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MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) PLAN

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015

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Cover Photo: A woman in Zambia shows her customary land certificate. Jeremy Green

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUC	Grants under Contract
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IR	Intermediate Result
LRG	Land and Resource Governance
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

I.0 OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED LAND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) ACTIVITY

I.1 PURPOSE

The primary objective of the Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Quantity/Indefinite Delivery (IDIQ) contract is to assist the Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3/LU) to design and implement activities that improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for strong economic growth, stability, and resilience. Strong land and resource governance is important within the broader context of reaching myriad United States Agency for International Development (USAID) goals. In particular, successful implementation of this task order will enable USAID to contribute to the following four broad objectives that assist in ending extreme poverty:

1. Increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security;
2. Provide a critical foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation;
3. Promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and
4. Empower women and other vulnerable populations.

The task order is currently designed to implement ILRG activities in Mexico, Mozambique, and Zambia under the term portion of the contract, with other activities expected to be added via completion tasks. As of October 2018, engagement in Mexico is uncertain, and a completion task has been identified and funds obligated for work in Ghana.

I.2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

To achieve the task order's objective and associated results, Tetra Tech will work collaboratively with E3/LU and USAID missions and operating units to engage host country governments, civil society, academia, communities, and businesses through four interrelated components. ILRG will work with grantees to address relevant components under each task:

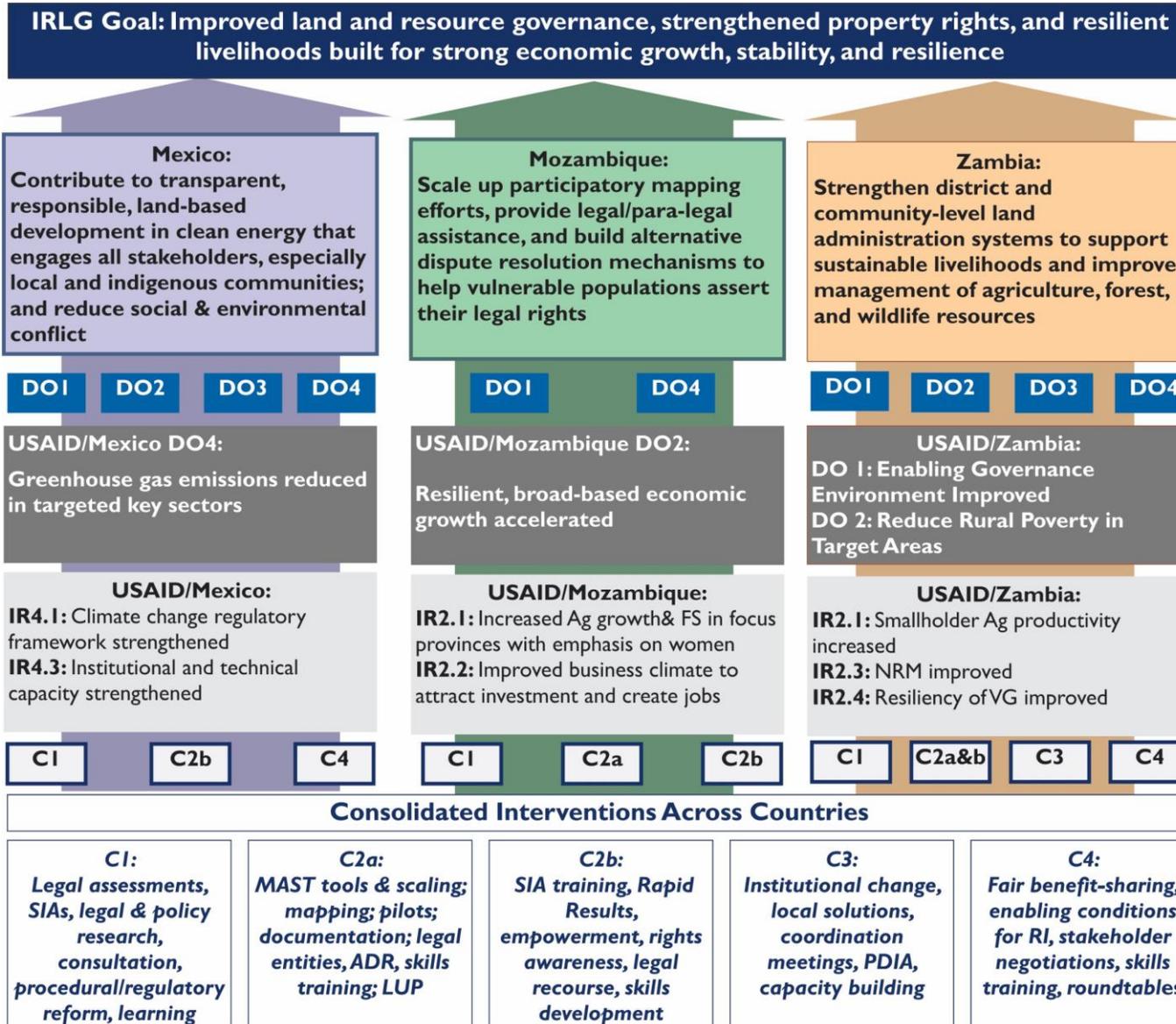
- Component 1: Support the development of inclusive land and property rights laws and policies;
- Component 2: Assist law and policy implementation, including clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources;
- Component 3: Support the capacity of local institutions to administer and secure equitable land and resource governance; and
- Component 4: Facilitate responsible land-based investment that creates optimized outcomes for communities, investors, and the public.

Importantly, the team will achieve these results via methodologies and approaches that similarly support positive results related to preventing and mitigating conflict, countering violent extremism, achieving women's economic empowerment, promoting inclusive economic growth, increasing agricultural

productivity and food security, encouraging biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management, and becoming more resilient to extreme weather events.

The results framework in Figure 1 shows how ILRG proposed to use a unique package of interventions in each country to contribute to the specific country's Development Objectives (DOs) in addition to the overall project goal of *improved land and resources governance, strengthened property rights, and resilient livelihoods built for strong economic growth, stability, and resilience*. In practice, the relationships between ILRG engagement and each country's DOs are negotiated with the country at the time of award and/or agreement by the USAID mission during planning stages. The ILRG goal also contributes to the U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative; Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Strategy; Biodiversity Policy; Climate Change and Development Strategy; Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy; Urban Policy; Water and Development Strategy; Local Systems Policy; and Conflict Strategy Results Frameworks provided in greater detail for each country.

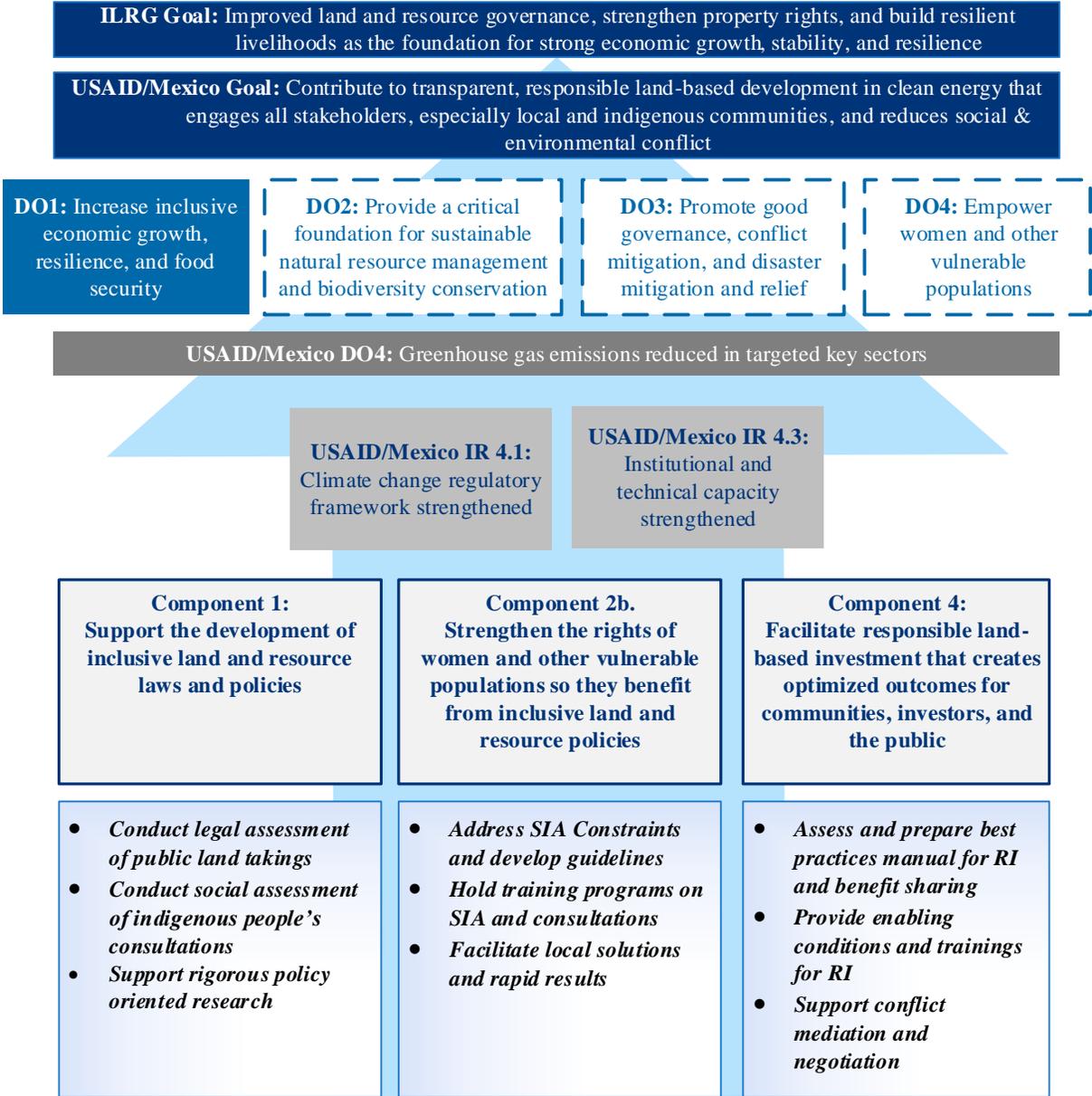
FIGURE 1. ILRG RESULTS FRAMEWORK



1.2.1 MEXICO

USAID/Mexico’s goal under ILRG was proposed to focus on contributing to transparent and responsible land-based development in clean energy that engages all stakeholders, especially local and indigenous communities, and reduces social and environmental conflicts. As noted above, this specific activity is still under negotiation until it can be aligned with current mission priorities.

FIGURE 2. ILRG MEXICO RESULTS FRAMEWORK



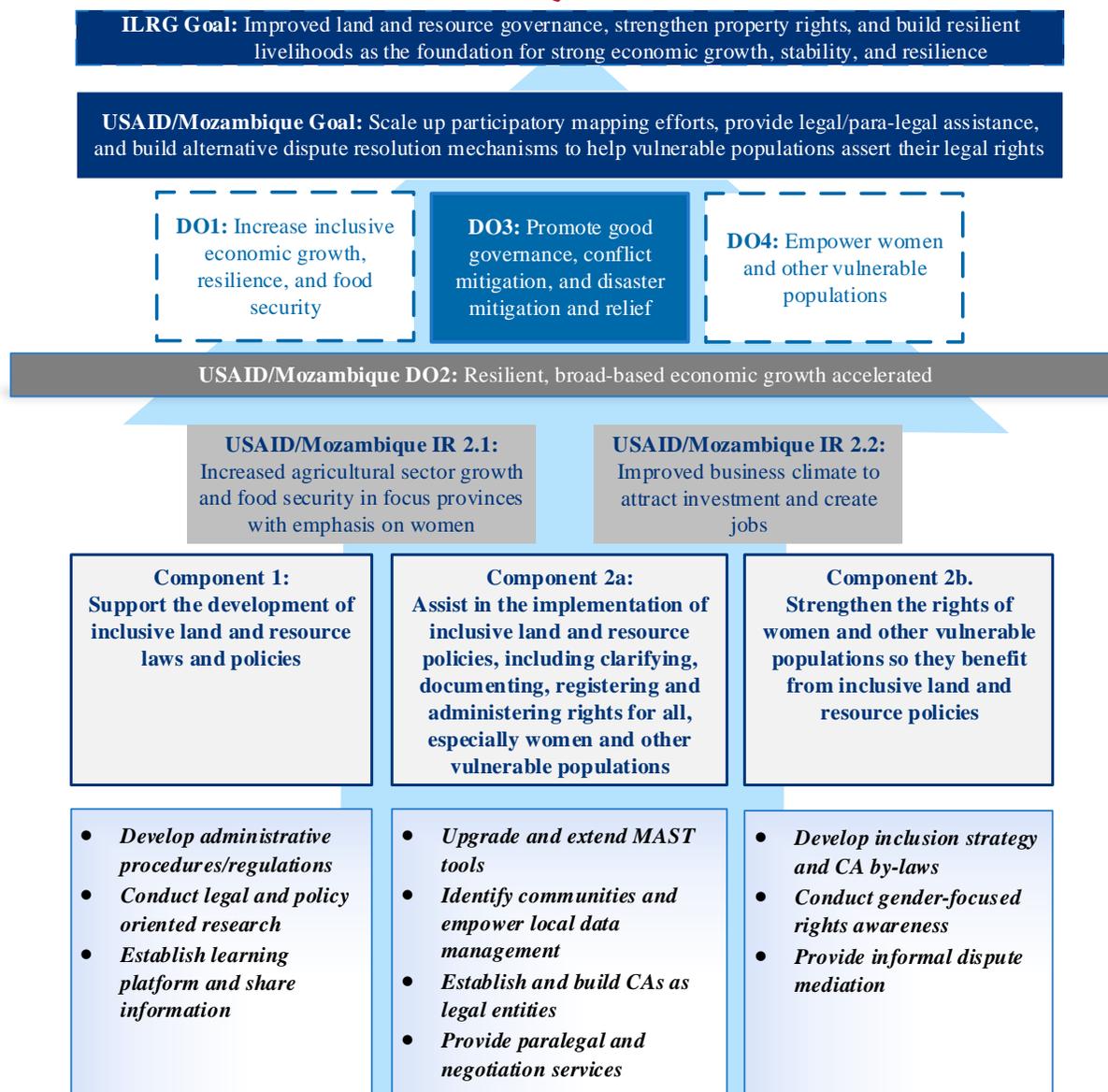
Proposed Mexico TOC. If the legal framework governing public takings within indigenous communities is improved to include social impact assessments (SIAs) and consultations for energy projects (Component 1); and rights and governance of women and indigenous peoples are strengthened via Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and other consultations; then responsible clean energy investments will be facilitated (Component 2b); AND if best practices for responsible land-based investment are integrated into clean energy investments

(Component 4); THEN, there will be improved outcomes for inclusive economic growth, resilience, stability, and empowered women and indigenous peoples.

