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REVISED MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING PLAN

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Authors: Scheller Hinkle, Meagan Dooley, Chris Huey, and Matt Sommerville (Tetra Tech)

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Cover Photo:	A woman in Eastern Province, Zambia shows her customary land certificate. Jeremy Green
Tetra Tech Contact(s):	Megan Huth, Project Manager 159 Bank Street, Suite 300 Burlington, VT 05402 Tel: (802) 495-0282 Fax: (802) 658-4247 Email: megan.huth@tetratech.com
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REVISED MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) PLAN

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

Submission Date: 12 April 2022
Submitted by: Melissa Hall, Deputy Chief of Party
Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Burlington VT 05401, USA
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR Name: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Author(s): Scheller Hinkle, Meagan Dooley, Chris Huey, and Matt Sommerville (Tetra Tech)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDL	Data Development Library
DMP	Data Management Plan
DO	Development Objective
DPM	Deputy Project Manager
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GAI	Green Advocates International
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
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
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Securing Tenure
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMT	Project Management Team

PO	Program Officer
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
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
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment

1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED LAND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) ACTIVITY

1.1 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 Resource Governance Office under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure Center 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 implementing ILRG activities in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Since the original monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan was approved, completion tasks were approved for work in Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, and DRC, so corresponding MEL information has been added for these activities. A completion task MEL plan for India has also been approved. ILRG received Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) funding through the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative, which focuses on Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; a MEL plan for WEE-funded initiatives was also approved. Indicators from the India MEL plan and the WEE MEL plan are included within this MEL Plan for a comprehensive view of all MEL indicators. Performance indicator reference sheets (PIRSs) which come from the India or WEE MEL plan are noted at the top of the PIRS. Any future MEL revisions/updates for new countries or initiatives are expected to start with revisions to this global plan.

1.2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

To achieve the task order's objective and associated results, ILRG works collaboratively with the Land and Resource Governance Office and USAID missions and operating units to engage host country governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, communities, and businesses through four interrelated components:

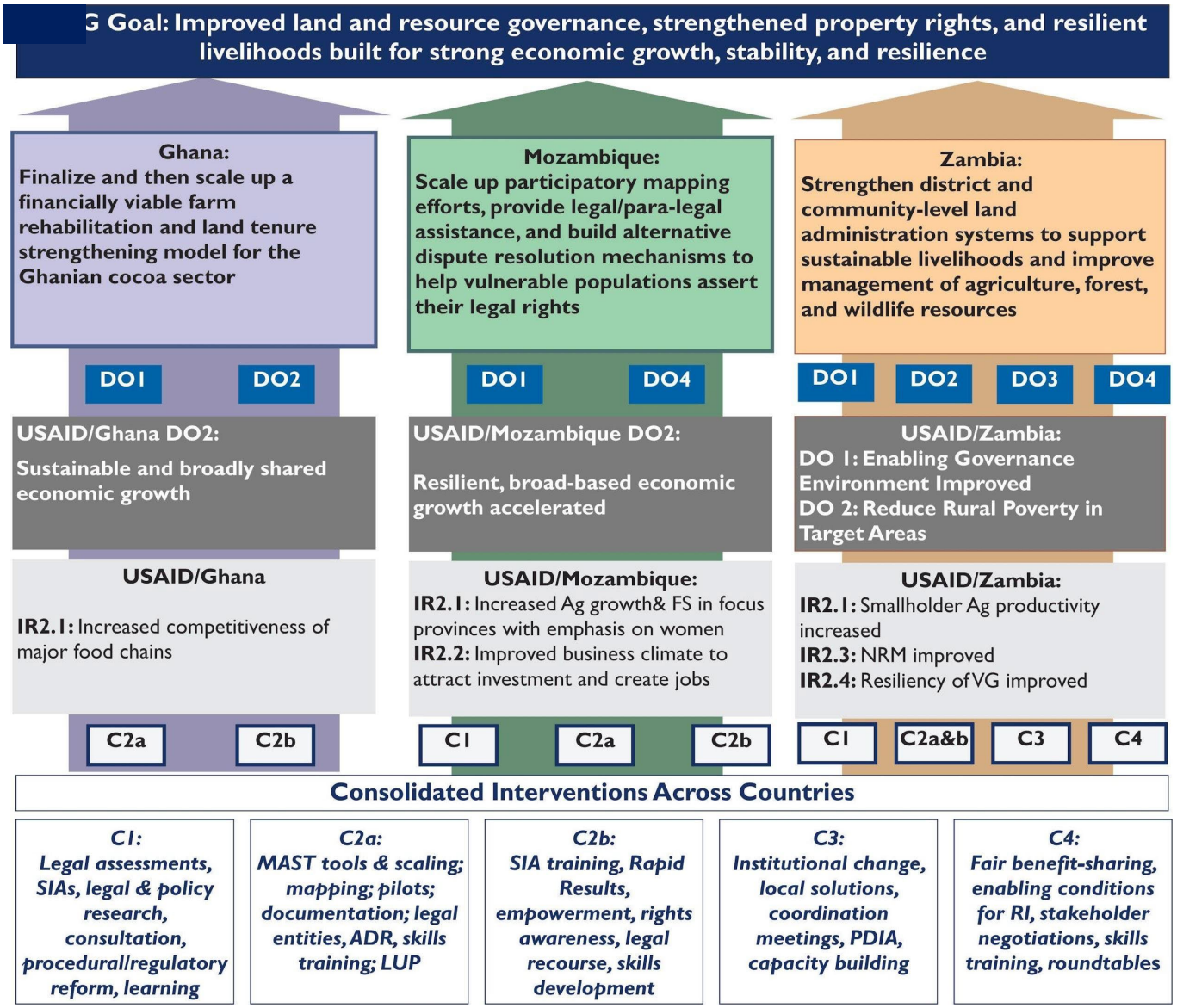
- Component 1: Support the development of inclusive land and property rights laws and policies;
- Component 2: Assist law and policy implementation, including clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources;

- 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 achieves 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 provides an example of how ILRG has proposed to use a unique package of interventions in each country to help achieve 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 individual theories of change and results frameworks will be provided for within each activity's implementation plans, where relevant. 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; Private Sector Engagement Strategy; Climate Change and Development Strategy; Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy; Local Systems Policy; and Conflict Strategy.

FIGURE 1. ILRG RESULTS FRAMEWORK



1.2.1 ADDITIONAL COMPLETION TASKS

As ILRG adds completion tasks with substantive country activities to the contract, the team develops additional results frameworks based on the scale and focus of each task. These are shared within each country's implementation plan.

2.0 REVIEWING AND UPDATING THE MEL PLAN

The MEL plan serves as a tool to guide overall project performance. As such, the team has and will continue to 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.

