



The mission of the LRF is to enable the most vulnerable people in rural landscapes to effectively adapt to climate change.

By supporting small & medium enterprises (SMEs) in landscapes vulnerable to climate change, the LRF helps build strong rural economies and increase the climate resilience of farmers, communities and supply chains. The LRF has two main pillars:

### SME Support

Providing loans and technical assistance to SMEs that increase climate resilience through sustainable land management, livelihood diversification, and job creation.

### Landscape Activities

Funding landscape-level activities to improve governance, strengthen supply chains, mobilise finance, and create an enabling environment for SME investments.

## What is the LRF Impact Framework?

The LRF Impact Framework tracks progress across landscapes and SMEs consistently. It provides a structured approach to analyse how SMEs and landscape programmes contribute to climate resilience, and informs the design of monitoring plans to track and communicate on project success.

## How the Impact Framework works: a 4-step approach



### 1. IDENTIFY

Identification of climate impacts, smallholder vulnerabilities, and environmental trends, in the LRF landscapes; researching best practices and recommended climate adaptation solutions.



### 2. ASSESS

Assessment of SME practices or landscape programme interventions.



### 3. KPI SELECTION

Selection of specific key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate contribution to resilience and biodiversity.








### 4. MONITOR PROCESS

Continuous tracking of KPI performance to assess impact, inform adaptive management, and ensure accountability.

# Measuring Impact

## Fund-level KPIs - actual impacts (2021-2025)

These fund-level Impact KPIs combine impact data from SMEs and landscape programmes supported by LRF:

	FARMERS TRAINED ON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT (SLM) (#, m/f)	14,162	Farmers attending at least one training on SLM (e.g. agroforestry, crop diversification). Cumulative.
	FARMERS WITH IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS (#, m/f)	4,768	Farmers with an economic benefit. Combines 'farmers purchased from' (SME KPI) and 'farmers with improved livelihoods' (landscape KPI). Cumulative.
	JOB'S CREATED/ SUPPORTED (#, m/f)	269	Jobs supported by LRF funding, including seasonal. Non-cumulative.
	AREA UNDER SLM (ha)	12,924	Area transformed/maintained in SLM through SME or landscape programme. Cumulative.
	ADDITIONAL FINANCE MOBILIZED (\$)	23.9m	Co-/follow-up investment at SME level + funding mobilised for landscape activities.

## How KPIs are monitored

### SME KPIs

*Collected and reported annually by SMEs*

Monitor environmental and social impacts of SME activities, including their contribution to smallholder resilience. Includes LRF fund-level impact KPIs and SME-specific indicators based on their interventions.

### Landscape KPIs & Process Indicators

*Collected and reported bi-annually by landscape partners*

Process indicators track activities (MSP meetings, SMEs engaged, pilots, studies), while outcome KPIs track results such as improved livelihoods, and increased SLM capacity.

## Landscape Analysis

The KPI framework is complemented by analyses to understand the environmental & social context, trends, and threats in each landscape, using public data, satellite imagery, and maps. These analyses can track restoration, environmental risks, and social development data, and provide context on how the LRF contributes to mobilising conservation efforts. They can cover land use types, locations of LRF interventions, SME activities, conservation practices, climate impact trends, farmer adaptation, government policy context, and the evolving socio-economic situation for farmers.

## Key Definitions

**Climate adaptation solutions** are measures that help smallholders prepare for and handle the current and future impacts of climate change, building skills and readiness for climate-related hazards (IPCC).

**Climate resilience** is the ability to deal with climatic shocks and stresses (IPCC).

**Sustainable Land Management (SLM)** refers to practices such as agroforestry, crop diversification, reduced tillage, and soil conservation that help make agricultural yields more resilient to climate change and less impactful on surrounding biodiversity (FAO).