I.2.2 MOZAMBIQUE

The proposed goal of ILRG with USAID/Mozambique is to scale up participatory mapping efforts in other geographies, provide legal or paralegal assistance to vulnerable populations, and build alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms that will assist vulnerable populations to assert their legitimate land and resource rights.

FIGURE 3. ILRG MOZAMBIQUE RESULTS FRAMEWORK



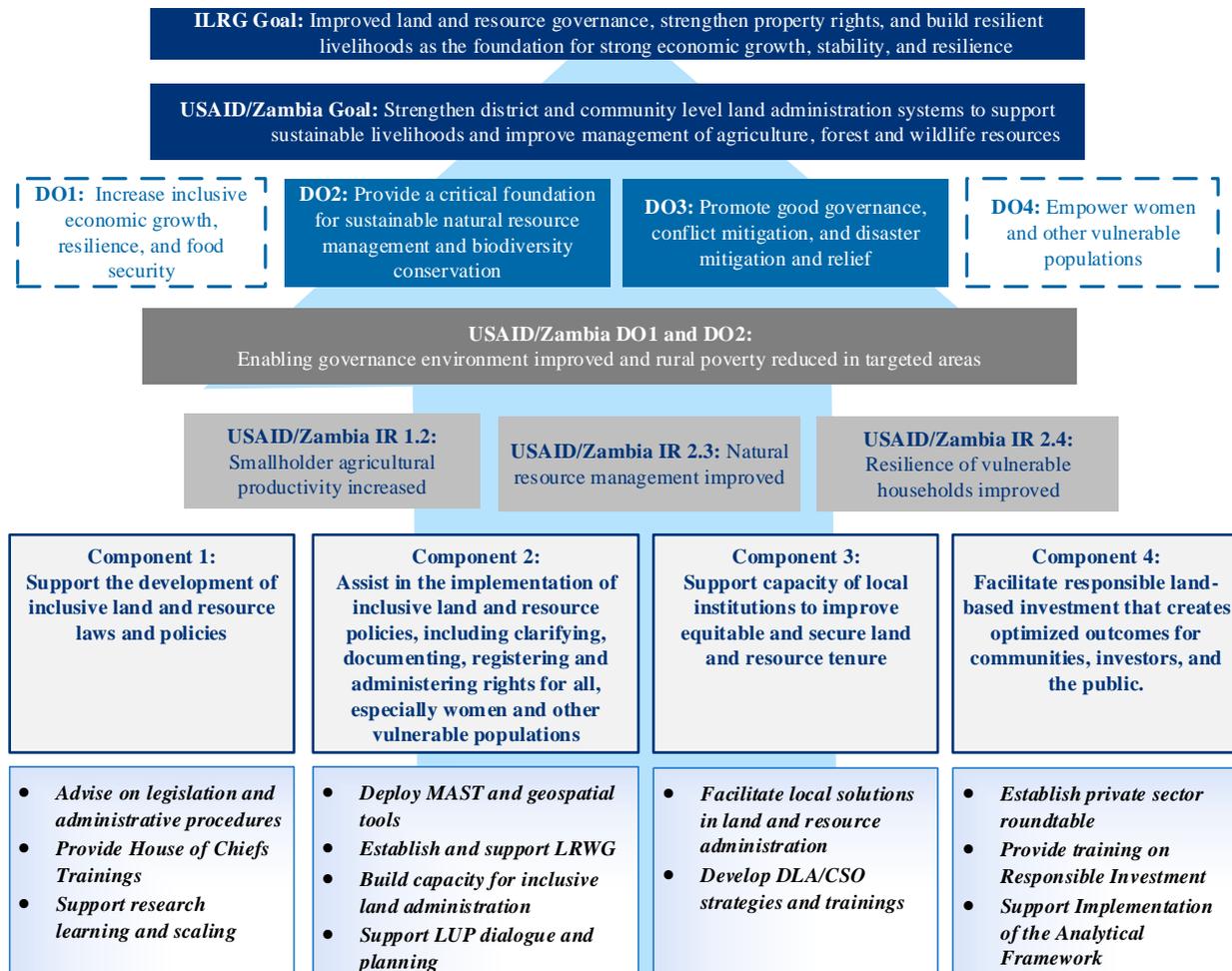
Mozambique TOC. If the legal and procedural framework is improved to strengthen and protect community rights and prevent displacement (Component 1); AND if community associations (CAs) are formed to hold title and negotiate community interests on behalf of all community members, and community land holdings are delimited and documented and enforced (Component 2a), and all community members and District Offices

practice informal dispute mediation to protect rights (Component 2b); THEN improved land and resource governance and resilient livelihoods will lay the foundation for inclusive socioeconomic development.

I.2.3 ZAMBIA

The proposed ILRG goal with USAID/Zambia is to strengthen district- and community-level land administration systems to support sustainable livelihoods and improve management of agriculture, forest, and wildlife resources.

FIGURE 4. ILRG ZAMBIA RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Zambia TOC. If legislative processes are supported and dialogue around land policy is facilitated to improve recognition of customary tenure rights (Component 1); AND if inclusive land and resource policies are implemented through customary land rights documentation and knowledge-sharing platforms (Component 2a), and if the capacity of local land actors is improved and systemic improvements are made in the system of land and resource administration (Component 3); AND if best practices for responsible land-based investment are integrated into investments (Component 4); THEN a critical foundation is set for sustainable natural resource management and promotion of good governance and conflict mitigation.

I.2.4 COMPLETION TASKS

As ILRG adds completion tasks to the contract, the team will develop additional results frameworks based on the scale and focus of each task.

2.0 REVIEWING AND UPDATING THE MEL PLAN

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan serves as a tool to guide overall project performance. As such, the team will update it as necessary to reflect changes in ILRG’s strategy and ongoing tasks. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning are therefore not one-time occurrences, but rather an ongoing process of review, revision, and implementation. The MEL team will update the MEL Plan annually, if necessary. When new countries or bureaus buy in, the project will note indicators and targets in the implementation plan and incorporate them into the MEL Plan during the annual update. While Ghana and other countries are in discussion, the team has not included indicators or MEL activities for them in the current version since they neither are finalized nor have a work plan.

Revisions from the proposal draft MEL Plan to the October 25, 2018 MEL Plan include changes to indicator language (Table 1), adapted data reporting timelines to improve cost-effectiveness (Table 2), and new indicators (Table 3).

TABLE I. CHANGES TO INDICATOR LANGUAGE

PREVIOUS INDICATOR	CHANGE	NEW INDICATOR
Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance	The language “to assess or address climate change risks” was removed so that the indicator is more general.	Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity. Disaggregates have been created for specific area of capacity. <i>7a. Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation</i> <i>7b. Number of institutions with improved capacity in energy</i> <i>7c. Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes</i> <i>7d. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights</i>
Indicator 11: Number of laws, policies, or regulations addressing climate change (disaggregated by adaptation and mitigation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Language about theme of legal documents was removed and has been inserted as disaggregates.	Number of laws, policies, or regulations officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output] Indicator is separated into six sub-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11a Climate Change Adaptation (AD), • 11b Sustainable Landscapes (SL), • 11c Biodiversity (BD), • 11d Land Rights (LR), and • 11e Other (OT).
Indicator 12: Number of stakeholder groups implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disaster	“Number of stakeholder groups” will be changed to “number of people,” which contributes to the standard indicator EG 11-6.	Indicator 12: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance
Indicator 16: Percent increase in number of women and other	The term “percent increase” has been changed to “percent of those participating ... who	Indicator 16: Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who

vulnerable groups participating in land or resource decision-making	are ...” The focus has shifted to measure the ratio of women and other vulnerable groups to the full group participating in decision-making.	are women or other vulnerable individuals
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TABLE 2. INDICATORS WITH CHANGE IN REPORTING PLAN

INDICATOR	CHANGE
Indicator 5: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	ILRG will report on this indicator annually, as per standard Performance Information Reference Sheets (PIRSs), not semi-annually.
Indicator 6: Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated	Since practices shared with partners take time to be institutionalized, ILRG will report on this indicator annually, not quarterly.
Indicator 14: Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level	Since changes to legal instruments take a substantial amount of time, ILRG will report on this indicator annually, not quarterly.

TABLE 3. INDICATORS ADDED

INDICATOR	RATIONALE
Indicator 22: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance [EG 13-6]	This indicator has been added and is withheld for future buy-ins. It will be measured by activities in Ghana, once Ghana’s work plan is developed.
Indicator 23: Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4, Outcome]	This indicator has been added at USAID’s request, to help the project better measure progress on gender equality.

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

3.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

3.1.1 INDICATORS

ILRG's performance indicator table (Table 4) presents a range of both custom and standard indicators for activities in Mexico, Mozambique, and Zambia. The table also includes all the standard F indicators for E3/LU and several standard F indicators from other funding sources such as Sustainable Landscapes, Biodiversity, and the Global Food Security Strategy. ILRG will also track custom outcome indicators to measure the eight results listed in the contract plus several custom crosscutting indicators for tasks related to training, communications, evidence, and research. Targets have been identified for only Mozambique and Zambia. The PIRs provide information on baseline procedures, justifications for proposed targets, and data collection methodologies. The team will disaggregate all indicator data reported by task/country and all person-level indicators by gender. The PIRs in Annex A contain full details for each indicator, including use of indicator, data collection methodologies, data quality assurance measures, and justifications for targets.

TABLE 4. ILRG INDICATOR TABLE

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Project Level: Improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods										
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance.	Annual	TBD	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 2,500 18,000	TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD	TBD N/A TBD	TBD N/A TBD	TBD TBD TBD
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance.	Y1, Y3, Y5	TBD 70% ¹ 67%	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD N/A N/A	TBD N/A N/A	TBD 80% 72%	N/A N/A N/A	TBD N/A 77%	TBD 80% 77%
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] (subset of above)	Annual	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 1 3	TBD TBD 3	TBD TBD 3	TBD N/A 3	TBD N/A 0	TBD TBD 12
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	Y1, Y3, Y5	N/A	Mozambique Zambia	70% 20%		70% 80%	N/A	N/A 90%	80%* 90%*
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	Quarterly	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 110 456	TBD TBD 781	TBD TBD 950	TBD N/A 508	TBD N/A 339	TBD TBD 3034
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Outcome]	Annual	0	Mozambique Zambia	2,500 6,000	TBD 18,500	TBD 25,000	N/A 8,000	N/A 1,500	TBD 59,000*
Development Outcome 1: Increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security										
6	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome]	Annual	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 2 0	TBD TBD 1	TBD TBD 2	TBD N/A 1	TBD N/A 0	TBD TBD 4
7	Number of institutions with improved capacity (contributes to EG.11-2)	Annual	0	TBD ²						
22	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG 13-6)									

¹ The baseline for Mozambique and Zambia come from [Prindex Report](#) (2018).