The Ghana bridge phase was approved and relevant MEL information is included in this plan. The India completion activity has been approved with relevant indicators. Completion activities for Ghana WEE, Liberia, Madagascar, and Malawi have been approved with relevant MEL indicators, as well as indicator updates for activities within the Zambia and Mozambique portfolios.

Revision 1: The first revision was completed between October 2019 and June 2020. This revision captured all ILRG indicators, including indicators from the India and WEE MEL plans. Changes in this revised MEL plan include dropped indicators (Table 1), indicators added for the Ghana activity (Table 2), changes to data collection (Table 3), changes to reporting (Table 4), and clarifications or other changes (Table 5). Also, the ILRG indicator table with all indicators (Table 6) is now organized by the indicator ID for the standard indicators, followed by custom indicators.

Revision 2: The second revision was completed between September 2021 and January 2022. Revisions are captured in the tables below.

TABLE 1. INDICATORS DROPPED

DATE	INDICATOR	RATIONALE
October 2019	Indicator 12: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance	No ILRG countries are currently doing work that contributes to this indicator.
October 2019	Indicator 7b: Number of institutions with improved capacity supported by USG assistance • 7b (capacity to address energy) has been removed. N.B. 7c and 7d have *not* been renumbered.	This indicator is not appropriate for current tasks.
June 2020	Indicator 8: Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches	This data is already captured by indicator 7, so the indicator is being removed to avoid duplication.
June 2020	Indicator 16: Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals	This indicator was removed in favor of other indicators which better demonstrate the impact on women.
June 2020	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	This indicator was removed in favor of other indicators as it is time-consuming and the design of the project makes it impractical to implement this across every task.

June 2020	Indicator 28: Number of farmers trained in production, marketing, business management, negotiation and other technical skills	
September 2021	Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) **[GNDR-2]**	**This indicator will be removed for Malawi only**, because the definitions in the PIRS do not line up with current activities in Malawi. The rationale for removing Malawi from indicator 15 (GNDR-2) was because we will not have resources to develop a private sector partnership and focus on women's access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment). We could do a success story of women benefiting from these programs instead of collecting this data.
September 2021	Indicator 21: Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) **[Custom]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because it doesn't tell our story. We will highlight our communications elsewhere. It distracts from effective indicator counting for FACTS and can be summarized in reports in lists.
September 2021	Indicator 34: Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors **[EG 4.2-1]**	**This indicator will be removed for Mozambique and Cocoa.** For Mozambique, the Illovo extended endline PE can ask questions around access to finance, which is more relevant. For Cocoa, given the limited timeframe and activity scope, ILRG will not connect women farmers directly with financial service providers. However, the activity will provide women with financial literacy training and support the establishment of village savings and loan associations. These results will be captured in other indicators and through qualitative data.
September 2021	Indicator 35: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs **[EG.4.2-7]**	**This indicator will be removed for Zambia** because the same data will already be reported through Indicator 34.
September 2021	Indicator 37: Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons **[ES.4-2]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because it can be told better through qualitative means. Additionally, the MEL Plan still includes GNDR-8 "Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations" which reports similar data.

September 2021	Indicator 6: Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated **[Custom]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because the story is better told in case studies. It does not convey new or additional information. As a custom indicator it cannot be integrated into USAID's broader accounting.
September 2021	Indicator 17: Number of learning and adaptive management events **[Custom]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because the story is better told qualitatively. It distracts from broader indicator counting.
September 2021	Indicator 18: Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated **[Custom]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because the story is better told qualitatively. It distracts from effective indicator counting for FACTS and can be summarized in learnings
September 2021	Indicator 20: Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives **[Custom]**	**This indicator will be removed for all countries** because the story is better told qualitatively. This indicator does not tell the overall project story very effectively and will not aggregate for USAID.
December 2021	Indicator 39: Number of new PepsiCo suppliers in ILRG target zones **[Custom]**	This indicator will still be collected and reported on in the final business case report, but due to sensitivities surrounding PepsiCo proprietary data, **this will not be publicly reported** on in the MEL plan.
December 2021	Indicator 40: Gross potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo households in ILRG target zones **[Custom]**	This indicator will still be collected and reported on in the final business case report, but due to sensitivities surrounding PepsiCo proprietary data, **this will not be publicly reported** on in the MEL plan.
December 2021	Indicator 41: Net potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo households in ILRG target zones **[Custom]**	This indicator will still be collected and reported on in the final business case report, but due to sensitivities surrounding PepsiCo proprietary data, **this will not be publicly reported** on in the MEL plan.
December 2021	Indicator 42: The average SFP score achieved by PepsiCo farmers in ILRG target zones, compared to the average in non-ILRG target zones **[Custom]**	This indicator will still be collected and reported on in the final business case report, but due to sensitivities surrounding PepsiCo proprietary data, **this will not be publicly reported** on in the MEL plan.
December 2021	Indicator 43: The farm operation can demonstrate the legitimate right to land use (measured as part of SFP compliance) **[Custom]**	This indicator will still be collected and reported on in the final business case report, but due to sensitivities surrounding PepsiCo proprietary data, **this will not be publicly reported** on in the MEL plan.

December 2021	Indicator 13: Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolutions skills or consensus building techniques with USG assistance **[DR.3.1-2]**	**This indicator will be removed for Mozambique,** as trainings do not focus on this component, and are better captured under other training indicators.
January 2022	Indicator 22: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities **[EG.13-6]**	**This indicator will be removed,** as country coverage was pending. GHGs are predominately relevant for Ghana tree tenure efforts. These emissions savings are already captured in Indicator 25a EG.13-7 and our custom indicator 25b.
March 2022	Indicator 33: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance **[EG.3.2-27]**	**This indicator will be removed,** as the way we are currently interpreting this for Mozambique is not quite in line with the spirit of the indicator. This indicator will be swapped out for Indicator 45 [EG.3.1-14].
April 2022	Indicator 29: Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation **[EG.10.2-3]**	**This indicator will be removed for Mozambique,** as the work does not support sustainable natural resource management or biodiversity conservation. The number of people with improved economic benefits is captured in other indicators.

TABLE 2. INDICATORS ADDED

DATE	INDICATOR	RATIONALE
October 2019	Indicator 24: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities, disaggregated by gender **[EG.13-5]**	**Added to Ghana** to monitor the subset of individuals who purchase titles following farm mapping within Ghana activity
October 2019	Indicator 25a: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance **[EG.13-7]**	**Added to Ghana** to monitor the sustainable impact on climate change through GHG reduced through Ghana activity
October 2019	Indicator 25b: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance **[Custom]**	**Added to Ghana** to monitor achievements within Ghana activity
October 2019	Indicator 26: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance **[EG.13-1]**	**Added to Ghana** to monitor various training achievements within Ghana activity
October 2019	Indicator 27: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance **[EG.13-4]**	**Added to Ghana** to monitor investments within Ghana activity
January 2022	Indicator 11b: Number of laws, policies, or regulations, or standards that address Sustainable Landscapes (SL) **[EG.13-3]**	**Added to Zambia** to monitor sustainable landscapes investment in Zambia, in addition to tracking biodiversity conservation laws under Indicator 11c.

