8. Standard indicators (project proposal section 7)

Important note: Standard indicators were not part of the project application form. Only preselected project proposals will have to address the IKI standard indicators in the revision process. Thus, this paragraph has been added to provide information only to the applicants of the preselected project proposals.

Introduction: In addition to the project-specific indicators, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) has developed so-called 'standard indicators'. Standard indicators have to be reported for any IKI funded project. By definition, the standard indicators are very generic. They aim to report on identical types of impacts across all projects. Additionally, they allow the reporting both on selected impacts of a given IKI Small Grants project and on the IKI Small Grants scheme as a whole or even the overall IKI programme.

The standard indicators make no claim to fully cover all effects of a project or its success in goal attainment. The project-specific indicators primarily ensure this. Instead, the standard indicators are meant to allow a summary of selected impacts that a considerable portion of IKI projects are aiming to achieve.

There are two types of standard indicators: → action indicators and → capacity indicators. Both types contain three different standard indicators each:

The three **action indicators** for IKI Small Grants projects are:

(1) Action Mitigation: **Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduced or carbon stocks enhanced in project area**
This indicator aims to capture the absolute volume of greenhouse gas emissions reduced / carbon stocks enhanced compared to a baseline directly attributable to mitigation or forest activities; expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2eq)

(2) Action People: **Number of people directly supported by the project to adapt to climate change or to conserve ecosystems**
This indicator aims to capture the number of people who were directly supported by measures of the project. 'Directly supported' is defined here as participating in measures or receiving assistance by the project. This indicator captures e.g. the participation in trainings/workshops, the use of new methods (like improved agricultural practices), the beneficiaries from benefit sharing or income generating schemes in the context of land use management (forestry, agriculture etc.), inclusion into early warning systems and others. The indicator covers the people directly supported in the sense that they are targeted directly by the project (i.e. with resources of the project; including financial/in-kind-contributions and co-financing by project partners). The attribution to the project should be obvious

(3) Action Ecosystems: **Area of ecosystems improved or protected by project measures**
This standard indicator aims to capture the spatial scope of direct project benefits for marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems.
While it does not measure the quality of benefits, it includes only the area, for which project measures have resulted in one of the predefined improvements (see project proposal section 7). Hence, the reported area for the indicator does not simply equal the accounting area of the project. Measuring unit is either hectares (ha) or for coastal projects: km of coastline protected / managed.

The three **capacity indicators** for IKI Small Grants projects are:

(1) Capacity Policies: Number of new or improved policy frameworks developed to address climate change and/or conserve biodiversity.
This indicator aims to capture the contribution of your project to the development of new public policy and legal frameworks and/or to the improvement of existing policy frameworks to address climate change and/or to conserve biodiversity.

Typical project activities are for example: sector specific management plans, new directives, bills, draft-laws and laws addressing climate change/biodiversity, or risk reduction strategies. However, this indicator does not include for example: early immature drafts of policy frameworks, mere preparative activities such as workshops or best practice analyses.

(2) Capacity Institutions: Number of new or improved institutionalised structures or processes to address climate change and conserve

This indicator measures the contribution of your project to the development of new institutionalised structures and processes and/or to the improvement of existing structures and processes to address climate change and conserve biodiversity. This may also include the integration of climate change issues into structures which have not addressed climate change. Institutionalised structures and processes are public or private networks, coordination and management structures, knowledge exchange platforms and processes within institutions.

(3) Capacity Methods: Number of new or improved methodological tools developed to address climate change and conserve biodiversity
This indicator measures the contribution of your project activities to the development of a new or improvement of an existing tool to address climate change and conserve biodiversity. A methodological tool is defined as a widely applicable instrument which is used for the specific purpose to generate and improve knowledge about climate mitigation, adaptation, forestry/land-use or biodiversity, by making relevant information accessible. Typical activities include those related to the development of the collection and harnessing of data - e.g. in the form of databases for GHG emissions, CO2 sequestration potential, emission inventories, the development of structured procedures and systems as well as early warning systems, MRV systems, or multi-applicable teaching methods in the form of new curricula and teaching material or webinars on climate change and biodiversity protection themes.