² Dependent on future field support services.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Development Outcome 2: Provide a critical foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation										
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 2 4	TBD TBD 5	TBD TBD 5	TBD N/A 5	TBD N/A 2	TBD TBD 21
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2, Outcome]	Annual	0	TBD						
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom, Outcome]	Annual	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 3,000 60,000	TBD TBD 245,000	TBD TBD 430,000	TBD N/A 160,000	TBD N/A 30,000	TBD TBD 925,000
11	Number of laws, policies, or regulations officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output] <i>Indicator is separated into six sub-indicators:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11a Climate Change Adaptation (AD), • 11b Sustainable Landscapes (SL), • 11c Biodiversity (BD), • 11d Land Rights (LR), • 11e Gender (GE), and • 11f Other (OT). 	Annual	0	TBD						
Development Outcome 3: Promote good governance, conflict mitigation, & disaster mitigation & relief										
12	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disaster as result of USG assistance [Custom, Outcome]	Project records, Annual	0	TBD						
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	Quarterly	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 4 5	TBD 3 5	TBD 3 10	TBD N/A 10	TBD N/A 0	TBD 10 30
Development Outcome 4: Empowerment of women and other vulnerable populations										
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, Output]	Annual	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 2 1	TBD TBD 1	TBD TBD 1	TBD N/A 1	TBD N/A 0	TBD TBD 4
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, Output]	Project records, Quarterly (considering land is an asset)	N/A	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 55% 50%	TBD 55% 50%	TBD 55% 50%	TBD N/A 50%	TBD N/A 50%	TBD 50%* 50%*

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET	
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
16	Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom, Output]	Annual	TBD	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	Baseline number			TBD 40% 40%		TBD N/A 40%	
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4, Outcome]	Y5	N/A	Mexico Mozambique Zambia						TBD 50% 50%	TBD 50% 50%
Crosscutting: Evidence and Learning and Knowledge Management											
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	All	3	4	4	4	3	18	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	Mozambique Zambia	2 1	0 1	0 2	N/A 1	N/A 0	2 5	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	Annual	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 85% 85%	TBD 85% 85%	TBD 90% 90%	TBD N/A 90%	TBD N/A 90%	TBD 90% 90%	
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	Mexico Mozambique Zambia	TBD 100 0	TBD 100 100	TBD 100 0	TBD N/A 50	TBD N/A 50	TBD TBD 200	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	All	5	10	20	5	20	60	

3.2 CROSSCUTTING COMPONENTS

ILRG identifies the importance of including and empowering vulnerable populations. Without intentional inclusion, women, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, and other vulnerable populations may experience unintentional repercussions from ILRG interventions. The ILRG MEL Plan is congruent with USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, and includes three standard Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS) gender indicators:

- (ILRG #14) Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (GNDR-1);
- (ILRG #15) Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (GNDR-2); and
- (ILRG #23) Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resource and opportunities (GNDR-4).

In addition to these gender-specific indicators, all person-level indicators will be disaggregated and reported by sex, allowing ILRG to conduct task-level gender analyses to determine whether ILRG interventions have had differential impacts on men and women. ILRG will hold focus group discussions (FGDs) with women, youth, and vulnerable populations to assess any disparities in land rights, sense of tenure security, and ability to participate in activities. The team will use FGDs to identify any "red flags" for adverse effects on women, youth, indigenous people, pastoralists, or other vulnerable populations such as loss of access to resources or assets, increased unpaid work or caregiver burden relative to men, restrictions on the participation of women in project activities, increases in gender-based violence, and the marginalization or exclusion of women, youth, or vulnerable populations in political and governance processes. Any red flags that are brought up will be discussed with the management team to determine how to adapt activities to remove such consequences immediately and instead how to empower the respective vulnerable community.

3.3 MANAGEMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

3.3.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Home office MEL Specialist Ms. Scheller Hinkle, who supported the previous Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program, will serve in the same role for ILRG. Under this position, Ms. Hinkle will guide and oversee data collection methodologies; receive, review, and give feedback on data; and prepare data for reporting. In most countries, the management team will assign a technical staff person (Tetra Tech staff, subcontractor, or grantee) as MEL point of contact, responsible for collecting and reporting data to the home office MEL Specialist. The MEL Specialist will compile data for the Chief of Party (COP) to include in quarterly and annual reports. Using open source, Open Data Kit tools (specifically, Ona), data from multiple countries will be readily accessible to the extended ILRG team. Tetra Tech will establish a similar flow of data and assignment of responsibilities for ILRG, as organized under TGCC, that will result in quality data reporting with significant cost savings (using only a percentage of home office staff time rather than a full-time person in the field).

Our use of cloud-based data storage systems allows multiple users to input indicator data where a central person can compile final numbers. PIRs outline all data collection procedures and consider the

data collection constraints in each country to tailor data collection and storage to fit country circumstances. Subcontractors and grantees will have MEL responsibilities written into their contracts or grant agreements and will be supported mainly by the respective task leads. Once the MEL Plan is approved, the home office MEL Specialist will develop an overarching Monitoring Manual to provide guidance to all staff, subcontractors, and grantees, and will train the task leads to support subcontractors and grantees to implement their MEL responsibilities. The Monitoring Manual will outline best data collection practices and will include appendices for Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for relevant indicators with complex data collection methods. The home office MEL Specialist will provide remote assistance to support the task leads as necessary. Well-trained staff with explicit roles and responsibilities linked to data collection and reporting will contribute to a smoothly functioning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

3.3.2 MEL AND GRANTS

ILRG will use its grants under contract (GUC) program to help achieve results, with an estimated four grantees each in Mozambique and Zambia, and at least one in each additional country. Considering the amount of data that will be collected through grantees, a close relationship between the MEL Specialist and each grantee is essential to ensure high data quality. While the ILRG core team will take leadership of grants coordination and reporting, grantee technical supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the contributions of grantees to indicators under their respective tasks.

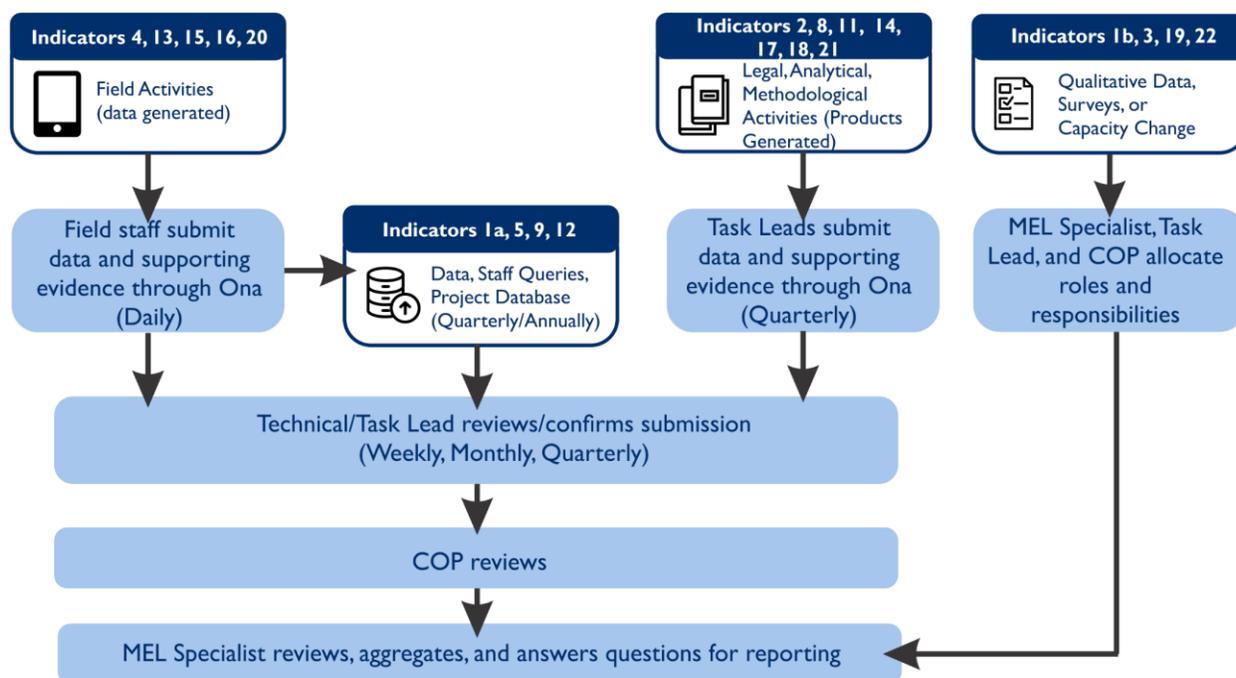
All grant agreements will be linked explicitly to one or more ILRG Result Areas and in most cases will contribute directly to meeting ILRG indicators. For each grant, the MEL Specialist will work with technical staff to identify appropriate indicators and ensure their inclusion in the grant agreement. The MEL Specialist will ensure that results achieved under subcontracts and grants are captured, verified, documented, and reported. Grantees will receive copies of PIRSs for each indicator for which they are responsible, tools for data collection, SOPs outlining the data collection procedures, and reporting templates for submitting data to the ILRG MEL Specialist. The team will monitor results achieved under grants by task and indicator.

The MEL Specialist will provide an initial training to each technical supervisor who will be responsible for supporting the grantees during the data collection process. Trainings will include practical portions for each data collection tool, so that teams can practice collecting data and ask questions of the MEL Specialist. At the same time, the MEL Specialist can review the data, note any errors, and clarify or retrain as necessary. Once data collection begins, the technical supervisor will check in with grantees regularly to provide support and ensure that data will be available on time. The technical supervisor will be responsible for submitting the data to the MEL Specialist and bring up any issues that arise in data collection. The home office MEL Specialist will be in regular contact with the technical supervisor to answer questions and give feedback as necessary. This quick feedback loop is essential to mitigating errors in data collection as swiftly as possible.

3.3.3 DATA COLLECTION

Multiple parties will be responsible for participating in ILRG data collection. Figure 5 provides an overview of the flow of data from field activities to USAID.

FIGURE 5. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



Each ILRG country requires a tailored approach for gathering data, establishing baselines, and engaging stakeholders. The project will tailor selected indicators, targets, and data collection methodologies to each task’s activities. In order to utilize cost-effective methods, the team will assess the suitability of multiple methods and select the least expensive of those that meet the minimum qualification.

TABLE 5. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Activity Reports	Task leads will fill out mobile-based activity forms on Ona to document events with government institutions, traditional authorities, and stakeholders; trainings; and workshops. These data will include event title, location, date, leaders, groups present, photos, and narrative.
Direct Count	Task leads will perform direct counts for certain data, such as the percentage of women involved at trainings and the number of publications developed, submitted through Ona. Documentation will be requested to confirm these figures.
Training Records	All trainings and workshops will be participatory in nature and documented using Ona. Attendance records will track the number of males, females, and youth in attendance, such as with groups trained in conflict mediation or best practice approaches to land-based investment. Where relevant, task leads will follow up with attendees to ask about application of tools and methods discussed in the training, such as the number of groups implementing risk-reducing practices or the number of attendees able to identify learning objectives 30 days later.
Secondary Documentation	The team will use records from government, traditional authorities, and other local institutions to gather data on the number of land disputes resolved. The project databases will be used to document the number of parcels incorporated.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Pre- and Post-Surveys	In order to assess the change in capacity with target organizations, ILRG will administer pre- and post-surveys that gather information on levels of knowledge and practices within the specific topic area.
Mapping	The team will use geographic information system (GIS) queries regarding area of land documented or integrated into planning processes to calculate the number of hectares of biologically significant land under improved natural resource management. When available, queries will be made on the program land administration or land use planning databases.
Tenure Security FGDs	ILRG will use FGDs to assess levels of perceived security in target communities. The project will use different focus groups to ensure data are gathered from vulnerable groups and can be compared against the average population.
Tenure Security Surveys	Where feasible, ILRG will implement a biennial survey to gather data from individuals in target communities who already have land rights, to determine the extent to which they perceive those rights as secure. This survey will ensure representation of vulnerable populations (such as women, indigenous people, and pastoralists) to analyze whether there is a difference in perception of land rights as secure.
Knowledge of Land Services Surveys	This biennial survey will be conducted in target communities using mobile surveys to gather data from sample communities about levels of awareness and understanding of the services offered.

ILRG will collect data in alignment with ADS 579 Geographic Data Collection Submission Standards. Activity data will be collected at the relevant local administrative unit (usually down to district level), and in the case of household data, information will be collected at village and site-specific location. Data will be submitted annually to USAID in alignment with data privacy and best practices.

3.3.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND USE

The ILRG home office MEL Specialist will be responsible for managing project data. Each grantee organization will designate a point person to be responsible for submitting monitoring data to the Task Lead, who will submit the data to the MEL Specialist. The COP will have ultimate responsibility for overseeing monitoring, evaluation, and learning, assuring that the work of the MEL Specialist meets overall project needs.

For activities directly implemented by ILRG staff and grantees, the team will gather monitoring data using mobile forms designed on Ona. Mobile form will allow for easy tracking and documentation of project activities including trainings and events. The MEL team will design and test the customized data collection tools necessary to collect and report data associated with each performance indicator after approval of the first year Work Plan and MEL Plan. Ona provides key features including multiple field types, global positioning system (GPS) capture, photo upload, data validation options, and skip logic. Data can be gathered in remote regions with or without internet access and then uploaded to the server once the device is connected to the internet. Once synchronized, designated staff will be able to view all data in real time. Users will be able to grant different staff members varied permissions to access data. This user-friendly, cloud-based tool allows the team to audit incoming data more easily and work with the MEL Specialist and other technical staff and grantees to address gaps or concerns with information. The team will aggregate data across countries into a set of spreadsheets saved in the secured, cloud-based Google Apps for Business tool. After the MEL Specialist has reviewed, verified, and analyzed data, they will be synced to a dashboard for viewing by both ILRG project staff and USAID.