March 2022	Indicator 45: Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level] **[EG.3.1-14]**	**Added to Mozambique**, replacing Indicator 33 [EG. 3.2-27] to more accurately capture the type of private sector financing leveraged under the ILRG project.
March 2022	Indicator 7e: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level] **[CBLD-9]**	**Added to Zambia**, as this is an indicator the Mission has asked us to report on.
March 2022	Indicator 7c: Number of institutions with improved capacity in Sustainable Landscapes **[EG.13-2]**	**Added to Zambia** to capture impacts of new SL funding.

TABLE 3. CHANGES TO DATA COLLECTION

DATE	INDICATOR	CHANGE
October 2019	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 **[EG.10.4-4]**	Focus group discussions have been added as a possible source for collecting data for this figure. The standard recommendation for this indicator is survey results, which may not be feasible given the spread of the activity, and an inability to implement a survey in each country.

TABLE 4. CHANGES TO REPORTING

DATE	INDICATOR	CHANGE
June 2020	Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas **[EG.10.4-7]**	Due to requests from USAID/Zambia and USAID/Mozambique to receive this data quarterly, **this will now be collected and reported quarterly** rather than annually.
June 2020	Indicator 9: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management **[EG.10.2-2]**	Due to a request from USAID/Zambia to receive this data quarterly, this will now be **collected and reported quarterly rather than annually.**
June 2020	Indicator 10: Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management **[Custom]**	Due to a request from USAID/Mozambique to receive this data quarterly, this will now be **collected and reported quarterly rather than annually.**
June 2020	Indicator 11: Number of laws, policies, or regulations, or standards officially formally proposed, adopted, or implemented **[Custom]**	**This will be reported annually** because change does not take place frequently enough to report quarterly.
June 2020	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]**	**Apart from India, this indicator will not be officially reported.** When other tasks carry out relevant activities and use learning approaches to glean the aspects of the approach which were successful in increasing agreement about equity of opportunities, results will be shared qualitatively with USAID so that lessons can be applied broadly.

September 2021	Indicator 5: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system **[EG.10.4-5]**	**This indicator is now reported quarterly** because it is collected alongside Indicator 1a which is reported quarterly.

TABLE 5. OTHER CHANGES/CLARIFICATIONS TO INDICATORS

DATE	INDICATOR	CHANGE
October 2019	Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance **[EG.10.4-7]**	(1) Definition was updated to follow revised PIRS provided by USAID. (2) This indicator was previously labeled as EG.10.4-6. It has been amended to the correct reference ID EG.10.4-7. (3) Baseline was changed to 0 from TBD, as was previously and incorrectly listed.
October 2019	Indicator 1b: Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure **[EG.10.4-6]**	PIRS stated incorrectly that this data is collected annually. PIRS have been corrected to reflect what is noted in the indicator table, which is Y1, Y3, and Y5. Additionally, this will only be collected in communities/areas where relevant activities have taken place.
October 2019	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 **[EG.10.4-4]**	(1) PIRS stated incorrectly that this data is collected annually. PIRS have been corrected to reflect what is noted in the indicator table, which is Y1, Y3, and Y5. (2) Data collection will be conducted only after services have been supported. Where ILRG has not engaged in relevant activities, this survey will not be completed, and data will not be reported for the indicator.
October 2019	Indicator 4: Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts **[EG.10.4-3]**	PIRS stated incorrectly that this data is collected annually. PIRS have been corrected to reflect prescribed quarterly reporting.
October 2019	Indicator 8: Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches	Language under source and method of data collection was clarified to refer specifically to the capacity development tool developed by ILRG. This has subsequently been updated to refer to USAID's capacity building monitoring tools that have been released since 2019.
October 2019	Indicator 11: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance **[Custom]**	11e is for legislation which addresses "Other" topics. The indicator table incorrectly labeled gender separately under 11e and moved "other" to 11f. The PIRS correctly list 11e as "Other" which includes gender. The indicator table has been corrected to remove the separate disaggregate of gender and list 11e as "Other."
October 2019	Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access	Indicator table incorrectly stated that this data is reported quarterly. Table has been

DATE	INDICATOR	CHANGE
	to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) **[GNDR-2, Output]**	corrected to reflect what is noted in the PIRS, which is annual reporting.
February 2020	Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity **[Custom]**; and Indicator 8: Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches	After discussion with the team, the distinction between these two indicators was not significant, so they have been combined under one capacity building indicator, which is indicator 7. The data that would have previously been reported under indicator 8 falls sufficiently under 7d.
June 2020	Indicators 29-44	These indicators have already been presented to USAID through the India MEL plan and the WEE MEL plan but are now included here in order to provide a comprehensive list of all ILRG indicators.
June 2020	Indicator 1b: Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure **[EG.10.4-6]**	Removed disaggregates for pilot sites in Petauke and Chipata.
June 2020	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 **[EG.10.4-4]**	Removed disaggregates for pilot sites in Petauke and Chipata.
June 2020	Indicator 17: Number of learning and adaptive management events **[Custom]**	Removed disaggregates for pilot sites in Petauke and Chipata.
June 2020	Indicator 32: Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations **[GNDR-8]**	Removed disaggregates for pilot sites in Petauke and Chipata.
November 2021	Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance **[EG.10.4-7]**; Indicator 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 **[EG.10.4-1]**; Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity **[Custom]**; Indicator 10: Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management **[Custom]**; and Indicator 30: Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas **[Custom]**	Included targets for Liberia.
November 2021	Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to	Included targets for Malawi.

DATE	INDICATOR	CHANGE
	land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance **[EG.10.4-7]**; Indicator 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 **[EG.10.4-1]**; Indicator 13: Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques **[DR.3.1-2]**; Indicator 30: Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas **[Custom]**; and Indicator 32: Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations **[GNDR-8]**	
November 2021	Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) **[GNDR-2, Output]**; Indicator 31: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance **[EG.3.2-24]**; and Indicator 32: Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations **[GNDR-8]**	Included targets for Ghana WEE.
November 2021	Indicator 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 **[EG.10.4-1]**; and Indicator 7: Number of institutions with improved capacity **[Custom]**	Included targets for Madagascar.

