

# KoGe KI 04: Application of sustainable knowledge (Updated in October 2025)

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Number and prop strategies/method	ortion of people who apply their knowledge and/or use sustainable	
Long-term outcome 2: Access to economic resources and basic services (SDG 1.4)  Short-term outcome 2.1: Marginalized and vulnerable people employ means for pursuing sustainable livelihoods (KI 4) and/or increase their income (KI 10).		
Туре	Periodic (periodic assessment over time) with a baseline (if appropriate)	
Technical definition  Application of knowledge	Application of knowledge and the use of methods/strategies: Refers to the ability of project participants to transfer the gained knowledge and/or the learned strategies/methods acquired during project activities into their own life and use it to take informed decisions towards sustainable livelihoods. Depending on the project activities/interventions, the application of the gained knowledge/strategies and methods can be readily applicable (e.g. a hygiene- or agroecological practise such handwashing with soap, mulching, composting, etc.) or require several months of planning (e.g. action plan for a bee-keeping business). A successful application of gained knowledge and/or strategies/methods learned is characterised by a continuous or replicable action.	
Marginalised and vulnerable people	People and groups who <b>experience exclusion or discrimination</b> should be identified at the beginning of a project or during project implementation by the partner organisations based on their context-specific knowledge and experience. These individuals and groups often face structural barriers that limit their access to rights, resources and opportunities and restrict their full participation in social, economic and political life. Such exclusion can be rooted in multiple and intersecting factors, including but not limited to gender identity, sexual orientation, geographic location, ethnicity, religion, displacement or disability. Individuals/groups may experience <b>multiple forms of marginalisation</b> and/or increased exposure to harm without sufficient means to protect themselves or recover, resulting in increased <b>vulnerability</b> .	
Sustainable strategies	Sustainable strategies/methods: Each project must come up with its own definition of sustainable methods that it refers to. Examples can include: Agroecological practises (crop diversification, composting, rainwater harvesting, etc.), WASH-related measures (handwashing, hygiene committees, water retention basins, etc.) or social services.	
Age groups	<b>Children</b> are 0-14 years old, <b>youths</b> are 15-24 years old and <b>adults</b> are older than 25 years.	
Baseline	Number and proportion at the first year of the project / programme phase if appropriate. If not, baseline is 0.	
Data collection	<ul> <li>Required data</li> <li>a. Total number of project participants</li> <li>b. Number of participants surveyed</li> <li>c. Number of participants who confirmed in the survey that they apply their knowledge and/or sustainable methods</li> <li>d. Proportion (c/b) of people who apply their knowledge and/or sustainable methods.</li> </ul>	



Sample size: If you only have up to 100 project participants: ideally everyone should be selected for the survey. If you have more than 100 project participants: work with a randomised sample<sup>1</sup> (probability sample). Here is a reference to approach a meaningful sample size. If you cannot interview a meaningful sample, kindly provide the data you have.

Total participants	Sample size
100	No sample, include all
200	134
300	172
500	222
1000	286
2000	333
5000	370
10'000+	400

Data collection tools not defined, e.g any type of survey/questionnaire

### Data disaggregation

- by gender (female, male, other gender identities)
- by age (children, youths, adults)

## Frequency of survey

Timing and frequency of data collection depends on the project intervention and its duration. Ideally, the application of sustainable knowledge is measured minimum twice during a 4-years programme phase. It's also possible to interview and count participants of previous years to assess if and how they apply the gained knowledge/methods.

# Annex:

### Example questions for a survey

- 1. Have you used any of the knowledge or methods you learned during the training/project activity? If yes, which one(s)?
- 2. Can you give an example of how you used the knowledge/method in your daily life, work or community?
- 3. How often do you apply, what you learned?
- 4. What has changed for you or your household/community since you started using this knowledge or method?
- 5. Have you faced any challenges when trying to apply what you learned? If yes, what kind if challenges?
- 6. Do you think the knowledge/method you are using can continue over time without external support? If not, why not?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A well-designed sample represents well the population of interest, so that when the collected data is analysed, we can be confident that the results achieved from the sampled study represent the entire group/population/project participants.