ILRG will disaggregate indicators as appropriate and compare them over time. Where multiple grantees or individuals report on the same indicator, the team will conduct an analysis to compare results by region and by subcontractor or grantee, to identify positive deviance and address regions or implementors that do not yield anticipated results. Each PIRS notes a specific analysis plan.

At the end of each year, task leads will review grantees' progress data with the grantee 1) to build local MEL capacity; 2) to ensure that monitoring data are triangulated with local knowledge; and 3) to ensure a transparent process, where MEL findings (positive and negative) are shared across stakeholder groups. Then the project management team will review aggregated data along with learning questions for the purposes of adaptive management (see Section 5: Learning and Adaptive Management Plan).

3.4 EVALUATIONS

In accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy, Tetra Tech will assess interventions and results constantly to evaluate performance and improve where possible. Tetra Tech's annual reviews and mid-term learning activities are not meant to replace an external evaluation performed by USAID but are intended to enhance the amount of qualitative information available and to feed adaptive management.

ILRG will engage with USAID as needed on evaluation designs and will cooperate fully with evaluators and other implementing partners to ensure data collection efforts are coordinated where USAID evaluations are taking place.

TABLE 6. SCHEDULE OF MEL ACTIVITIES

TASKS	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4 (OPTION YEAR)				YEAR 5 (OPTION YEAR)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Submit MEL Plan for USAID approval	•																				COP, home office MEL Specialist
Set up M&E system and train staff and grantees		•	•																		Home office MEL Specialist
Collect baseline data			•	•																	ILRG staff and grantees
Collect data				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff and grantees
Conduct quality control			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Home office MEL Specialist
Hold collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) adaptive management meetings	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		COP
Hold annual review and pause-and-reflect session				•				•				•				•				•	COP, home office MEL Specialist
Conduct internal data quality assessment (DQA) for larger tasks							•										•				Home office MEL Specialist
Draft MEL section of annual report				•				•				•				•				•	Home office MEL Specialist
Revise MEL Plan as needed				•				•				•				•					Home office MEL Specialist
Conduct mid-term learning assessment										•											Home office MEL Specialist
Draft M&E and lessons learned sections of final report											•	•							•	•	COP and Key Personnel

Year 4 and 5 activities are contingent on approval of option years. If option years are not exercised, final MEL events will be pushed back.

3.5 DATA QUALITY

Although the MEL Specialist will be ultimately responsible for ensuring data quality, the entire ILRG team, including grantees, will play a critical role in providing quality controls with any data they gather or handle. To ensure quality, accuracy, and objectiveness of data used for management purposes and for submission to USAID, ILRG will employ proven practices at the project level, systematic data quality assurance measures unique to each indicator, and internal data quality assessments (DQAs) in Year 2 and Year 4 of the project.

Project-Wide Quality Control Procedures. The team will provide overall data quality through proven practices, including clear procedures for challenging data collection tools, thorough training and support to enumerators and grantees, piloting tools where appropriate, spot checks for certain data points, and a thorough and timely review of incoming data. The project will build web-based forms with validation rules to guide enumerators with data collection requirements, so that data fall within anticipated ranges, digits or characters are entered, and fields are not left incomplete. The MEL Specialist will be able to view all data collected on tablets, questioning unclear or insufficient data and requesting that the entry be amended.

Indicator-Specific Procedures. The PIRs in Annex A describe actions to address constraints to the validity, integrity, reliability, precision, and timeliness of each specific indicator. As teams are trained on data collection, the project will highlight these specific concerns.

Internal DQAs. The home office MEL Specialist will lead two internal DQAs over the course of the project to evaluate the limitations to data quality for each of the project's indicators. The DQA will include a review of documents and data collection practices, and interviews with key individuals contributing to data collection. Tetra Tech's internal process complements but does not substitute for USAID's formal DQA – allowing the project to address data validity issues proactively. The MEL Specialist will prepare a report with findings as well as recommendations for improved data collection and revised tools or procedures where needed. Where possible, indicator-specific procedures will account for, mitigate, or minimize these data quality concerns. The internal DQA process will serve to identify the effectiveness of data quality improvement strategies and additional data quality issues observed during project implementation, or predicted due to changes in the work plan or as new countries are added via buy-ins.

The timeline of quality control procedures and internal DQAs is outlined in Table 6. Dates for indicator-specific procedures are noted in PIRs.

4.0 LEARNING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 CONCEPT

Tetra Tech’s collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) approach emphasizes consolidation and application of learning. ILRG requires close coordination and active collaboration across project activities, with other USAID mechanisms globally and from Washington, and with project stakeholders. At the same time, ILRG country activities must retain a focus on field implementation that is adaptive and reflects on program learning. As a result, the approach to learning under ILRG will follow two separate tracks: 1) learning to inform program implementation and adaptive management; and 2) learning to deepen national, regional, and international best practices on land tenure and resource governance. To facilitate continuous coordination and input among the various programs, the team will establish formal linkages and reporting mechanisms at both the regional and national levels to ensure collaboration throughout implementation.

Under a series of projects, USAID developed a *Land Tenure and Property Rights (LTPR) Framework* that conceptualized a broad range of land tenure constraints to development. This framework is also inclusive of tools and resources. Under ILRG, this framework and tools will be used to carry out LTPR work. As ILRG identifies updates or changes required to make the framework more useful/accessible, it will communicate with USAID (including potentially its Communications, Evidence, Learning contract), to ensure that lessons are integrated into USAID’s core body of knowledge.

Supported by this CLA approach, Tetra Tech will facilitate robust and ongoing learning using objective and timely data, as well as specific research activities to build a strong evidence base. As a mission and Washington field support mechanism, ILRG will establish learning objectives jointly with E3/LU and other USAID staff during the activity design phase. The team will integrate these objectives into each activity implementation plan, and the task lead and COP will be responsible for ensuring that the learning objectives are met.

With respect to adaptive management, our M&E approach:

- Ensures high-quality, timely, and reliable data and reporting by outlining clear metrics and guidelines for gathering, reporting, and analyzing performance data, using appropriate information technology solutions for efficiency whenever possible;
- Promotes accountability and learning through open and transparent reporting achievements of activities, targeted outcomes, and deliverables that are shared and discussed with partners;
- Employs methods and approaches such as citizen surveys to gather information directly from stakeholders and rigorously document and share activity results and successes. We will use this information to inform and interact better with government authorities, local civil society organizations (CSOs), and community-based organizations; and
- Documents tools and models that facilitate institutional strengthening and progression through the capacity continuum.

With respect to broader learning, the ILRG core management team, with USAID, will:

- Review the relationship of ILRG goals and objectives and definitions to the USAID LTPR Framework;

- Establish learning themes, to include a MAST learning theme (learning from activities adapting the MAST approach to secure tenure and developing, customizing or scaling up relevant MAST fit-for-purpose, participatory methods and tools to enhance USAID’s learning agenda on land);
- Collect specific data to inform the themes;
- Identify program leads responsible for consolidating data and undertaking both quantitative and qualitative analysis;
- Subject research and learning to peer review (within the countries where data are generated, within the ILRG team, and at times from a broader community); and
- Link learning activities to communications and outreach efforts by USAID and the ILRG team and partners.

The ILRG team has planned various learning activities (see Table 7) to ensure systematic sharing of knowledge and building of communities that identify USAID ILRG as a leader at integrating learning and application. Annual strategic reviews, regular stakeholder meetings, and shared learning and knowledge application workshops are some of the mechanisms the project will use to ensure sustainability and foster evidence-based decision-making related to planned activities. These key learning activities will bring together practitioners on a regular basis to foster dialogue and share emergent knowledge and lessons learned at national, inter-project, and global levels.

TABLE 7. ILRG LEARNING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	KEY PARTNERS	EXPECTED PRODUCT(S)
Bi-weekly/ monthly internal team learning meetings	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff	
Annual strategic reviews	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff, partners, USAID	Year 2 work plan with adjusted and refined strategies based on the reviews carried out during annual work planning process.
Periodic meetings with USAID on themes	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff, USAID	Common agreement on direction of learning process.
Stakeholder meetings and specific topic learning workshops	•	•	•	•	•	By country activity or theme, government agencies, local government, CSOs	Useful and insightful feedback on priorities, challenges and obstacles; new task list for ILRG to overcome challenges or meet emerging priorities. ILRG will use events as part of the process to engage stakeholders and build a common understanding of themes, datasets, and buy-in to the results and recommendations. ILRG may consider holding a MAST learning workshop, should funding become available.
Participation in global communities of practice	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff	Based on individual themes, participation alongside global communities of practice associated with land and resource tenure, ensuring that the program presents results and lessons and brings global best practices into the process. ILRG participation will be based on taking leadership roles in such communities, through event facilitation and sponsorship.
Mid-term learning assessment			•			ILRG staff, partners, USAID, CSOs	Refreshed list of risks and assumptions, review of progress toward results, refinement of Theory of Change, and realignment of activities and priorities as needed. Adjusted work plan, potential new monitoring, or additional assessments. Mid-term learning assessment document will be useful for mid-term evaluators.
Harvesting of results and lessons learned					•	ILRG staff, partners, USAID	Results and lessons learned shared with USAID, government, local governments, civil society, and other donors in various formats in activity countries, the United States, and at global forums.

Year 4 and 5 activities are contingent on approval of option years.

4.2 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING QUESTIONS

The tables below are summary lists of preliminary learning questions that ILRG will refine further through discussions with activity managers, USAID, and ILRG partners. The team will use these questions as a reference for the activity’s adaptive management activities and thematic learning.

TABLE 8. PRELIMINARY LIST OF LEARNING QUESTIONS

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
Component 1: Laws, policy and legal support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive laws, policies, and regulations developed Harmonization of land and resource governance legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In which ways do local community groups participate in public processes, and how can access to information be increased? To what extent are ILRG-offered tools used in the policy development process and adopted in practice? 	X	X	X	X
Component 2a: Rights documented and recognized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate level of rights documented Administrative systems functioning with limited outside support Those with documented rights are able to use documents to support their development goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any biases in approaches and outcomes taken by enumerators (e.g., amount of parcels completed in a day, activity on a first and last day of a week, use of boundary walks, amount of time taken to register land)? This work may build on an analysis conducted by LTS regarding MAST approach efficiencies. Under which conditions does rights documentation actually weaken rights or leave households more vulnerable? How can costs of documentation be fairly distributed for long-term sustainability? What is the willingness to pay by landholders, insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions, others? This may build on an analysis by LTS. How can land administration records be kept up-to-date and accessible when government and customary capacities are not yet able to manage data for the long-term? How can capacity of state and communities be developed for local administration? How can processes be financially and logistically accessible? What benefits can communities or households access based on documentation process and on actual documentation? Does documentation increase access to finance/credit including <i>but not limited to</i> being used as collateral? 	X	X	X	X

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is it best to engage with private sector or powerful stakeholders in an Objections and Corrections process? 				
Component 2b: Rights of women and vulnerable populations recognized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes associated with documenting rights are carried out in a non-biased inclusive way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any biases in the rights registered based on the enumerators (characteristics)? (Biased outcomes could relate to family/household land; number of dependents registered; joint vs. non-joint registration, gender, age; (characteristics of enumerators could include gender, age, education, training, indigeneity, length of the time working) Are outcomes in terms of gender, age, ethnic composition, matching other metrics of the population and if not, why? Under which conditions does rights documentation actually weaken women's rights or increase intimate partner violence? What strategies or interventions can be put into place to mitigate these negative impacts on women? What is the evidence from Zambia and Mozambique related to quality and type of parcel that women, youth or other populations have access to? 	X	X	X	X
Component 3: Capacity built of government, civil society, private sector, and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champions advance tools and methods Communities, state and customary officials interact with land rights data collection and management Organizations at the national level are able to hold and manage data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What trainings, tools and resources are needed? How effective are trainings, tools and resources at building capacity? How can MAST approaches be most effectively linked to formal recognized land documentation and administration practices? What are the most appropriate levels for holding and managing land administration data? 	X	X	X	
Component 4: Responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector, state, customary authorities and communities negotiate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What land-related barriers to investment are most prevalent for private sector partners? What are crucial elements in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes for communities and investors involved in land-based investments? 		X	X	X

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
investment facilitated	outcomes fairly with one another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who represents the community in negotiations and agreements with the private sector? Which community representation structures work the best? How do companies influence the way that communities are represented, for example, in preparation for an investment, when companies support the development of community structures to deal with negotiations or proceeds from the investment? • What land-risk mitigation activities have a clear business case and which can benefit from donor assistance? How can ILRG activities contribute to creating the business case for companies to mitigate land risks? 				