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

3.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

ILRG's performance indicator table (Table 6) presents a range of both custom and standard indicators for activities across ILRG countries. The table also includes all the standard F indicators for the Land and Resource Governance Office and several standard F indicators from other funding sources such as Sustainable Landscapes, Biodiversity, the Global Food Security Strategy, and WEE. ILRG also tracks 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 to the extent possible. The PIRSs provide information on baseline procedures, justifications for proposed targets, and data collection methodologies. The ILRG team disaggregates all indicator data reported by task/country and all person-level indicators by gender. The PIRSs 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 6. ILRG INDICATOR TABLE

The below table is arranged by the standard indicator ID and then by the number of the custom indicator. Indicators which are derived from the India MEL plan or WEE MEL plan are noted in the first column alongside the indicator number. Targets are provided for each fiscal year. Targets for all ILRG countries are now included. All performance indicators below will only report on what is a result of USG assistance.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY[1]	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Standard Indicators										
38 *India*	Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI) score **[EG.3-f, Archived]**	Y1/Y5	0.637	India	0	0	0	0	0.75	0.75
31 *India* *WEE*	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance **[EG.3.2-24]**	Annual	0	Cocoa India Mozambique*	0 0 0	0 500 0	0 700 15,889	0 300 5,000	2,290 200 5,000	2,290 1,700 25,889
45	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level] **[EG.3.1-14]**	Annual	$0	Mozambique	$0	$0	$5,791,205	$190,000	$175,000	$6,156,205
34 *WEE*	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors **[EG.4.2-1]**	Annual	0	Zambia	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	3,000
44 *India*	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development **[EG.4.2-4]**	Annual	0	India	0	749	613	954	325	2,641
36 *India* *WEE*	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance **[EG.5-3]**	Quarter	0	India[2] Mozambique Zambia	0 0 0	500 0 20	700 25 100	300 5,006 15	200 5,006 15	1,700 10,037 150
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management **[EG.10.2-2]**	Quarter	0	Zambia*	150,000	450,000	900,000	499,000	499,000	2,498,000
29 *WEE*	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation **[EG.10.2-3]**	Annual	0	Mozambique Zambia	0 0	0 2,800	103,750 3,000	19,000 5,000	19,000 8,000	141,750 18,800

[1] * indicates quarterly reporting to the Zambia or Mozambique mission.

[2] This is reported quarterly in the India MEL plan.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY[1]	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
2 *India WEE*	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 **[EG.10.4-1]**	Annual	0	Ghana India Liberia Malawi Mozambique Zambia Madagascar	0 0 0 0 1 3 0	0 1 0 0 0 3 0	1 0 3 1 5 3 0	0 0 0 1 1 2 1	0 0 0 0 1 2 0	1 1 3 2 8 13 1
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts **[EG.10.4-3]**	Quarter	0	Mozambique Zambia*	110 456	0 781	10 950	125 100	375 25	620 2,312
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]**	Y1, Y3, Y5	N/A	Mozambique Zambia	0 0	0 0	N/A 50%	50%[3] 0%	50% 80%	50% 80%
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system **[EG.10.4-5]**	Quarter	0	Mozambique Zambia	2,500 6,000	0 6,000	15,060 2,500	7,491 100	13,500 2,150	38,551 16,750
1a *WEE*	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas **[EG.10.4-7]**	Quarter	0	Ghana Liberia Malawi Mozambique* Zambia*	0 0 0 2500 18,000	70 0 0 0 12,000	600 0 0 184,300 8,000	0 27,000 10,000 7,500 10,000	0 0 20,000 7,000 2,500	670 27,000 30,000 201,300 50,500
1b *India WEE*	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance **[EG.10.4-8]**	Y3, Y5	0 1,275 127,3 63	Ghana India Mozambique Zambia	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	502 0 140,100 28,500	0 0 0 0	0 1,275 14,500 105,000	502 1,275 154,600 133,500
7 ● 7a …capacity in adaptation **[EG.11-2]** ● 7c. …capacity in sustainable landscapes **[EG.13-2]**	Number of institutions with improved capacity supported by USG assistance **[Custom]**	Annual	0	Ghana (7a) Ghana (7d) Liberia (7d) Mozambique (7d) Zambia (7c) Zambia (7d) Zambia (7e)	0 0 0 2 0 4 0	0 5 0 6 0 5 0	1 1 2 47 0 5 0	0 0 0 36 9 76 100%	0 0 0 36 9 46 100%	1 6 2 127 18 136 100%

[3] Date for assessment moved to wait for finalization of rights documentation.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY[1]	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	• 7d. …capacity to address land rights **[Custom]** • 7e. …percent of USG-assisted orgs with improved performance (IM-level) **[CBLD-9]**			Madagascar (7d)	0	0	0	2	0	2
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes **[EG.13-1]**	Annual	0	Ghana	0	200	50	0	0	250
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes **[EG.13-4]**	Annual	$0	Ghana Zambia	0 0	$0 $50,000	$250,000 $50,000	$0 $50,000	$0 $50,000	$250,000 $200,000
24	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities **[EG.13-5]**	Annual	0	Ghana	0	0	0	3,891	0	3,891
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes **[EG.13-7]**	Annual	0	Ghana	0	0	9,994	0	0	9,994
11	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards that address [11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, or 11e] formally proposed, adopted, or implemented **[Custom]** *Indicator is separated into four sub-indicators:* • 11a Climate Change Adaptation (AD) • 11b Sustainable Landscapes (SL) **[EG.13-3]** • 11c Biodiversity Conservation (BD) **[EG.10.2-5]** • 11f Other (OT)	Annual	0	Ghana (11b) Zambia (11b) Zambia (11c)	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	5 9 9
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques **[DR.3.1-2]**	Quarter	0	Malawi Zambia	0 5	0 5	0 10	2 40	0 10	2 70
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-	Annual	0	Mozambique Zambia	2 1	0 2	60 4	17 6	1 1	80 14

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY[1]	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	national level **[GNDR-1]** (subset of Indicator 2)									
15 *WEE*	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) **[GNDR-2]**	Annual	0	Cocoa India Mozambique Zambia	0 0 0 0	0 80% 50% 40%	0 80% 50% 40%	50% 85% 50% 50%	50% 85% 50% 50%	50% 85% 50% 50%
23 *India WEE*	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]**	Y3/Y5	75	India	0	0	0	0	85%	85%
32 *India WEE*	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations **[GNDR-8]**	Quarter	0	Cocoa India Malawi Mozambique Zambia	0 0 0 0 0	0 35 0 0 100	0 35 0 1,030 400	147 40 283 680 500	0 40 50 680 500	147 40 333 2,390 1,500
Custom Indicators										
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management **[Custom]**	Quarter	0	Liberia Mozambique* Zambia	0 3,000 60,000	0 2,000 245,000	0 163,342 215,000	216,000 14,000 829,000	0 0 829,000	216,000 182,342 2,178,000
25b	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes **[Custom]**	Annual	0	Ghana	0	0	33,156	0	0	33,156
30 *WEE*	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas **[Custom]**	Annual	0	Liberia Malawi Mozambique Zambia	0 0 0 0	0 0 20% 30%	40% 0% 30% 40%	45% 50% 40% 30%	0 50% 40% 30%	45% 50% 40% 30%

3.2 CROSS-CUTTING 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, the ILRG WEE MEL plan lays out all relevant gender components within the MEL system, including WEE indicators.

