

ICAT’s Monitoring, Evaluation Learning and Uptake (MELU)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

KPI #	Description
KPI 3	Number of people trained by ICAT in the use of tools and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating climate action, disaggregated by a) ICAT capacity building projects, b) e-learning, and c) ReCATHs.
Other Stakeholder Engagement	In addition to KPI 3, which focuses specifically on training, ICAT also records the number of national stakeholders who attend stakeholder engagement meetings. These are meetings between the project team, national stakeholders, local actors, etc. that do not incorporate a training element. Common examples are inception and validation workshops, or workshops to validate deliverables that have been produced as part of an ICAT project.
KPI 4	ICAT partners (national and sub national government and NSAs) actively participate in knowledge sharing with other countries on climate action transparency through peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing events, including non-ICAT events (e.g., trainings, workshops and webinars), disaggregated by a) ICAT partner country receiving direct capacity building support, and b) ICAT ReCATH countries.
KPI 5	Number of ICAT country and subnational level projects / ICAT ReCATH countries that have resulted in at least one of the following: new or refined GHG inventory; new or refined MRV framework, new or refined NDC tracking framework; improved integration of subnational/NSA climate action; and/or new adaptation monitoring measures, plans or processes. ¹
KPI 6	Number of ICAT projects / ICAT ReCATH countries utilising ICAT methodologies/guides to assess the impact of their climate actions and policies (including adaptation).
KPI 7	Number of people that report putting their ICAT training on tools and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating climate action into practice through their work.
KPI 8	Number of ICAT partner countries that improve the quality of their reporting to the UNFCCC, disaggregated by a) ICAT partner country receiving direct capacity building support, and b) ICAT ReCATH country.
KPI 9	Number of ICAT partner countries that include new or refined policies and measures in support of a collective 2/1.5 degree ambition in their existing or updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), disaggregated by a) ICAT partner country receiving direct capacity building support, and b) ICAT ReCATH country.

¹ Please note that this KPI also captures cases where ICAT support has substantially fed into a broader initiative, even if the initiative is not yet fully implemented.

KPI 10	Number of ICAT partner countries that have improved climate and/or sustainable development policies as a result of ICAT supported assessments at the sector and/or thematic level, disaggregated by a) ICAT partner country receiving direct capacity building support, and b) ICAT ReCATH country. ²
KPI 11	<p>Number of ICAT projects where intervention has contributed to early signs of transformational change, broken down by 6 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political will and local ownership: climate action transparency increasingly becomes a domestic priority at national and subnational levels and is driven less by international stakeholders and initiatives. This recognises the domestic (e.g. developmental) benefits. ● Improved climate action transparency increases access to finance: increased discussions with potential funders (public and/or private) to link climate and development finance with climate action transparency, ultimately resulting in new finance streams and opportunities. ● Improved knowledge and awareness of climate action transparency: national and subnational governments and non-state actors have developed a strong understanding of the importance of climate action transparency and its role in strengthening responsible climate and development action. ● Increased capacity for climate action transparency: national and subnational governments and non-state actors, beyond those directly targeted by ICAT activities, have the capacities and capabilities necessary to improve climate action transparency. ● Evidence of effectiveness is shared and replicated: approaches that have proven successful in one project or location are made widely available and lessons on their effectiveness are credible and shared widely. ● Activities are sustainable: change is likely to be sustained once ICAT support ends.

² Please note this KPI also captures cases where ICAT support has fed into a policy process or made a contribution, even if the policy is not yet fully in place