TABLE 9. DRAFT LIST OF THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTIONS

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
Gender and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between rights documentation of women and their decision-making power over land? (Does documentation actually lead to greater influence by women in the decision-making or to improved decision-making within ILRG communities?) • What is the relationship between women’s decision-making power in land and gender-equitable outcomes in terms of rights registered? • What are the gender-related risks of subsequent/secondary transactions? • What is the relationship between inclusive representation on land committees and capacity and governance of committees (compare based on the composition of the 200+ governance committees established during TGCC and their change in capacities)? • What are the gendered dimensions of land size and land quality (are women-owned or joint-owned plots of land different in size, quality, distance from community, etc.)? • What are the gendered dynamics of matrilineal chiefdoms with respect to land documentation, land decision-making, etc.? (It has been interesting to see that men’s land rights are being documented more in matrilineal chiefdoms. Is this going to disadvantage the female land owners?) • Gendered inheritance: What are the dynamics of who has been named as primary beneficiaries? • What are the primary drivers of governance differences among customary leaders (Is gender of leadership a crucial factor, e.g., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing paper on matrilineal/patrilineal trends • Briefing paper on participation, documentation, and decision-making (both at community governance and household levels) • Briefing paper on gender and changing norms in land ownership 				
			X	X		

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
	approximately 25% of Zambia's chiefs are female, though there are a few theories out there on implications)?					
Wildlife and forest resource governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What management options secure the strongest rights, best management outcomes, and greatest benefits for communities associated with wildlife and forest resources? • How are communities distributing household and communal resources? • How are community-based management groups performing, particularly in areas of institutional overlap (e.g., Community Resource Boards and Community Forest Management Agreements)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing paper on harmonization of land and resource rights in rural areas, and pathways for securing wildlife and forest rights • Briefing paper and strategy on community natural resource management associations, and sharing of lessons across partners, including subsequent data collection on land and resource rights and governance conditions 	X	X	X	X
Urban/ peri-urban planning	<p>Migration and Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the land-related drivers of urban migration? • To what extent is urban migration by youth related to or driven by lack of access to land in rural areas? • To what extent does rural customary land act as a safety net for recent urban migrants? <p>Peri-urban Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of urban and regional planning, what rights do customary households have when new districts are created or district boundaries are expanded? What tools can support the fair recognition of these rights? • What data is most useful for districts and traditional leaders and communities to collect and update for the purposes of development within districts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing paper on migration and youth • Development of a youth engagement strategy • Standards agreed on for district-level land and resource data • Coherence of ILRG activities with the internally displaced persons process that is inclusive of rural stakeholder information and views • Increased revenue collection by district government 	X			X

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	GLOBAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can global, government, and community-level data be integrated for development planning in the districts? <p>Self-Reliance and Decentralization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What approaches can increase data on rights, property valuation, and revenue collection? 					
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between HIV/AIDS diagnosis and reduced access to land has been documented. In the context of access to antiviral drugs and longer lifespans, are these dynamics changing (discuss with USAID PEPFAR programs in Zambia and Mozambique)? In the context of improved health and longer lifespans, are youth inheriting land at a later age than during previous generations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing paper on land and health in Zambia 	X			X
Investor/ community relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the primary tensions between private sector investors and communities in the context of different customary and state land investments? What negotiating powers exist within each actor? What are crucial elements in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes for communities and investors involved in land-based investments? How can agreements be enforced/ documented? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector engagement strategy Tools associated with private sector investment: land use planning, ADR, negotiations, land contracts, registering sub-leases, associations 		X	X	
Land policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What lessons can be learned from a reflection on the development of policies with USAID assistance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing paper on policy support 	X			X
Land governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What district- and chiefdom-level land governance capacities are expected/possible? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land governance survey results 	X	X		

ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS (PIRS)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 1a: Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-6 (divided by USAID) – AWAITING USAID PIRS</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of adults (18+) who have received legally recognized documentation of their rights to land. Any legally recognized documentation of tenure rights should be captured by this indicator, regardless of type (e.g., individual, joint, communal, state, business, or other). Examples of legally recognized documentation may include certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels. This indicator captures both statutory tenure rights and customary tenure rights that are legally recognized and also covers both tenure rights held by individuals (either alone or jointly) and tenure rights held by group members, such as members of communities or commercial entities. Where individual tenure rights within a group are legally recognized, this information should be specified through disaggregation.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of people</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, male, female, individual, joint, communal, state/customary</p>
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of USAID strategy, program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Project records; Legally recognized documentation (certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities). These will come from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Joint data will be generated through parcel databases supported through ILRG program. This data will reflect customary/state information. 2. Communal data will be generated through records of communal resources and associated estimates of the number of adults associated with the resources (based on project data). In these cases, gendered numbers will be based on assumptions of 50% male and 50% female.
<p>Data Collection Method: Data will be collected through project records for ILRG or grantees who support the registration of rights, using a mobile form to capture information on the type of ownership, region, and a photo of the certificate. These data will be processed through ILRG systems, including data quality control.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity: There is a difficulty of double counting of households as an individual may have both communal rights and household parcel rights and thus risk being counted twice. Thus these figures will be presented separately.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the Task Leads, and summarized annually. They will be reviewed by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): Activities are a small pilot seeking to clarify tenure related to energy investments. Community and ejido tenure already well established but investments on community-held land require further clarity on rights and benefits related to energy production. The activity has not been • Mozambique: Ongoing efforts to delimit community land and issue certificates to individual households. Targets will be revised based on USAID funding to the activity. • Zambia: Using data from TGCC Zambia work, we identified the number of parcels and unique individuals who are landholders or persons of interest on documents who were proposed in the ILRG proposal. Based on this, we identified the number of people directly affected. Additional people will be impacted through TGCC coordination with national titling program though these are not estimated here. <p>All targets will be revised based on discussions with the USAID Missions, based on Mission priorities and budgets.</p>
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 1b: Proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-6 (divided by USAID) – WAITING FOR USAID PIRS</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures perceived tenure security for those who have documented tenure rights. Individuals may report, for example through polling or household survey, that their rights are secure. Since even legally documented rights may not be upheld in practice, for example as a result of inefficient land administration services or insufficient judicial capacity to adjudicate land ownership disputes, and because evidence suggests that many landholders make land use and investment decisions on the basis of perceived land rights (even in the absence of legally documented rights).</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Proportion of people targeted by pilot site</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, pilot site, male, female, individual, joint, communal, customary / state</p>
<p>Baseline: No baseline research is required.</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of USAID strategy, program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Survey on perception of tenure security</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: There are two options for data collection. The method used will depend on the country and situation, including when a new mission buys in and the depth to which ILRG will work in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussions will gather data on approximate proportions of communities which perceive their rights to be secure. • A series of surveys on perception of security of tenure rights carried out by partner enumerators. Surveys to be developed based on limited time/budget available, and best practices.
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability: Individuals may feel differently about the security of their land at different times or depending on who is present when questioned.
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Enumerators on land work will be trained appropriately to reduce bias.</p>
<p>Date of Future DQA: February 2020</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Differences among pilot sites and overall results will be considered among countries to understand qualitatively the factors influencing the success of interventions.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative</p>
<p>Review of Data: Data will be reviewed following each survey by MEL Specialist.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Annual</p>
<p>Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.</p>
OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets:

- **Mexico** (target is TBD)
- **Mozambique:** This target is a 10% increase above the baseline value.
- **Zambia:** This target is a 10% increase above the baseline value.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 2: Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance

Custom Indicator Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-I

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and implemented that positively affect the land or property rights of the urban and/or rural poor. A policy/law/regulation/administrative procedure should be reported if it – directly or indirectly – strengthens the land tenure and property rights of the poor, as defined by national poverty statistics, whether in urban and/or rural areas. This could include, for example, a land policy that seeks to proactively strengthen the rights of the poor and/or an urban zoning regulation that allows for residents to access services on the basis of legitimate property rights, whether or not they are formally recorded.

If the target population is expected to include the poor but is not limited to poor people, as measured by national statistics, the measure should still be reported here. Similarly, if the targeted geographic area is not specified, but the measure is expected to affect urban and/or rural areas, it should be reported.

The indicator measures the number of land policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an improved land management process at the national and/or subnational level. Each new or revised law or regulation should be counted as one unit. Multiple amendments to the same law should not be counted separately.

Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year.

Stage 1, Analyzed: Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing land policies/ regulations/ administrative procedures).

Stage 2, Drafted: Underwent the second stage of the land policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised land policy/ regulation/ or administrative procedure.

Stage 3, Revised: Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process. Land policy/regulation revised based on public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders.

Stage 4, Introduced/Presented: Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decre to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture).

Stage 5, Approved: Underwent the fifth stage of the land policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decre) of new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Stage 6, Implemented: Completed the land policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Replaces “number of improvements in laws and regulations” as “improvements” can be interpreted differently (i.e. an entire policy or specific provisions within the policy). The revised language corresponds with MCC Standard Indicator L-I. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units. These are six different indicators, each measuring a successive stage in the progression from analysis to implementation of land formalization processes.

The definition for this indicator has been clearly operationalized, enabling implementing partners and missions to easily determine between stages. These definitions will remain consistent over collection periods.
Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation
Disaggregated by: Country, Stage (Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed; Stage 5: Passed/approved; Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun). Number out of total reported related specifically to guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and control as a primary objective.
Baseline: No baseline research is required.
Indicator Validity: Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/E3) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders, including the G7 Land Transparency Initiative. Missions should closely assess reported values against indicator definitions of the six stages and periodically review data collection process to ensure accurate reporting. Annual reporting allows missions and bureaus to use data for annual portfolio reviews. Data are useful to track performance of implementing partners working on land formalization; however, the outcomes for this indicator are greatly dependent on host country will and processes. Decision-makers should look at country context when using data for performance decisions.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, documentation of analyses.
Data Collection Method: ILRG staff and implementing partners will report through an Ona tool, including submission of supporting documents.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precision: Number of pieces of legislation does not speak to the depth of each piece of legislation or its impact
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Baseline data from the start of the training/programming will be compared to data from a second survey at the end of the training/programming.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets include legislation and regulation analysis; proposed drafts; or legislation or regulations adopted, presented, or approved. This can include various levels of government regulations, from national to state to municipal to community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): Target includes assessment of legal frameworks from the community to national level as well as laws and regulations regarding compensation (around energy generation) and grievance mechanisms.

- **Mozambique:** Target may include contributions to existing policy processes based on learning from the field in the following areas: analysis and additions to community association regulations, statutes published in gazette, recognition of community rights in land use plans, national laws for recognition of community land certificates, regulations addressing lack of market data and accepted methodologies to assess land value, absence of legal entities to represent community interest, restrictions on land transfers, and weak consultation preventing equitable benefit sharing.
- **Zambia:** Legislation and regulations that Tetra Tech anticipates analyzing, adapting, or proposing include: Land Policy, Customary Land Administration Bill & Regulation, Lands and Deeds Registry Act & Regulations, Lands Act, Survey Act & Regulations, Lands Commission Regulations, Urban and Regional Planning Act, Zambia Development Authority Act, and Zambia Environmental Management Act.

All targets will be reviewed with relevant USAID Missions.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 3: Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-4</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or related facility are the people who have legal access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project establishes or upgrades (e.g. for a district land administration office, all the adults who hold land in the district). This indicator measures the percent of these adults who: (i) report awareness of the entity, office, or related facility; (ii) can identify one or more services offered by the entity, office, or related facility; and (iii) report valuing the services offered by the entity, office, or related facility (even if they themselves have not utilized the offered services). Interventions that include both technical and physical components should be counted only once. Any entity can be counted once in the year the upgrade/establishment occurs. The percent should be calculated as [number of adults served by a particular land administration entity, office, or related facility who report awareness, can identify one or more services, and report valuing the services offered]/[total number of adults served by a particular land administration entity, office, or related facility]. These numbers should be generated using an appropriate sampling methodology.</p> <p>An office is considered established or updated after construction, the provision and installation of equipment, and the mobilization of new staff as required to be functional. "Establish" means to create a new entity, office, or other related facility that had not previously existed. "Upgrade" means the addition of new staff, technical capacity development, or provision of new equipment or other materials that will help an existing entity improve the quantity and quality of their work.</p> <p>"Technical" means to provide technical assistance (in person, or remotely) that improves the functioning (service delivery) of the entity. "Physical" means that the project supports construction and/or equipment for land administration services.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Percent of people</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Pilot site, Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered, Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered.</p>
<p>Baseline: N/A</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of program planning, making adjustments to USAID strategy, programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Survey results</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: ILRG will gathered this data in Y1, Y3, and Y5 through a mobile survey, which will be translated in multiple local languages, to ensure maximum cost-effectiveness and limit saturation of target communities and efficient and accurate data collection of those who know the communities. Communities will be selected and surveyed based on proximity to the service. This data collection will be conducted only after services have been supported.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precision: Surveys only cover a subset of the population, so are not an exact count.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals. Consideration of communities where services are not known about or populations that are not aware of services will be evaluated during learning events.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique: Mozambique and Zambia activities are implemented at the community with a high level of community participation. The target reflects the high level of participation and thus high level of awareness and understanding of land administration services. • Zambia: Mozambique and Zambia activities are implemented at the community with a high level of community participation. The target reflects the high level of participation and thus high level of awareness and understanding of land administration services.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 4: Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-3</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Land and property rights disputes are defined as disagreements between two or more parties, whether or not they have been reported to a formal court or administrative dispute resolution institution, that require adjudication by a third party and pertain to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping or contradictory claims over a particular area of land, • Disagreements over the authority to assign property or adjudicate disputes in a particular area, • Disagreements related to inheritance or other transfers of land, • Violation of property rights, such as unauthorized access or use, damage, etc. • Unauthorized encroachment onto designated for other purposes such as livestock corridors, or protected areas.
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of cases encountered and number of cases resolved</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Party which resolved the dispute (local authorities, contractors, mediators, courts).</p>
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of program planning, making adjustments to USAID strategy, programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Records of encountered and resolved disputes</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: The program has multiple sources of data collection including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project enumerators using project Ona forms 2. Community records that are self-reported 3. Chieftdom decisions that are self-reported 4. Documents from court cases of those who participate
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance: Resolution of land dispute may not be sustained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability: Self reporting from communities will likely undercount program impact, as it is unlikely that all relevant communities will participate.
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p>
<p>Date of Future DQA: February 2020</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative, data will be presented with a graph that demonstrated the number of disputes resolved by which party and in which region.</p>
<p>Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by Task Leads as it arrives and then the COP before it is submitted in annual reports.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Annual</p>
<p>Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.</p>