In addition to these gender-specific indicators, all person-level indicators are 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

The ILRG home office project management team (PMT) guides and oversees data collection methodologies; receives, reviews, and gives feedback on data; and prepares data for reporting. This work is led by the Deputy Project Manager (DPM) and Program Officer (PO), with oversight by the Deputy Chief of Party and Chief of Party (COP). In most countries, the management team assigns a technical staff person (Tetra Tech staff, subcontractor, or grantee) as MEL point of contact, responsible for collecting and reporting data to the DPM and PO. The Deputy Project Manager and Program Officer compile data for the COP to include in quarterly and annual reports. Using open source, Open Data Kit tools, data from multiple countries is readily accessible to the extended ILRG team. The Tetra Tech home office MEL Director provides MEL support and oversight to the team. ILRG has adapted its MEL reporting system in the wake of the departure of the home office MEL Specialist, opting for a decentralized system that relies on collaboration between the PMT and in-country MEL points of contact. This approach allows for significant cost savings (using only a percentage of home office staff time rather than a full-time person in the field), while still producing high quality data.

Our use of cloud-based data storage systems allows multiple users to input indicator data where a central person can compile final numbers. PIRSs 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 have MEL responsibilities written into their contracts or grant agreements and will be supported mainly by the respective task leads. Once MEL plan revisions are approved, the DPM and PO will provide guidance to all staff, subcontractors, and grantees, and will train the task leads to support subcontractors and grantees to implement their MEL responsibilities. Written guidance will outline best data collection practices and will include appendices for standard operating procedures (SOPs) for relevant indicators with complex data collection methods. The DPM and PO 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. Considering the amount of data that will be collected through grantees as well as the number of grantees, task leads maintain a close relationship with each grantee in order to ensure high data quality, and the DPM and PO will provide training and support where needed. While the ILRG core team takes leadership of grants coordination and reporting, grantee technical supervisors are responsible for monitoring the contributions of grantees to indicators under their respective tasks.

All grant agreements are linked explicitly to one or more ILRG result areas and in most cases contribute directly to meeting ILRG indicators. For each grant, the DPM and PO work with technical staff to identify appropriate indicators and ensure their inclusion in the grant agreement. The DPM and PO ensure that results achieved under subcontracts and grants are captured, verified, documented, and reported. Grantees 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 DPM and PO. The team monitors results achieved under grants by task and indicator.

The DPM and PO provide an initial training to each technical supervisor who will be responsible for supporting the grantees during the data collection process. Trainings include practical portions for each data collection tool, so that teams can practice collecting data and ask questions of the DPM and PO. At the same time, the DPM and PO can review the data, note any errors, and clarify or retrain as necessary. Once data collection begins, the technical supervisor checks in with grantees regularly to provide support and ensure that data will be available on time. The technical supervisor is responsible for submitting the data to the DPM and PO and bring up any issues that arise in data collection. The DPM and PO are in regular contact with each 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 are responsible for participating in ILRG data collection. Data will be collected through field activities, queries of ILRG land databases, direct count of legal, analytical, and methodological activities, as well as surveys where necessary. These data points will be submitted to the DPM and PO who will review for data quality and collate all data. The complete set of data will then be re-reviewed by the COP before the quarterly and annual report is submitted.

Each ILRG country requires a tailored approach for gathering data, establishing baselines, and engaging stakeholders. The project tailors selected indicators, targets, and data collection methodologies to each task's activities. In order to utilize cost-effective methods, the team assesses the suitability of multiple methods and select the least expensive of those that meet the minimum qualification. Table 7 details the various data collection methodologies used for ILRG, which include activity reporting, direct counts, training records, secondary documentation from other entities, surveys, mapping, and FGDs.

TABLE 7. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Activity reports	Task leads fill out mobile-based activity forms to document events with government institutions, traditional authorities, and stakeholders; trainings; and workshops. These data include event title, location, date, leaders, groups present, photos, and narrative. Data is exported into a spreadsheet. ILRG Global team aggregates this data at the country and project level.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Direct count	Task leads perform direct counts for certain data, such as the number of publications developed. Documentation is requested to confirm these figures.
Training records	All trainings and workshops are participatory in nature and documented. Attendance records 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 follow up with attendees to ask about application of tools and methods discussed in the training, in order to learn from participants and improve the program.
Secondary documentation	The team uses records from government, traditional authorities, and other local institutions to gather data on the number of land disputes resolved. The project spatial (MAST) databases are used to document the number of parcels incorporated.
Pre- and post-surveys	In order to assess the change in capacity with target organizations, ILRG administers pre- and post-surveys that gather information on levels of knowledge and practices within the specific topic area.
Mapping	The team uses 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 are made on the program land administration or land use planning databases, which will be submitted to USAID/Land and Resource Governance Office and/or referenced (in case of prior submission).
Tenure security FGDs	ILRG uses FGDs to assess levels of perceived security in target communities. The project uses 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 to gather data from sample communities about levels of awareness and understanding of the services offered. Mobile surveys will be used where feasible.
GNDR-4 survey	This survey is built into the India MEL plan but will no longer be designated for annual reporting for other tasks. Given the large number of indicators ILRG tasks are reporting on, and the nature of implementation, where communities are not pre-designated before implementation, it does not make sense for each task to do an annual survey to assess changes in agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to opportunities. When relevant activities are carried out, ILRG will use learning activities to gather information about the successful aspects which supported increased agreement.

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

3.3.4 DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Per ADS 579, the data management plan (DMP) is a tool to guide the identification of anticipated project data assets and the tasks needed to manage these assets. The DMP is intended to ensure there are clear

roles for the ILRG team regarding data security, storage, use, and ultimately submission to USAID's Development Data Library (DDL). The project will review and revise this DMP each year in conjunction with pause-and-reflect sessions or project work planning.

The ILRG DPM and PO are responsible for managing project data. Each grantee organization designates a point person to be responsible for submitting monitoring data to the task lead, who will submit the data to the DPM and PO. The COP has ultimate responsibility for overseeing monitoring, evaluation, and learning, assuring that the work of the DPM and PO meets overall project needs.

3.3.4.1 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

Although the DPM and PO are ultimately responsible for ensuring data quality, the entire ILRG team, including grantees, plays 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 employs 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 provides 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 builds 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 DPM and PO are able to view all data collected on tablets, questioning unclear or insufficient data and requesting that the entry be amended.

Indicator-Specific Procedures. The PIRSs 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. An internal DQA was completed in Year 3 by the home office MEL Specialist. The DPM and PO, in coordination with the home office MEL Director, will lead an additional internal DQA over the remaining 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 DPM, PO, and MEL Director 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 along with other key MEL activities in Table 10. Dates for indicator-specific procedures are noted in PIRSs.

