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15. IKI Standard Indicators [NEW! – project proposal section 7]

Important note: The IKI 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 'IKI - standard indicators', which have to be reported for any IKI funded project. They aim to report on identical types of impacts across all IKI projects and are used as a communication and evaluation tool by the IKI.

The standard indicators make no claim to fully cover all effects of a particular 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. IKI Small Grants projects only need to report on the IKI standard indicators to which they contribute.

In total five different IKI standard indicators exist:

(1) Mitigation: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced, or carbon stocks enhanced directly or indirectly by project measures

This standard indicator aims to estimate the absolute volume of reduced or avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhanced carbon stocks resulting from project activities during project implementation. In addition, it collects estimates on long-term effects after the project has ended. Thereby, the volume is compared to a baseline directly attributable to mitigation or forest activities expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq).

(2) Ecosystems: Area of ecosystems with improved conservation and sustainable use due to project measures

This standard indicator aims to capture the achieved expansion of marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. While it does not measure the quality of improvements, it stipulates clear qualitative criteria for the area to be included. Therefore, the reported area for the indicator per se does not correspond to the entire target region of the project, but only to those ecosystem areas for which an improvement in conservation or sustainable use was achieved through project measures. Measuring unit is either hectares (ha) or for coastal projects: kilometres (km) of coastline protected / managed.

(3) Adaptation: Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change

This standard indicator aims to capture the reach of the projects' adaptation efforts among the population in the project area by counting the number of people who are directly or indirectly supported by adaptation measures. It does not provide any information on whether

the support increased the resilience or the individual adaptive capacity of the intended beneficiaries.

(4) Capacity People: Number of people directly supported through networking and training to address climate change and/or to conserve biodiversity

This standard indicator aims to capture the participants of the projects' capacity development measures in the field of (on-the-job) training and networking opportunities. This includes any person who receives direct support through training or networking, including public officials, representatives of private sector and civil society organizations.

(5) Leveraged Finance: Volume of private and/or public finance leveraged for climate action or biodiversity purposes

This standard indicator aims to capture the amount of private and/or public capital made available through the implementation of your project for climate and/or biodiversity actions. It is relevant for projects that pursue private and public finance mobilisation and/or catalysation for climate and biodiversity action as an explicit primary objective.