators: KPI-11, KPI-12

Indicator	ORRAA 3: Net dollar benefit per person (USD)
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Data collector	<i>This indicator is optional for ORRAA grantees. The complexities of this indicator are recognized and tailored guidance will be provided.</i>
Definition	<p>People supported by ORRAA are expected to benefit in various ways, which could include a net dollar benefit per person. Ideally, this should be based on robust cost benefit analysis (CBA), a method to evaluate the net economic impact of a project. Alternatively, value for money (VFM) calculations can be applied. Net benefits for people supported through all ORRAA impact pathways may be included, including people benefiting from policies implemented, finance mobilized or knowledge, and partnership building activities.</p> <p>Data calculation: Cost benefit analysis evaluates whether a program is beneficial in an absolute sense. That is ‘do the benefits outweigh the costs?’. To make this assessment, expected outcomes are estimated and monetized with inflation accounted for, and offset against project costs. Because of the use of a common currency (USD) – the method allows for comparison of programs with different objectives or from different sectors.</p> <p>Where cost benefit analysis is not possible, the possibility of performing VFM calculations could be explored. This is not a tool or a method, but a way of thinking about using resources well. VFM can be assessed using the criteria of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VFM: The optimum combination of whole-life cost and quality (or fitness for purpose) to meet the user’s requirement. • Economy: Reducing the cost of resources used for an activity, with a regard for maintaining quality. • Efficiency: Increasing output for a given input, or minimizing input for a given output, with a regard for maintaining quality. • Effectiveness: Successfully achieving the intended outcomes from an activity. <p>A fourth “E” – equity – is also used to ensure that VFM analysis accounts for the importance of reaching different groups. More information can be found in this guidance note from UK Aid Direct.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners, who may utilize a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including cost-benefit and value for money calculations. The CBA/VFM methodology should be described in the grantee data collection strategy and included in the final report.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: N/A GRP indicator: GRP 2 UK ICF indicator: N/A
Indicator	ORRAA 4: People more resilient (number)

Data collector	<i>This indicator is optional for ORRAA grantees. Given the complexities of calculating this indicator, ORRAA will work with grantees who wish to report on this indicator on a case-by-case basis.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator measures whether ORRAA support improved the resilience of people to ocean related risks. Reporting under this indicator requires resilience to be built by the project or activity, as a capacity and/or well-being, measured in relation to shocks and stresses.</p> <p>‘Resilience’ is defined by ORRAA as ‘the ability to persist in prolonged crisis, adapt to and manage risks from sudden events and to transform positively in the face of change’.</p> <p>‘People more resilient’ relates to populations whose resilience has been built as a result of the ORRAA project or activity. If the data collected is by household, city or other unit then this figure should be converted into the number of people (see Data calculation section below).</p> <p>Various methodologies may be applied to measure improvements in resilience, for example the 3A method. While ORRAA does not want to restrict learning on resilience measurement by prescribing methods, certain mandatory and preferred requirements to enable robust reporting on this indicator are included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory: Shocks / stresses are monitored and measured • Mandatory: Resilience is operationalized (e.g., capacities) and/or well-being variables (e.g., poverty, nutrition, empowerment) are measured in relation to shocks / stresses • Mandatory: Base and end line data collected • Mandatory: Counterfactual analysis performed (control group) • Preferred: Randomized control trial (RCT) • Preferred: External / independent (peer reviewed) evaluation • Preferred: Environmental/ecological aspects are captured • Preferred: Mixed-methods identify and explain causal mechanisms
Indicator Type	Impact
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by either external (independent) researchers / evaluators or implementing organisations with in-house MEL capacity. These may utilize a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including surveys or direct observation of a representative sample of end users. The methodology applied should be described in the grantee data collection strategy/MEL plan as appropriate, and included in the final report.