3.3.4.2 DATA STORAGE

As described in Section 3.3.3, the ILRG team will collect data from several sources and in various formats. For activities directly implemented by ILRG staff and grantees, the team gathers monitoring data using mobile forms. Mobile forms allow for easy tracking and documentation of project activities including trainings and events. The ILRG PMT and in-country MEL points of contact will design and test the new customized data collection tools necessary to collect and report data associated with each performance indicator after approval of the work plan and MEL plan. The forms provide key features

including multiple field types, global positioning system (GPS) capture, photo upload, data validation options, and skip logic.

Most data are secured in Egnyte, Tetra Tech's secure, cloud-based file storage system, which is used to save all data from performance indicator collection, surveys, and qualitative investigations. With Egnyte, users are able to grant different staff members varied permissions to access data. It allows the team to internally manage performance data and to archive final deliverables to allow home office staff to ensure adherence to USAID policies, encourage MEL best practices, and conduct data quality spot checks and assessments. The team will update files as deliverables are submitted and will thoroughly review them on a quarterly basis. At a minimum, Egnyte will contain the following:

- Deliverables (technical and management related, e.g., white papers);
- Documents mentioned in the work plan;
- Primary supporting documentation for indicators;
- Templates and standard forms for data collection, management, and analysis; and
- All supplementary documentation.

Table 8 below summarizes the data types the ILRG team will work with, including their origin, file type, and plans for storage.

TABLE 8. ILRG DATA STORAGE

DATA TYPE	MEANS OF COLLECTION	ORIGIN	FILE TYPE	STORAGE PLAN
Digital quantitative data for performance monitoring	See Table 7 for more information on the quantitative data collection methods used.	See PIRS for various data sources listed by indicator.	Downloadable as *.csv	All *.csv will be saved to Egnyte, along with original text versions of surveys and data dictionaries, as necessary. Some data is situated in partner SQL databases and is available upon request.
Geospatial data for performance monitoring	Through grantees, partners, and staff	Various shapefiles collected by grantees, partners, and staff	The activity will request vector data shapefiles for geospatial data (.shp, .shx, and .dbf)	All shapefile components will be saved to Egnyte over LOA.
Non-digital quantitative data	Hard copy data sheets, such as attendance sheets	Paper copies, which will be scanned at the activity office	Scanned to .pdf and summary data (# participants, # men, # women, # youth, etc.) entered in Excel	All .pdf and Excel workbooks will be saved to Egnyte; hard copies will be filed at the activity office.

3.3.4.3 DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

As described above, the ILRG team will use a cloud-based management system to store program data and to limit access to prevent loss of control; compromised data; unauthorized disclosure, acquisition, or access; or any other kind of data breach. The program will also enforce a strict set of data privacy and security protocols for personally identifiable information (PII) to adhere to the ethical principles governing collection of data on human subjects:

- When collecting any PII, the team will provide a proper consent script notifying participants of their essential rights (e.g., who to contact if they have questions, whether they will be compensated or not, or the right to decline to participate without fear of retribution). The program team will obtain and document locally appropriate consent.
- The team will save all data files containing PII on Tetra Tech ARD's cloud-based file storage and management system, Egnyte. Data will be de-identified (stripped of PII) as soon as it is no longer required for longitudinal tracking of performance indicators.
- The program team will ensure, whenever possible, that the individuals whom the data describe remain anonymous. The team will not share any data files containing PII with partners or USAID until PII and other sensitive data is removed, encrypted, anonymized, or aggregated. This includes submissions to the Development Experience Clearinghouse and the DDL.
- Datasets shared with partners or USAID via secure cloud-based document storage will de-identified copies with no ability to access the original. Sharing may be revoked at any time.

3.3.4.4 DDL SUBMISSION

As per ADS 579.3.2.2, once data is collected and prepared for use, such as in annual reports, relevant datasets collected through ILRG, such as survey results, are submitted to USAID Land and Resource Governance Office for review and subsequently to the DDL when it is of sufficient quality to produce an intellectual work. The submission frequency will be addressed through discussion with the Contracting Officer's Representative.

Tetra Tech will ensure that data assets and datasets collected for ILRG are submitted to USAID's DDL on a regular schedule, as denoted in Table 9. Based on the current ILRG work plan and MEL plan, Tetra Tech expects to submit the following data assets to the DDL:

TABLE 9. EXPECTED DDL SUBMISSIONS

DATA ASSET	DATASET(S)	FREQUENCY	NOTES
India PRO-WEAI survey	Baseline and endline survey	Year 3 and Year 5	This activity will submit datasets and codebooks for the PRO-WEAI women's empowerment survey administered at baseline and endline of the India project.
Zambia Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) land documentation databases	CDLA and PDLA land documentation datasets on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights under two of ILRG's service providers, CDLA and PDLA, in Zambia.
Ghana household land rights data	Dataset on number of people, parcels and hectares with documented land and tree tenure	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land and tree rights in Ghana.
Mozambique land documentation process consultation survey	Survey of perceptions of the land documentation process in Mozambique	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and codebooks for the land documentation process consultation survey administered alongside a government survey on land

DATA ASSET	DATASET(S)	FREQUENCY	NOTES
			perceptions by ILRG's service provider, Terra Firma, in Mozambique.
Malawi gender assessment	Survey on women's rights and empowerment used to inform baseline gender assessment in Malawi	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and codebooks for the gender assessment survey in Malawi, administered by Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
Liberia Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) land documentation database	SDI land documentation dataset on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights under one of ILRG's service providers, SDI, in Liberia.
Liberia Green Advocates International (GAI) land documentation database	GAI land documentation dataset on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights	Year 4	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights under one of ILRG's service providers, GAI, in Liberia.
Prindex Colombia	Survey on perceptions of tenure security in Colombia	Year 5	This activity will submit datasets and codebooks for the PRINDEX survey on land tenure security perceptions in Colombia.
Zambia Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) land documentation databases	FZS land documentation dataset on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights	Year 5	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights under one of ILRG's service providers, FZS, in Zambia.
Mozambique household land rights perceptions survey from Illovo, Portucel, Madal, and Sofala project areas	Survey of perceptions of land tenure security in Mozambique across Illovo, Portucel, Madal, and Sofala implementation areas	Year 5	This activity will submit datasets and codebooks on perceptions of land tenure security across ILRG Mozambique documentation areas in support of reporting on indicator 1b.
Malawi TA Mwansambo land documentation database	Land documentation dataset on number of people, parcels and hectares with documented land rights	Year 5	This activity will submit datasets and underlying shapefiles used to report on the number of people, parcels, and hectares with documented land rights under the Malawi activity, pending access to said data from the GoM.

In accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy, Tetra Tech assesses 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 engages with USAID as needed on evaluation designs and cooperates fully with evaluators and other implementing partners to ensure data collection efforts are coordinated where USAID evaluations are taking place. Evaluations are occurring in Zambia in Chipata District, as well as in Ghana, Liberia, and Mozambique.