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets:

- **Mexico** (target is TBD): In Mexico, Tetra Tech expects few disputes, as we are working at a small scale in areas with well-defined tenure.
- **Mozambique:** For Mozambique, new community land delimitation will encounter disputes between communities on precise boundaries. The methodology for community participation in delimitation works to resolve disputes.
- **Zambia:** Zambia targets are based on TGCC Zambia’s experience of 1.6% of all demarcations resulting in disputes and the chieftom level reporting of 50 resolved disputes annually through TGCC extension to land committees.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 5: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-5</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The number of parcels (i.e. properties) with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system). This may include parcel rights newly digitized, updated parcel attributes, parcels with boundary revisions or ownership rights corrected, and parcels with newly formalized rights. Reporting on this indicator is not limited to parcels corrected or incorporated directly by USG-funded projects; reporting could include all parcels registered after USG provided technical assistance or funding to the government or another authority to improve their system, which resulted in parcel information being corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system. This indicator relates to land administration systems maintained by the government (national or subnational) and those maintained by customary authorities.</p> <p>Many countries do not report on parcels with georeferenced boundaries, making parcel boundaries difficult to accurately define.</p> <p>This indicator corresponds with the MCC Standard Indicator L-5.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of parcels</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Corrected/newly incorporated</p>
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of USAID strategy, program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the G7 Land Indicator Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Record of parcels registered.</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: Task Leads will submit updated data to MEL Specialist.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p>
<p>Date of Future DQA: February 2020</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative, a table will be provided to present the number of parcels newly incorporated and corrected in each country.</p>
<p>Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Annual</p>
<p>Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): Mexico is presented without target as there is no land administration work in Mexico.

- **Mozambique:** Mozambique updated to reflect community areas, with average number of families each.
- **Zambia:** Zambia targets are based on six focal chiefdoms/districts, their size and experience, and number of parcels for rural vs. peri-urban chiefdoms to determine total number of parcels. Opportunities to support national titling program are not identified here.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 6: Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Any land-based investment (public or private sector) that incorporates best practices developed by ILRG, using ILRG trainings, materials or resources, or through direct ILRG technical assistance.
Unit of Measure: Number of investments / partnerships
Disaggregated by: Country, Public / Private Sector / Community Investment
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG staff will use this data to track progress on increasing inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: MOU or documentation establishing each partnership
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will report figure to COP, and confirm through Ona to the HO MEL Specialist.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity: Depth of use and engagement may vary
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Some potential investors have already been identified, however achievement of results is based on USAID Mission interest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): In Mexico, ILRG had proposed to work with two US or Mexican businesses investing in wind and solar energy. • Mozambique: In Mozambique, there are two potential investors (Illovo and Portucel); each would have a separate agreement. • Zambia: In Zambia, success depends on engagement with relevant chambers of commerce and the interest of private sector partners.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity supported by USG assistance

- 7a. Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation
- 7b. Number of institutions with improved capacity in energy
- 7c. Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes
- 7d. Number of institutions with improved capacity in to address land rights

Custom Indicator Standard Indicator: (Contributes to EG.11-2)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional, or greater) capacity to assess or address climate change risks are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to adapt to climate change.

The effects of climate change may occur suddenly or gradually, and can include floods, droughts, storms, landslides, salinization, coastal inundation, sea level rise, desertification, heat or cold waves and biodiversity loss, among other effects.

Relevant institutions may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women’s groups or farmers’ cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions.

Indications of increased institutional capacity to assess or address climate change risks include, but are not limited to:

- Using climate change data, information or analysis to inform decisions and actions
- Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-change focused institutions
- Devoting greater resources to climate change adaptation planning and action (e.g., human, financial, equipment)
- Improved access to equipment or data
- Engaging stakeholders and building networks related to climate change adaptation objectives
- Building in-house technical expertise

This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not focus exclusively on climate change as well as general institutional capacity improvements in climate institutions.

An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in each of the years it is reported. However, each institution should only be reported once per fiscal year. Implementing partners may support improved institutional capacity by engaging with institutions through a variety of methods and over varying timeframes. Implementers may be asked to provide supporting documentation as requested below in the Data Source Section.

Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to institutional capacity building. If, within the reporting period, an institution’s capacity was improved to also address clean energy or sustainable landscapes issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.

If a project builds capacity of the same two institutions from one year to the next, the same number should be reported each year.

*Contributes to EG.11-2 “Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance”

Unit of Measure: Number of institutions

Disaggregated by: Country, national governmental/sub-national governmental/other, topic (land rights, climate change)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation, which supports the adaptation strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Initiative.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Copies of pre- and post-survey forms demonstrating an overall improvement. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe the nature and extent of capacity built, and the institution(s) involved.
Data Collection Method: Monitoring by Task Leads with documentation of capacity building support and perform assessment survey before and after the capacity building support to verify improved capacity. Survey forms will include different capacity categories, such as staff, skills, procedures, technologies, and standards. The pre-survey can be conducted any time before capacity building begins. The post-survey should be conducted at least three months after capacity building support is complete, to give the organization time to apply practices, to see which new practices are integrated and maintained.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Improved capacity does not indicate a sustained change in behavior or practices.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals. Each organization will be compared against itself to determine Pre- and post-surveys can be analyzed by the specific categories to see if all organizations are improving evenly, or if there is more progress in certain categories than others.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative, data will present institutions with improved capacity including the areas and percentage increase in capacity.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 8: Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): <u>Relevant institutions</u> may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women’s groups or farmers’ cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions. This also includes customary authorities and associations / groups anticipated such as community resource boards and community forest management groups. <u>Strengthened</u> refers to capacity as described in above indicators through pre- and post-surveys. <u>Participation</u> in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches includes applying tools that are proposed through the ILRG trainings or methodologies. <u>Equitable approaches</u> are defined as those which include consideration and approaches that target intra-community dynamics and bias, including gender, youth, vulnerable populations, immigrants, disabled and those living with illness.
Unit of Measure: Number of institutions
Disaggregated by: Country, Type of institution
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG staff will use this data to track progress on building a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Evidence of ILRG capacity strengthening programs AND evidence of application of land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will identify partner organizations each quarter, apply the pre-survey and then will follow up support with post surveys and observations. Progress will be recorded by the MEL Specialist.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity: The depth of capacity change is not measured through this process.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets:

- **Mexico** (target is TBD): Targets for Mexico include community organizations (*ejidos* or *comunidades*) and CSOs representing indigenous rights.
- **Mozambique** (target is TBD): Waiting for input from Mission
- **Zambia**: For Zambia, the target includes chiefdoms, CSOs, and district governments.

Changes to Indicator: N/A**Other Notes:** None**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 9: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

Custom Indicator Standard Indicator: EG.10.2-2

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Biologically significant areas are areas that (a) have been identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or (b) areas where natural resource management (NRM) interventions have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in areas described in “(a)”.

Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM.

Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation practices.

An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments, stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).

Improved management should be reported for activities where the USG supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the milestones that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the milestones that have been reached in the past year. The conversion to hectares of some management actions can be challenging. The guiding principle in these cases should be based on the theory of change behind the management action, or in other words the logic behind how the management action in question affects the threat to biodiversity. Hectares reported may include sustained improvements in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.

Some known data limitations when using this standard Indicator: (a) Validity, integrity and reliability of data are high but regular data quality analysis is necessary. (b) Precision is low: “improved management” is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: e.g. creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares

Disaggregated by: Country, Ecosystem category, and Conservation law compliance category
Ecosystem Category:

- Terrestrial-Freshwater: Hectares in terrestrial-freshwater ecosystems under improved natural resource management.

- Coastal-Marine: Hectares in coastal-marine ecosystems under improved natural resource management.

Conservation Compliance Law:

- Wildlife Trafficking: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts. For this indicator there may be overlap among the number of hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
- Illegal Logging and associated trade: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal logging, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of trees or tree products, including trade in products containing illegally obtained wood or paper, as well as unlawful deforestation clear land for another use.
- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which is which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of aquatic (marine or freshwater) wildlife or wildlife products, as well as failure of fishers to declare fishing catch (“unreported”) and failure of governments to create and/or enforce fishing policies (“unregulated”). For this indicator there may be overlap among the number of hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address wildlife trafficking.

Note: For all Conservation Compliance Law disaggregates, illegal taking is defined as the harvest, collection or killing of an animal or plant in violation of national law or international conservation and management agreements. Taking is always illegal when the species has protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation to the corresponding regulation.

Note: The sum of the totals of the two ecosystem disaggregate category options must be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported. The sum of the totals of the four conservation law compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported.

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources practices governance and institutions and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation. The focus on “biologically significant areas” is consistent with the USAID Biodiversity Policy and facilitates biodiversity Congressional Earmark compliance review. The aggregate may be used to report to Congress and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Source(s) of Documentation: Implementing partner(s) report the number of hectares under improved natural resources management based on the spatial impact of management improvements which were designed, adopted or implemented, including monitoring and adaptive management practices.

Data Collection Method: GIS query from project databases.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future DQA: February 2020

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <i>Targets will be defined based on discussions with each ILRG mission</i>
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 10: Number of hectares of community landholdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Community landholdings refers to boundaries of community recognized resources, including chiefdoms, villages, or resources of local significance used communally.
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares
Disaggregated by: Country, Pilot, Delimited (by jurisdiction – e.g. chiefdom, village, resource), Planned
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG will track this data to monitor progress towards sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Project records, primarily through GIS records
Data Collection Method: GIS query of hectares of land by resource
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by COP annually before submission in annual reports.
Reporting of Data: Annually
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): Mexico targets consider only parts of communal lands affected by the energy investment. • Mozambique: Mozambique targets consider the entire community(ies)/chiefdoms undergoing a delimitation or certificate process and is based on the size of the proposed communities. • Zambia: Zambia targets consider the entire community(ies)/chiefdoms undergoing a delimitation or certificate process and is based on the size of the proposed communities (e.g.: Shakumbila/Shibuyunji, Nyampande, Kalindawalo, Ndake, Mbangombe, and Nzamane Chiefdoms).
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 11a: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation (“AD”) formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance

This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 11.

Custom Indicator Standard Indicators: EG.11-3

DESCRIPTION

Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or landscapes) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action.

Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address climate change adaptation.

Plans or strategies, such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), stakeholder engagement strategies, and other nationally significant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the country’s resilience to climate change.

“Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.

“Adopted” means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.

“Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.

If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.

Each measure can be counted once as “proposed,” once as “adopted,” and once as “implemented,” if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform and new industry standards can create incentives for investment in climate change adaptation. Measures that address climate change adaptation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain political level such as municipal, state, or national), or may address sectors (such as water, marine resources, forests, land use and agriculture, energy, trade, education or urban development).

Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses clean energy or sustainable landscapes, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.

Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation

<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, Proposed • National, Adopted • National, Implemented • Sub-national, Proposed • Sub-national, Adopted • Sub-national, Implemented • Regional or International, Proposed • Regional or International, Adopted • Regional or International, Implemented
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in climate change adaptation, which supports the adaptation strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Initiative.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Data will be submitted by Task Leads relating to specific policies and laws that the program is working on.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee that documents which are formally proposed or adopted will be implemented. Despite promotion by ILRG, decision-making for action on these documents is somewhat outside of the hands of the ILRG implementation team.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative, graphs will display the number of documents, disaggregated by type of document, and category/theme.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD) • Mozambique (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • Zambia (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 11b: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes (“SL”) formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance

This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 11.

Custom Indicator Standard Indicators: EG.13-3

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address sustainable landscapes and/or low emission development issues.

Plans or strategies, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), REDD+ Strategies, and nationally significant land use plans, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments, and Environment and Social Management Frameworks, stakeholder engagement strategies, and other relevant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the national emissions profile.

“Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. One example of a non-governmental entity could be a standard-setting body for a profession or industry (e.g., an association that sets certification standards for sustainable timber harvesting).

“Adopted” means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.

“Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.

If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.

Each measure can be counted once as “proposed,” once as “adopted,” and once as “implemented,” if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform and new industry standards can incentivize investment in sustainable landscapes. Measures that address sustainable landscapes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial or political level such as municipal, state or national), or may address sectors (such as forests, land use and agriculture, and rural development).