	Data calculation: Both household, individual, and other data can be utilized to report results under this indicator. Data on household size (or city) should be determined from the most recent census data or from a representative household survey. If data is collected at the household level, implementers should multiply the number of households by the average household size to calculate the number of people reported under this indicator.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Other (please specify). Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: N/A
	GRP indicator: GRP 3
	UK ICF indicator: KPI-4

Indicator	ORRAA 5: CO2 emissions reduced or avoided
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>A key priority of ORRAA is to demonstrate how coastal ecosystems can act as a ‘blue carbon’ sink. “Blue carbon” refers to carbon dioxide stored in coastal wetlands, including mangroves, seagrasses and salt marshes.</p> <p>Projects should seek to measure net carbon. This is defined as the amount of carbon sequestered by project activities, minus any carbon costs to implement the project. Projects should also specify if carbon credits have been/will be obtained or not, and if these have been/will be sold.</p> <p>We recognise that this reporting area is rapidly evolving. As such, where applicable, ORRAA will work with the projects that are looking to report on this indicator to ensure emerging best practice is applied.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Semi-annual report
Reporting Type	tCO2e
Data Source	<p>Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Implementers may utilize a variety of acceptable methodologies which should be described in the grantee data collection strategy and included in the final report.</p> <p>Please report if carbon credits have been/will be obtained or not, and if these have been/will be sold.</p>
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.12-6
	GRP indicator: N/A
	UK ICF indicator: KPI-6

Indicator	ORRAA 6: Area protected, conserved, and/or under innovation (hectare)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of coastal and marine habitats that was protected, conserved, and/or under other innovations as a result of ORRAA interventions during the reporting period.</p> <p>Technologies and practices to be counted are resilience-related coastal or ocean innovations, including those that address improve/rehabilitate coastal areas, climate change adaptation and mitigation. Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should also be counted. Examples of innovations include the creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), conservation and restoration of mangroves, corals, and other marine ecosystems, the introduction of sustainable management practices for fisheries, and aquaculture, and the introduction of water management practices.</p> <p>The programme intervention needs to have a spatially explicit component that can be measured in hectares. The term ‘spatially explicit’ also means that the practice is being, or has been, actively implemented on-the-ground by the ORRAA project. For instance, a programme planting mangrove trees across a certain number of hectares. However, if an ORRAA project is delivering an activity that may, in turn, lead to the implementation of innovations or protection of an area, then these hectares should not be reported. For example, where there are institutional or capacity building interventions as a result of an ORRAA project, that may lead to an area being protected or restored, then this is not considered to be directly delivered and cannot be reported.</p> <p>If an activity is promoting multiple technologies, the area should be counted only once. If a group of end users apply technologies on a common plot of land as a group, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator only once. Areas of land already receiving the targeted innovations or being protected prior to the implementation of the ORRAA project cannot be reported, unless there is evidence indicating that these practices would cease in the absence of ORRAA support.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Semi-annual report
Reporting Type	Hectare
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through direct measurement and/or activity records. If a direct end user sample survey is used to extrapolate data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares must be calculated using appropriate sample weights to ensure accurate calculation.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
	USAID indicators: EG.3.2-18, EG.3.1-2

Indicator is aligned with the following:	GRP indicators: IP3c.i
	UK ICF indicator: KPI-17

4. Financial Innovation (IP1)

Indicator	IP1a: Value of financial services provided (USD)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator sums up the value of financial services provided during the reporting year to direct end users as a result of ORRAA support (USD). Financial services covered include credit, insurance, and savings deposited by end users, loans disbursed to the recipient.</p> <p>Additional reporting guidance is noted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans or savings made by both financial institutions and informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered should be counted. Loans can be made by any size financial institution or informal group, from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO should be counted. Cash loans or savings should not include in-kind support.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through bank/lending institution records or a survey of targeted end users.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.3.2-6
	GRP indicator: IP3c.ii
	UK ICF indicator: N/A

Indicator	IP1b: Jobs created (Full Time Equivalent)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator counts all types of employment held during the reporting period that were created with ORRAA support. This includes jobs where ORRAA supported projects are intentional in assisting in any way to expand employment and job creation. This is a direct measure of improved livelihoods, as it measures creation of employment and related income and sustainable employment.</p> <p>Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents (FTE). One FTE equals 260 working days (excluding weekends) or 12 months. Thus, a job that lasts four months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days (excluding weekends) should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work</p>

	hours may vary greatly. Jobs lasting less than one month (or less than 20 days excluding weekends) are not counted.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Full Time Equivalent (FTE)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through census, or sampling of participating firms/farms and records.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.3-9
	GRP indicator: IP3c.iii
	UK ICF indicator: KPI 5

Indicator	IP1c: Biodiversity (TBD)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is optional for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to monitor positive progress towards biodiversity and natural capital, as a result of ORRAA interventions.</p> <p>Indicators reporting on biodiversity can make use of various types of data. Common approaches include, but are not limited to, measuring the state of biodiversity, known pressures on biodiversity, or people’s responses that aim to improve biodiversity. Indicators can also rely on direct ecological measurements in the field, are based on proxies, or are modelled from multiple other datasets. For a review of current biodiversity indicators, please refer to this study.</p> <p>Given the diversity of measurement approaches and the wide variety of biophysical locations in which ORRAA projects are being implemented in, ORRAA welcomes different approaches and metrics to data collection. Approaches and metrics should be outlined as part of the project’s data collection strategy/MEL plan as appropriate.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Flexibly
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Methods used to capture biodiversity gains should be described as part of the data collection strategy /MEL plan as appropriate and final report.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: N/A
	GRP indicator: N/A
	UK ICF indicator: N/A

5. Science and Research (IP2)

Indicator	IP2a: Knowledge products generated / events hosted (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	This indicator captures the number of knowledge products developed and events organized as a result of ORRAA support. Knowledge and evidence products include high-quality studies and reports on resilience and its dynamics generated by ORRAA partners – realized in any medium. This includes publications based on the analysis of resilience programs and projects supported by ORRAA that are translated into knowledge products. This also includes communication products and events (webinars, conferences) produced by the project.
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of products
Data Source	Data will be collected by project staff on reports, studies, etc.
Disaggregate(s)	This should be disaggregated by type of knowledge products (e.g. blog, social media post, briefing note, video, webinar, event, newspaper article, working paper and journal article). Please ensure to collect and provide all relevant information for each product / event using the format in the reporting template.
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: N/A
	GRP indicator: IP4a
	UK ICF indicator: N/A

Indicator	IP2b: People accessing knowledge products / events (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	This indicator captures the number of people reached through knowledge and evidence products developed as a result of ORRAA support. ORRAA will actively engage relevant institutions and business leaders in learning and behaviour change linked to its various activities, with a view to changing their behaviour based on knowledge and evidence generated. Please note that the number of users should be captured, not the number of knowledge products. Examples include people participating in meetings organized by the project, reports distributed or downloaded, etc. The aim is to measure the number of people and organizations develop an improved resilience understanding as a result of ORRAA developed knowledge and evidence products.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by project staff. Data collected will be quantitative (number of people attending conferences, downloading, receiving reports, etc.).
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male

Optional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • Other (please specify)
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: N/A
	GRP indicator: IP4b
	UK ICF indicator: N/A

6. Policy and Governance (IP3)

Indicator	IP3a Policies influenced (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is made up of 3 sub-indicators and is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator measures the number and types of policies and regulations influenced by ORRAA project activities. Policies considered under this indicator should be developed to support resilience.</p> <p>‘Policies’ can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, plans, strategies standards or institutional arrangements. Policies may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on resilience. Policies that create incentives for investment in resilience can also be reported.</p> <p>Each policy can be counted only once as “engaged with”, “proposed/adopted” or “implemented” if applicable, within the same reporting period and/or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation to justify the measure being reported.</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>IP3ai Policies engaged with (number)</p> <p>This sub-indicator counts the number of policies that the project has engaged with. This is calculated using one or several of the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy); 2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy; 3. Were newly drafted, revised or otherwise engaged with. <p>IP3aii Policies formally proposed / adopted (number)</p> <p>This sub-indicator counts the number of policies where the project has played an active part in its formal proposal or adoption.</p> <p>“Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.</p>

	<p>“Adopted” means a new, revised, or repealed policy was officially approved, codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.</p> <p>IP3aiii Policies implemented (number)</p> <p>This sub-indicator counts the number of policies where the project has played an active part in supporting implementation, for instance by providing evidence and knowledge.</p> <p>“Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed by the relevant authority. Implementation must meet the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place (“full”); 5. Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents / information / fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions (“effective”).
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of policies
Data Source	<p>Quantitative: Number of policies influenced. Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of legal status of the various policies being addressed.</p> <p>Qualitative: The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and resilience. The narrative and each implementer’s internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the title of the measure? • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to resilience? • How was this policy influenced by ORRAA projects/grantees?
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local (sub-national) • National • International (including regional and multilateral)
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.11-3, EG.3.1-12
	GRP indicator: IP1a, b, c
	UK ICF indicator: N/A