<p>Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses adaptation or clean energy, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, Proposed • National, Adopted • National, Implemented • Sub-national, Proposed • Sub-national, Adopted • Sub-national, Implemented • Regional or International, Proposed • Regional or International, Adopted • Regional or International, Implemented
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in addressing climate change mitigation under the Global Climate Change Initiative.</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</p>
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Data will be submitted by Task Leads relating to specific policies and laws that the program is working on.</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document. The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and sustainable landscapes. The narrative and each implementer’s internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the title of the measure? • At what stage is it? (officially proposed, adopted, or implemented) • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to climate change mitigation?
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
<p>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p>
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee that documents which are formally proposed or adopted will be implemented. Despite promotion by ILRG, decision-making for action on these documents is somewhat outside of the hands of the ILRG implementation team.</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p>
<p>Date of Future DQA: February 2020</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative, graphs will display the number of documents, disaggregated by type of document, and category/theme.</p>
<p>Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly</p>

Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD) • Mozambique (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • Zambia (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 11c: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation (“BD”) and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 11.

Custom Indicator Standard Indicators: EG.10.2-5

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Policies, laws, and regulations include those developed and formally endorsed by governmental, non-governmental, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders to address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental issues. However, if a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official government process to be reported.

Biodiversity conservation refers to direct and indirect actions (including sustainable natural resources management) with the goal of conserving biodiversity in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.

“Officially proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency with decision-making authority has proposed the measure publicly. Each piece of legislation can be counted once as “proposed” and once as “adopted,” if applicable. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is counted. “Adopted” means officially codified or enacted by the government entity with decision making authority in their legal, regulatory, or policy system.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform has a role to play by incentivizing investment in reducing threats to biodiversity or encouraging more environmentally sustainable behavior. Depending on the context, regulatory and policy reform might include: zoning regulations to prevent or control development impacting biologically significant areas, standards for improved infrastructure, policies to conserve or allocate natural resources more effectively, regulations to encourage the development of renewable energy sources, or trans-boundary agreements related to the use of shared natural resources, among many others.

Laws, policies, and regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address certain relevant sectors such as water, marine resources, forests, wetlands, species, land use, pollution, air, agriculture, infrastructure and energy. For policies that may affect biodiversity indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains the connection.

For interpretation of this indicator, a qualitative description must be provided to explain what the number represents. Such explanation would answer questions like; What is the title of the measure? , At what stage is it? (e.g., officially proposed, adopted, or implemented?), How does the measure contribute to advancing biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes?, and What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure, and at what scale (e.g., national, state, municipal, community)?

Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation

Disaggregated by:

Country

Stage of development (proposed/adopted/implemented)

Conservation law compliance category (wildlife trafficking/illegal logging and associated trade/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing)

Conservation Compliance Law Disaggregate Definitions:

- **Wildlife Trafficking:** Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address terrestrial wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts. For this indicator there may be overlap among the number laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing.
- **Illegal Logging and associated trade:** Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal logging, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of trees or tree products, including trade in products containing illegally obtained wood or paper, as well as unlawful deforestation clear land for another use.
- **Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing:** Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of aquatic (marine or freshwater) wildlife or wildlife products, as well as failure of fishers to declare fishing catch ("unreported") and failure of governments to create and/or enforce fishing policies ("unregulated"). For this indicator there may be overlap among the number laws, policies, or regulations that address wildlife trafficking.

Note: For all Conservation Compliance Law disaggregates, illegal taking is defined as the harvest, collection or killing of an animal or plant in violation of national law or international conservation and management agreements. Taking is always illegal when the species has protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation to the corresponding regulation.

Note: The sum of the totals of the two ecosystem disaggregate category options must be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported. The sum of the totals of the four conservation law compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported.

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: This indicator can be used for activity or project level monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management, as well as to track progress, at multiple levels, towards biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes. The aggregate may be used to report to Congress and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Source(s) of Documentation: Data will be submitted by Task Leads relating to specific policies and laws that the program is working on.

Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee that documents which are formally proposed or adopted will be implemented. Despite promotion by ILRG, decision-making for action on these documents is somewhat outside of the hands of the ILRG implementation team.

- **Validity** - If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the numbers of laws, policies, and regulations provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Laws, policies, and regulations may also not be

<p>well-designed or effective. Different scale strategies and plans have different scopes of impact. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeliness - Preparatory studies and stakeholder relationship building may be required prior to proposal, adoption, or implementation of the measure. • Precision - This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, gathering and disseminating scientific evidence, fomenting inter-sector collaboration, and evaluating enforcement. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative, graphs will display the number of documents, disaggregated by type of document, and category/theme.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets: <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)</p>
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 1 Id: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address land rights (“LR”) <i>This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 1 I.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicators:</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s):</p> <p><u>Land Rights</u> include legislation that focuses on documenting or formalizing recognition of and individual or group’s right to land.</p> <p>Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures that address individual or group/community rights. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on land rights.</p> <p><u>Definitions of Status (where relevant):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. • “Adopted” means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system. • “Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels. <p>Each measure can be counted once as “proposed,” once as “adopted,” and once as “implemented,” if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, Proposed • National, Adopted • National, Implemented • Sub-national, Proposed • Sub-national, Adopted • Sub-national, Implemented • Regional or International, Proposed • Regional or International, Adopted • Regional or International, Implemented
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in land rights.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Data will be submitted by Task Leads relating to specific policies and laws that the program is working on.</p>

Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee that documents which are formally proposed or adopted will be implemented. Despite promotion by ILRG, decision-making for action on these documents is somewhat outside of the hands of the ILRG implementation team.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative, graphs will display the number of documents, disaggregated by type of document, and category/theme.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) • <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 11e: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address other topics (“OT”) <i>This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 11.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicators</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s):</p> <p><u>Legislation addressing other topics</u> are topics apart from AD, BD, SL, or LR. This may include, but is not limited to, legislation addressing issues of minorities or vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures that address project-relevant topics other than AD, BD, SL, or LR. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on one of these topics.</p> <p><u>Definitions of Status (where relevant):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. • “Adopted” means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system. • “Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels. <p>Each measure can be counted once as “proposed,” once as “adopted,” and once as “implemented,” if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, Proposed • National, Adopted • National, Implemented • Sub-national, Proposed • Sub-national, Adopted • Sub-national, Implemented • Regional or International, Proposed • Regional or International, Adopted • Regional or International, Implemented
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in project-relevant topics other than AD, BD, SL, or LR.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Data will be submitted by Task Leads relating to specific policies and laws that the program is working on.</p>

Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee that documents which are formally proposed or adopted will be implemented. Despite promotion by ILRG, decision-making for action on these documents is somewhat outside of the hands of the ILRG implementation team.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative, graphs will display the number of documents, disaggregated by type of document, and category/theme.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) • <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 12: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 11-6</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s):</p> <p>Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate information may include, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(1) data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios), and</p> <p>(2) the outputs of climate impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, changes in stream flow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges.</p> <p>Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator.</p> <p>Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast.</p> <p>Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement.</p> <p>Examples of risk-reducing actions may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the agriculture sector, actions may include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops, better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities, using crops that are less susceptible to drought, salt and variability, or any other practices or actions that aim to increase predictability or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the water sector, actions may aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the health sector, actions may aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes. • In Disaster Risk Reduction, actions may aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and change. • In urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change. <p>Reporting under this indicator is not limited to the above sectors. Any individuals using climate information or implementing actions that respond to climate change risks and increase resilience with USG support should be considered under this indicator.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number of people</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, gender</p>
<p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: USG programs utilize this indicator to track progress against the adaptation strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Initiative.</p>

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Training and program records
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Implementers may utilize a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including surveys or direct observation of a representative sample of targeted beneficiaries.
For USAID Activities: The narrative accompanying the indicator should indicate the climate change vulnerability(ies) being addressed by the intervention, and how implementing the risk-reducing practice/action or using climate information in decision-making reduces the identified vulnerability(ies).
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee of sustained use or of correct implementation of the practices or actions.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission on the Annual Reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Copies of documentation will be kept in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) • <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 13: Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: DR.3.1-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): “Groups” are entities (e.g. NGOs, government, women’s groups, political parties, civil society organizations, unions, employers, factions, media, or ethnic or marginalized groups) involved in, or planning to be involved in, conflict mediation or consensus-building processes. Training can be for any amount of time at a USG sponsored event, workshop or seminar. People attending the same type of training, but on different subjects can be counted twice. Narrative reports should indicate the type of training (pre-service, in-service), who the training is for (community health worker, to upgrade a medical assistant to a nurse), level of training (basic, elementary, technical, university/certification), duration of training, what constitutes completion (for a short course, full attendance may be mandatory; for a longer course, there might be testing to ensure competencies are achieved; for certification, there may be a graduation). It is required that training follow a documented curriculum with stated objectives and/or expected competencies; all data be sex-disaggregated; and that where possible, training meets national or international standards.
Unit of Measure: Number of groups
Disaggregated by: Country, Focus of group (women’s rights groups, LGBTI issues, indigenous people’s groups, customary authorities; government)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This data indicates level of effort and when compared at post to “number of groups that need training” will be useful for program planning and allocation of resources.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Attendance registers, training agendas
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will fill out mobile activity forms in Ona noting the name of the training, region, focus and name of organizations in attendance. Trainees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and submitted by email.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: The limitation of this indicator is that it does not track the quality of the training program or application of the information.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative data with bar graphs disaggregated by training type and country
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): Mexico targets include men, women, and youth within indigenous communities; training of trainers within civil society; staff in the two Ministries and relevant agencies who are responsible for designing policy, promulgating law, and exercising public sector

oversight on conducting SIAs and consulting indigenous communities; and associations and private sector entities.

- **Mozambique:** Targets for Mozambique and Zambia include customary groups within the chiefdoms, CSOs, and the land commissions or other government agencies.
- **Zambia:** Targets for Mozambique and Zambia include customary groups within the chiefdoms, CSOs, and the land commissions or other government agencies.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 14: Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level

Custom Indicator Standard Indicator: GNDR-I

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): For the purposes of this indicator, “legal instrument” is meant broadly to include any official document issued by a government (e.g., law, policy, action plan, constitutional amendment, decree, strategy, regulation) designed to promote or strengthen gender equality or non-discrimination on the basis of sex at the national or sub-national level, which was drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance. This assistance could be targeted directly to the host government or to CSOs working on the legal instrument. To be counted, the legal instrument should have as its objective or intent one or more of the following: reducing an aspect of social, economic, or political inequality between women and men, girls and boys; ensuring that women and men, girls and boys, have equal opportunities to benefit from and contribute to social, political, economic, and cultural development, to realize their human rights, or to have access to/control over resources necessary to survive and thrive; or preventing gender-related discrimination or compensating for past gender-related discrimination or historical disadvantage. Legal instruments designed to address sexual or gender-based violence should be reported under GNDR-5, not GNDR-I. A legal instrument may be designed to promote or strengthen gender equality at national or sub-national (including local or community) levels, and affect either formal or informal groups or institutions. Illustrative examples for this indicator include but are not limited to:

- Laws—USG assistance for civil society to draft and advocate for passage of a law eliminating a barrier to women’s effective political participation.
- Policies—USG support for adoption of a comprehensive national policy on sexual harassment. Or, USG support for a Ministry of Health policy that removes restrictions (e.g., based on age, marital status or the need for third party consent) for accessing sexual and reproductive health services.
- Regulations - USG support for developing a regulation covering a land administration process that ensures that women are included in formal records of land ownership.

Indicator narratives should include the name of the legal instrument and should specify whether it was drafted, proposed or adopted at the national or sub-national level (e.g. draft national law on public financing for women political candidates, municipal police force develops regulations on use of joint male/female patrol cars to begin systematic implementation of existing policy to allow women to serve in all areas of policing , etc.). Items counted may include regulations, constitutional amendments or components, provisions to peace agreements, or other provisions designed to carry the force of law, official mandate, or authority.

To report against this indicator, OUs should provide the number (count) of relevant legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance during the reporting period. OUs may count a given legal instrument only once in each stage (i.e., drafted, proposed or adopted); operating units may not report on the same legal instrument across multiple reporting periods unless it has advanced to the next stage (e.g. law drafted in one reporting period, law presented for legislative action in the next reporting period, law passed in the subsequent reporting period).