Indicator	IP3b: Organisations receiving assistance (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator counts the number of organisations supported through ORRAA partnership and capacity building activities. Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of the resilience and can contribute to long-term sustainability. Any technical assistance should have the explicit goal of improving organizational performance and be focused on resilience.</p> <p>‘Organisations assisted’ should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions. Organisations include, but are not limited to, private enterprises, cooperatives, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations that received ORRAA assistance related to resilience during the reporting period. Organisations can be formal or informal.</p> <p>Assistance includes support that aims at improving organisation functions, such as member support services, management, marketing and accounting. Assistance includes the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, formal or informal skills training, and research work to support quality of program implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, communication and advocacy, publicity, policy development, and capacity building. Assistance includes both human and institutional resources.</p> <p>Count the number of organisations and not the number of individual members, even in the case of training. If multiple owners, managers, or employees of a single firm receive assistance over the reporting period, the reporting operating unit should count that as one benefiting organization for the reporting period.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of organizations
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Disaggregate(s)	<p>Type of organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Private • Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) <p>A public entity can be the national or a sub-national government as well as a multilateral organisation. Please distinguish between private for-profit enterprises (including state-owned) and CSOs (including NGOs).</p>
Indicator is aligned with the following:	<p>USAID indicator: EG.3.2-4, EG.5.2-1</p> <p>GRP indicator: IP4c</p> <p>UK ICF indicator: N/A</p>

Indicator	IP3c: Partnerships formed (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>This indicator counts the number of partnerships newly formed during the reporting period as a result of ORRAA supported partnership building activities. For grantees this includes knowledge network partnerships established to maintain resilience knowledge. For the ORRAA Secretariat this includes partnerships assembled to strengthen resilience through Call for Proposals and the Ocean Resilience Innovation Challenge (ORIC), as well as other partnerships that help advance ORRAA’s overall mission.</p> <p>A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, between two or more formal entities to work together to achieve a common objective. Partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement). Partnerships that include multiple partners around a common output should only be counted once.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of partnerships
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
Indicator is aligned with the following:	USAID indicator: EG.3.2-5 GRP indicator: IP4d UK ICF: N/A

Indicator	IP3d: Organizations increasing profit or self-sufficient (number)
Data collector	<i>This indicator is required as applicable for ORRAA grantees.</i>
Definition	<p>One of the primary objectives of ORRAA is to build a pipeline of investable ocean projects, enterprises, and businesses that contribute to coastal resilience. This indicator captures organisations that become self-sufficient or increase their profit as a result of ORRAA support. To measure the sustainability of investments, we look at the profitability of firms and financial self-sufficiency of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a marker of viability.</p> <p>Count firms or CSOs who are receiving ORRAA assistance that is intended to increase profitability or viability and have increased profitability (firms) or become self-sufficient (CSOs). Although profitability or self-sufficiency measured during the period ORRAA is providing assistance does not demonstrate whether a business or a CSO will remain sustainable after the assistance ends, it is an indication of its capacity to function effectively at that point in time.</p> <p>A firm should be counted if it operated more profitably in the reporting period than it did the previous reporting period as a direct result of</p>

	ORAA's support. A CSO should be counted if it was financially self-sufficient in the reporting period and it had not been financially self-sufficient in the previous ORRAA reporting period. A CSO is financially self-sufficient when the CSO's annual income is more than annual operating expenses and annual amortization and depreciation of permanent assets.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of organizations
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners working directly with firms and NGOs. Findings can be verified through accounting records of the targeted organizations. Please keep track of the name of the firms or CSO to track movement to increased profitability of individual organizations assisted.
Disaggregate(s)	Type of organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private • Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) <p>Please distinguish between private for-profit enterprises (including state-owned) and CSOs, including NGOs.</p>
USAID indicator	EG.3.2-21
GRP indicator	IP4e
UK ICF indicator	N/A