Unit of Measure: Number of legal instruments

Disaggregated by: Country, national/sub-national

The number of legal instruments (or revisions to such) should be disaggregated by the following stages achieved with USG assistance:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafted: the process of writing the preliminary or final version of a legal instrument for review and revision by a competent authority based on input from key stakeholders; • Proposed: the act of formally seeking approval for adopting a legal instrument from the relevant authority, such as the legislative or executive branch of government; • Adopted - upon formal approval by the relevant government authority, the legal instrument has taken effect or become binding.
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality, female empowerment and/or non-discrimination and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, as well as Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Copies of legal instruments, notes from meetings which discussed the respective document
Data Collection Method: Task Leads engaged in discussions about laws, policies, and procedures will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and how the instrument promotes gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls. The task lead will also submit an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative demonstrating the number of instruments and their stages Qualitative – demonstrating how the instrument is expected to impact women and girls.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed quarterly by the MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annually
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Indicator 14 is a subset of Indicator 2—all analysis of existing legislation or regulations will include an analysis of gender equity and/or non-discrimination and resulting drafts or recommendations will address gaps or adjustments as needed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD) • Mozambique (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) • Zambia (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: GNDR-2</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Productive economic resources include: <u>physical assets such as land</u>, housing, businesses, livestock; or financial assets such as savings, credit, wage or self-employment, and income. Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • micro, small, and medium enterprise programs; • workforce development programs that have job placement activities; • programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; • agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or • programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. <p>This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or stand-alone employment training (e.g., employment training that does not also include job placement following the training).</p> <p>The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number.</p> <p>Numerator = Number of female program participants</p> <p>Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program</p> <p>The resulting percentage should be expressed as a whole number. For example, if the number of females in the program (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the program (the denominator) yields a value of .16, the number 16 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.</p> <p>The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Percentage of females</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Numerator and Denominator</p>
<p>Baseline: N/A</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products, and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Records from programs, curricula, photos</p>
<p>Data Collection Method Task leads will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and focus. For those receiving documentation of land rights, Task Leads will record the gender of the individual. At trainings, trainees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and through Ona.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annually
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets: Access or rights to land is considered an asset. Therefore, wherever activities are clarifying rights to land, there is an increase to a productive asset. It is assumed that women represent 50% of the target population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico (target is TBD): While land rights are relatively clear in Mexico, activities will seek to clarify benefits and benefit sharing from energy investments with an increasing number of women benefiting. • Mozambique: Approaches in Mozambique and Zambia include women from the beginning of the community delimitation process with the objective of ensuring equity in access and benefits from land rights. • Zambia: Approaches in Mozambique and Zambia include women from the beginning of the community delimitation process with the objective of ensuring equity in access and benefits from land rights.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 16: Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): <u>Women</u> are youth and adult females who are 18 and older. <u>Land or resource decision-making processes</u> are those local processes that discuss and problem-solve issues around land and resources
Unit of Measure: Percent increase in participants
Disaggregated by: Country, Region
Baseline: TBD
Indicator Validity: ILRG will monitor this data to inform progress in inclusion of women, which will contribute to empowering women and good governance of resource decision making.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Observation at community events
Data Collection Method: Task lead or other delegate at community meetings will monitor attendance and participation of women and youth.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Participation by women and vulnerable groups does not indicate receptivity of contributions by the community.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed when submitted for surveys by MEL Specialist, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: It is assumed that the baseline for women and youth participation in land resource decision-making is low, thus the large year-over-year increases. Year 1 activities strive to overcome traditional barriers to women and youth participation through community meetings and awareness raising to a broad cross section of the communities. Methods to ensure participation of marginalized groups will be employed such as women-only feedback sessions or special youth groups to capture needs and perspectives to later be shared with the larger group. These can be effective in presenting a diversity of opinions for decision making. The higher the percentage, the lower the assumed baseline.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 17: Number of learning and adaptive management events <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Learning and adaptive management events are events which seek to learn from quantitative and qualitative data to identify successful activities which can be scaled up and activities which need to be rethought. This definition includes both internal ILRG events and events led by ILRG which include or build the capacity of external parties, including but not limited to mid-term assessments, pause and reflect sessions, and communities of practice.
Unit of Measure: Number of events
Disaggregated by: Country, Type of event
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG will monitor this data to ensure that opportunities are intentionally carved out to support adaptive management, which will in turn improve overall project results.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Narrative and meeting records
Data Collection Method: As events occur, Task Leads will fill out the Ona form.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Learning events themselves do not indicate action. The team must follow up to ensure that adaptive management is applied.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Learning and adaptive management events take place at each annual work planning session (5 years for Zambia, 3 years for the other countries—11 total). Each country activity will close with a learning event capturing lessons learned (3). There are overall ILRG annual learning events to share lessons learned across countries and at the close of the task order (4).
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 18: Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Innovative methods/tools reflect approaches that have not been previously tested or are tested in a new environment.
Unit of Measure: Number of methods/tools
Disaggregated by: Country
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG will monitor the number of innovative methods and tools used to support learning about what methods work best so that they can be scaled up and create a greater impact.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Documentation of the method or tool
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will report to the COP and be entered in a webform on the Ona Platform
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity: The testing of an innovative method does not necessarily mean that it is successful or scalable.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the MEL Specialist before submission in quarterly and annual reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Two case studies are planned for Mozambique, documenting both the tool for community delimitation as well as lessons learned on methods used, which will be disseminated at the national and international level. Five case studies are planned for Zambia, documenting mapping methods, evaluating outcomes and impacts, and noting implications for land registry.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 19: Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-2</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The percent of individuals (e.g. public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector) receiving training (including formal on-the-job training) in registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management, resettlement, restitution, or new technologies who correctly identify the key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the conclusion of the training. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times can counted multiple times for this indicator. This percent is calculated as [number of trainees who correctly identify key learning objectives (through multiple choice) of the training 30 days after the training] / [number of total trainees].</p> <p>Level of intensity and quality of training may vary. This indicator does not capture how the training is applied. Any training indicator has the fundamental problem of only capturing the training provided. For this purpose, training includes any length of formal training, pre- or in-service for public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector. Training courses are sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions such as meetings that do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. The level of training and requirements for the completion of a given training will be varied across country settings. Sensitization and other public outreach events do not count as training.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Percent of people</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Sex, Percent of Men Trained Who Correctly Identify Key Learning Objectives, Percent of Women Trained Who Correctly Identify Key Learning Objectives</p>
<p>Baseline: N/A</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of program planning, making adjustments to USAID strategy, programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Implementing partner records, including attendance records, agendas, and photos</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: Attendance data and training data, and additional data will be entered into webform, which is then sent to a cloud database that is managed by the MEL Specialist. will be emailed to the MEL Specialist. Project staff will call a statistically significant sample of trainees, 30 days after the training to confirm that the individual attended the training, to ask for feedback, and to inquire about what the individual took away from the training. All responses will be documented, but only those who correctly cite the learning objectives will be counted.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance: Attendance at a training does not indicate use of information or practices acquired at the training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precision: This indicator does not account for the different durations of trainings.
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Task Leads will spot check the attendance by calling a random sample of participants, to ensure that attendance records are accurate.</p>
<p>Date of Future DQA: February 2020</p>

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals. Data will be analyzed by sex and region to see the extent to which women and men are equally able to access each training opportunity. For trainings that have multiple iterations performed by different trainers, the MEL Specialist will also check for differences in the percent of individuals who correctly identify key learning objectives, by the individual/team who provided the training.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative: data will be presented in charts that show the number of men and women by region. Qualitative: Success stories will be gathered from individuals who succeeded in applying training information.</p>
<p>Review of Data: The MEL Specialist will review data on a rolling basis as data comes in from trainings, and ensure documentation is available for each individual reported.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Annual</p>
<p>Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets: Most activities for all countries are focused at the community level with broad community participation. The geographic scope for all countries is relatively small. We estimated that with broad community participation and on the ground presence, individuals will be able to capture a high percentage of learning objectives from the trainings.</p>
<p>Changes to Indicator: N/A</p>
<p>Other Notes: None</p>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 20: Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other program objectives <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills, on the topic of land-based investment and other program objectives, such as MAST technologies, or conflict resolution. Trainers and project staff will not be included in this figure. If the same individual attends different trainings, the individual may be counted twice.
Unit of Measure: People
Disaggregated by: Country, Sex
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG will monitor the people trained to monitor learning and capacity building which will indirectly support improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Attendance records, agendas, photos
Data Collection Method: Attendance data, agendas, photo documentation and training data will be entered into tablets, which is then sent to a cloud database that is managed by the MEL Specialist.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Attendance at a training does not indicate use of information or practices acquired at the training.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity: Trainings are at risk of having falsified attendance records.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The MEL Specialist will spot check the attendance of a random sample of participants to ensure that attendance records are accurate.
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals. Data will be analyzed by sex and region to see the extent to which women and men are equally able to access this training opportunity.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative: data will be presented in charts that show the number of men and women by region. Qualitative: Success stories will be gathered from individuals who succeeded in applying training information.
Review of Data: The MEL Specialist will review data on a rolling basis as data comes in from trainings, and ensure documentation is available for each individual reported.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Target is a subset of Indicator 19 with the greatest emphasis on investment issues for Mexico, followed by Mozambique, and much less emphasis in Zambia.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 21: Number of publications developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Publications must be produced by ILRG or partners for the purpose of ILRG and made for and shared with an external audience.
Unit of Measure: Publications
Disaggregated by: Country, Type of publication (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: ILRG will track this data to monitor the dissemination of evidence, learning and knowledge, so that implementors and communities will have increased capacity which will indirectly support improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Copies of publications
Data Collection Method: Following completion of a publication, the Task Lead will complete a web form and the copy will be stored in Egnyte. On a quarterly basis, the MEL Specialist will communicate with staff and partners to confirm all records of publications have been provided.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Publication of resources does not indicate readership or receptivity of the information.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from the field, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly
Storage of Data: Digital copies will be kept of each publication. Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Given that there will be multiple project offices, the MEL Specialist is located at the home office, and not all publications are produced physically (some are only electronic), physical documents will not be kept.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Target is 60 at project level, reflecting ~12 publications or products per year worth sharing with the broader community.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 22: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 13-6</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.</p> <p>This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO2-equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided supported in full or in part by USG assistance, as compared to a baseline level of GHG emissions. The baseline is the “business-as-usual” reference for GHG emissions that would have occurred during the reporting period if there had been no USG intervention.</p> <p>This indicator is a calculated estimate, and often not the result of direct emissions measurements. This indicator applies to estimated GHG emissions reductions from carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O) and other global warming pollutants. Relevant sectors for projects that may report on this indicator include, but are not limited to, climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, industry, urban, and transport.</p> <p>This indicator applies to estimated emissions reduced, sequestered, or avoided, for the specified reporting period. This can include both emissions reductions from activities implemented during the reporting period as well as activities which were implemented during a previous reporting period, but are still achieving ongoing reductions in GHG emissions. Implementers are encouraged to include these continuing results by estimating tons of CO2e avoided during the current reporting period. Regarding land use-related emissions reductions or increased sequestration, if a U.S. government supported project continues to conserve the same hectares of land as in a previous reporting period, those hectares should be included in the calculations for the current reporting period to determine the emissions reductions of the project.</p> <p>The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gases from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report or later should be used for calculations.</p> <p>FOR USAID ACTIVITIES: Land Use Programs (including Sustainable Landscapes): USAID has developed the Agriculture, Forest, and Other Land Use Carbon Calculator (AFOLU) using standard methodologies and some default data. All SL programs (focused or indirect) must reference and adhere to the methods and tools in the USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator (http://www.afolucarbon.org) if applicable, unless a more rigorous calculation is available.</p> <p>All USAID OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator in the PPR Sustainable Landscapes Key Issue Narrative.</p>
Unit of Measure: Metric tons of CO2
Disaggregated by: Country
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to document and communicate GHG mitigation results and inform relative progress toward long term outcomes, which support the mitigation strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Initiative.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: GIS data
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs, and calculated using USAID's AFOLU Carbon Calculator .
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: There is no guarantee of sustained use or of correct implementation of the practices or actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precision: The Carbon Calculator is an estimate, so figure may not be precise.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission on the Annual Reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Copies of calculation documentation will be kept in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: <i>Mexico</i> (target is TBD) <i>Mozambique</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID) <i>Zambia</i> (target is contingent on feedback from USAID)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 10/25/2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 23: Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: GNDR-4</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator will be used to gauge the effectiveness of USG efforts to promote gender equality by measuring changes in attitudes about whether men and women should have equal access to resources and opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. Changes in attitudes are measured via the Equal Opportunity survey, administered in conjunction with training or programs in any sector which include goals or objectives related to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Projects that aim to change participants’ broad attitudes about gender equality are particularly relevant.</p> <p>GNDR-4 is applicable to programs in multiple sectors that are designed to raise awareness of women’s human rights and/or to increase acceptance of gender equality among women and/or men (or girls/boys), including programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues; education or social and behavior change programs designed to change gender norms and roles; programs designed to increase the political or economic participation of women; and health sector programs designed to drive changes in gender-based attitudes and behaviors, among others. Note that it is not necessary that programs be focused on the sectors reflected in the questions that comprise the indicator (i.e., political, economic) in order to report against GNDR-4. Any program that may feasibly alter attitudes about gender equality should report against this indicator.</p> <p>The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number.</p> <p>Numerator = the number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time</p> <p>Denominator = the total number of participants who participated in the relevant training/programming</p> <p>The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates. This indicator must also be disaggregated by sex.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Percentage of participants</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country, Sex, Numerator and Denominator</p>
<p>Baseline: N/A</p>
<p>Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy as well as Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products, and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Survey results</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: ILRG will gather this data at the beginning of each country activity and at the end through a mobile survey, which will be translated in multiple local languages, to ensure maximum cost-effectiveness and ensure efficient and accurate data collection.</p>
<p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task leads</p>

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: February 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Baseline data from the start of the training/programming will be compared to data from a second survey at the end of the training/programming.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed following each survey by MEL Specialist.
Reporting of Data: Y5 (end of project)
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets:
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/26/18

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