TABLE 10. ILLUSTRATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEL ACTIVITIES

TASKS	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Submit MEL plan for USAID approval	●																				COP, DPM, PO
Set up M&E system and train staff and grantees		●	●																		ILRG PMT
Collect baseline data			●	●																	ILRG staff and grantees
Collect data				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	ILRG staff and grantees
Conduct quality control			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	DPM and PO
Submit data to Land and Resource Governance Office and DDL					●				●				●				●				DPM and PO
Hold annual review and pause-and-reflect session				●				●				●				●				●	COP, DPM, PO
Conduct internal DQA for larger tasks									●									●			DPM and PO, with home office MEL Director support
Draft MEL section of annual report				●				●				●				●				●	DPM and PO
Revise MEL plan as needed				●				●				●				●					DPM and PO, with home office MEL Director support
Draft M&E and lessons learned sections of final report																			●	●	COP and project team

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 follows 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 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 facilitates 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 establishes learning objectives jointly with the Land and Resource Governance Office and other USAID staff during the activity design phase. The team integrates these objectives into each activity implementation plan, and the task lead and COP are 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 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:

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

- Establishes learning themes, to include a mobile approaches to securing tenure (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);
- Collects specific data to inform the themes;
- Identifies program leads responsible for consolidating data and undertaking both quantitative and qualitative analysis;
- Subjects 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
- Links 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 11) 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 uses to ensure sustainability and foster evidence-based decision-making related to planned activities. These key learning activities 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 11. ILRG LEARNING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	KEY PARTNERS	EXPECTED PRODUCT(S)
Quarterly internal team learning meetings	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff	
Annual strategic reviews	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff, partners, USAID	Annual work plans 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.
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.

4.2 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING QUESTIONS

Tables 12 and 13 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 12. PRELIMINARY LIST OF LEARNING QUESTIONS

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
Component 1: Laws, policy and legal support	• Inclusive laws, policies, and regulations developed • Harmonization of land and resource governance legal frameworks	• 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	X	X	X
Component 2a: Rights documented and recognized	• 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	• 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 USAID on MAST 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? • 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?	X	X	X		X	X		X

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
		• 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 *but not limited to* being used as collateral? • 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	• Processes associated with documenting rights are carried out in a non-biased inclusive way	• 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	X		X
Component 3: Capacity built of	• Champions advance tools and methods	• What trainings, tools, and resources are needed?	X	X	X		X	X	X	

COMPONENT	KEY OUTCOMES	LEARNING QUESTIONS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
government, civil society, private sector, and communities	• 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	• 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?								
Component 4: Responsible investment facilitated	• Private sector, state, customary authorities and communities negotiate outcomes fairly with one another	• 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? • 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?		X	X	X	X		X	X

TABLE 13. DRAFT LIST OF THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTIONS

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
Gender and Youth	• 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 the Tenure and Global Climate Change [TGCC] program 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 landowners?)	• 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			X	X		

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
	• 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., approximately 25% of Zambia's chiefs are female, though there are a few theories out there on implications)?									
Wildlife and forest resource governance	• 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)?	• 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		X
Urban/ peri-urban planning	Migration and youth • 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? Peri-urban planning • In the context of urban and regional planning, what rights do customary households have when new districts are created or district	• 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	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
	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? ● How can global, government, and community-level data be integrated for development planning in the districts? Self-Reliance and Decentralization ● What approaches can increase data on rights, property valuation, and revenue collection?									
Health	● 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?	● Briefing paper on land and health in Zambia (not likely to be addressed due to other priorities)	X							X
Investor/ community relationships	● 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?	● Private sector engagement strategy ● Tools associated with private sector investment: land use planning, alternative dispute resolution, negotiations, land contracts, registering sub-leases, associations		X	X	X			X	

THEME	THOUGHT LEADERSHIP QUESTION	OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	ZAM	MOZ	GHANA	INDIA	WEE	LIBERIA	MAD	GLOBAL
	• How can agreements be enforced/ documented?									
Land policy	• What lessons can be learned from a reflection on the development of policies with USAID assistance?	• Briefing paper on policy support	X	X						X
Land governance	• What district- and chiefdom-level land governance capacities are expected/possible?	• Land governance survey results	X	X						

ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS (PIRS)

Indicator 1a (EG.10.4-7)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-7** (divided by USAID, previously EG.10.4-6)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who received legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas as a direct result of USG assistance. This indicator tracks only newly created, legally recognized, documentation as a result of USG assistance. Thus, data on legally recognized documentation that existed prior to, or independent of, USG assistance, should not be counted, whether the source of that data is land registries or other official sources. The indicator refers specifically to legally recognized tenure rights. Informal tenure systems are excluded. Importantly it does not limit tenure rights to individual ownership rights. Any legally recognized documentation of tenure rights counts under this indicator, regardless of tenure type (e.g., individual, joint, communal, 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. Regardless of tenure type, all adult members should be counted separately. Who constitutes an adult depends on the definition in the country where the project is implemented. Typically, this will conform to the definition of 'adult' under the country's census. The indicator tracks the number of adults, not the number of titles issued. For example, if it is a joint title both parties on the title would be counted. In the case of a business or group all adult members would be counted separately. The data for this indicator comes from a compilation of data from the official land registry (legal recognition) or from activity records. For some titles, like group or business, the individuals benefiting from the title may not be identified. In those cases activity records will supplement registry data. Individuals with more than one title will only be counted once.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: ● Country, ● land document holder sex (male, female), ● land type of documentation (individual/household, community/group, business/commercial, other legal entity), and ● Location (rural, urban)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to measure project performance and progress. The indicator will also be used for the Office of Land & Urban and other OU portfolio reviews. The same

indicator, as part of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) MEL, will be used for Bureau for Food Security/Feed the Future portfolio reviews.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Source(s) of Documentation: Activity records; administrative data from land registries or other official sources (certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities). These will come from:

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.

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.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

- 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: September 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 Task Leads, and summarized annually. They will be reviewed by the COP before submission in reports.

Frequency of Reporting Data: Quarter

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:

- ***Ghana****:* This is the subset of individuals that purchase titles following farm mapping
- ***Liberia:*** 3000 people per community; 1/4 of communities finalize documentation
- ***Malawi:*** Estimated number of people in one TLMA to be documented over two years.
- ***Mozambique***: Ongoing efforts to delimit community land and issue certificates to individual households. Includes both GRAS and Madal work, and Sofala work in Y4/Y5. People counted when the provincial government receives required documentation paperwork. But may not capture when the government has actually produced certificates, which is outside the control of the program.
- ***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.

All targets will be revised based on discussions with the USAID Missions, based on Mission priorities and budgets.

Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/15/2022

Indicator 1b (EG.10.4-8)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 1b: Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-8** (divided by USAID, previously EG.10.4-6)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who perceive their tenure rights as secure. Tenure refers to how people have access to land or marine areas, what they can do with the resources, and how long they have access to said resource. Tenure systems can range from individual property rights to collective rights, whether legally recognized or informal. What is included in the bundle of rights within each system varies. [1] This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to only capture adults who perceive their tenure as secure only in the reporting year. Adults who perceived their tenure as secure before the intervention constitute the baseline. After the intervention has begun individuals that continue to perceive their tenure as secure, or individuals that newly perceive their tenure as secure, should be counted. This also means that yearly totals CANNOT be summed to count the total number of individuals that perceive their tenure as secure over the life of the project. In alignment with the definition in the SDG indicator 1.4.2, Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure, tenure is perceived to be secure if: 1) an individual believes that he/she will not involuntarily lose their use or ownership rights to land or marine areas due to actions by others (e.g. governments or other individuals), and 2) the landholder reports a right to bequeath the land. The reported right to bequeath is particularly important for gender equity, as women's ability to influence intergenerational land transfers is an important aspect of female empowerment. Survey modules established as part of the SDG reporting process, and agreed to by the Global Donor Working Group on Land and leading experts on land governance, are available upon request to assist projects in reporting on this indicator. These modules cover different scenarios, depending on what is most appropriate for the project: 1) one person (proxy) responds on behalf of other household members or each adult within a household is asked specifically about his or her land tenure rights, 2) data is collected at household or parcel level. Although the preferable approach in principle is to have parcel-level data and a self-respondent approach, this may not be possible in light of time and budget constraints. [2] Given the time and expense involved in collect tenure security perception data, this data may not be available on an annual basis. Projects and activities that expect to generate results measurable with this indicator should set targets for outgoing years and report on an annual basis even if those targets and annual results are zero for the first years of the program. [1] For more information about tenure rights and the bundle of rights for the purposes of this indicator please refer to the metadata for SDG indicator 1.4.2, available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/ [2] The survey module and more extensive guidance is available upon request by contacting USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Education & Environment, Land and Urban Office at landmatters@usaid.gov or Caleb Stevens at castevens@usaid.gov.

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).

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Disaggregated by: Country, pilot site, male, female, individual, joint, communal, customary/state

Baseline: Baseline figures are from Prindex Report, and no new baseline research is required.

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.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Source(s) of Documentation: Notes from focus group discussions, or results from survey on perception of tenure security

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.

- Focus group discussions will gather data on approximate proportions of communities who 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. Surveys will be administered before and after interventions.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

- Reliability: Individuals may feel differently about the security of their land at different times or depending on who is present when questioned.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Enumerators on land work will be trained appropriately to reduce bias.

Date of Future DQA: September 2020

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Differences among pilot sites and overall results will be considered among countries to understand qualitatively the factors influencing the success of interventions.

Presentation of Data: Quantitative

Review of Data: Data will be reviewed following each survey by ILRG PMT.

Frequency of Reporting Data: Y3, Y5

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:

- India: Baseline value from Pro-WEAI was 75% (1,275); we do not expect this to change as a result of our assistance unless the nature of the assistance changes.
- ***Ghana****:* This is the subset of individuals who purchase titles following farm mapping. Target is 502 farms out of 670.
- ***Mozambique***: This target is a 10% increase above the baseline value. Endline survey will capture those under the GRAS and Madal work who have already had their land delimited, as well as those in Sofala and Quelimane under the Madal work in the final two years.

● ***Zambia***: The number of people with perceived land tenure security is estimated based on the expectation that 70% of those receiving tenure rights will perceive increased tenure security. *If interventions have not been carried out, in order to save USAID funding, data will not be collected or reported for this indicator.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/15/2022

Indicator 2 (EG.10.4-1)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 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 USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-1**
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/decree 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/decree) 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-1. 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/decree; 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, or notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or 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:

- 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: September 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 ILRG PMT as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.

Frequency of Reporting 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.

- ***Ghana****:* set of proposed by-laws associated with land use planning
- ***Liberia:*** LRA, community land governance regs, TC or LUP regs
- ***Madagascar:*** *Opération Domanial Concertée* (ODOC) to resolve ex-Indigenous Reserves issues in the Sambirano Valley and Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) initiative
- ***Malawi:*** Implement Customary Land Act 2016 and Customary Land Regulations 2018.
- ***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: 11/05/2021

Indicator 3 (EG.10.4-4)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
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 Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-4**
DESCRIPTION
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. 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. "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.
Unit of Measure: Percent of people
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.
Baseline: N/A
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.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Survey results or conclusions from focus group discussions
Data Collection Method: If a task has engaged in support to a land administration service or entity, ILRG will gathered this data in Y1, Y3, and Y5 through a 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. Where ILRG has not engaged in relevant activities, this survey will not be completed.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance:

● 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: September 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 ILRG PMT as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Y1, Y3, Y5
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: ● ***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. Y4 and Y5 targets include 50% of 1a [EG. 10.4-7]. ● ***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. There is no survey planned for Y4, but Y5 is based on outreach within the CDLA, PDLA, and FZS and a phone survey carried out with all numbers from the DLAs.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 4 (EG.10.4-3)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 4: Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-3**
DESCRIPTION
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: ● 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.
Unit of Measure: Number of cases encountered and number of cases resolved
Disaggregated by: Country, party which resolved the dispute (local or customary authorities, contractors, mediators, courts).
Baseline: 0
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.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Records of encountered and resolved disputes
Data Collection Method: The program has multiple sources of data collection including: 1. Project enumerators using project Ona forms 2. Community records that are self-reported 3. Chiefdom decisions that are self-reported 4. Documents from court cases of those who participate
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Resolution of land dispute may not be sustained. ● Reliability: Self reporting from communities will likely undercount program impact, as it is unlikely that all relevant communities will participate.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: September 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 will be presented with a graph that demonstrated the number of disputes resolved by which party and in which region.
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by Task Leads as it arrives and then the COP before it is submitted in annual reports.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Quarter
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: ● ***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. Includes work with GRAS, Madal, and Sofala. ● ***Zambia***: Zambia targets are based on TGCC Zambia's experience of 1.6% of all demarcations resulting in disputes and the chiefdom 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: 03/16/2022

Indicator 5 (EG.10.4-5)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 5: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.4-5**
DESCRIPTION
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. Many countries do not report on parcels with georeferenced boundaries, making parcel boundaries difficult to accurately define. This indicator corresponds with the MCC Standard Indicator L-5.
Unit of Measure: Number of parcels
Disaggregated by: Country, corrected/newly incorporated
Baseline: 0
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.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Record of parcels registered.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will submit updated data to ILRG PMT.
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: September 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, a table will be provided to present the number of parcels newly incorporated and corrected in each country.
Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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:

● ***Mozambique***: Mozambique updated to reflect community areas, with average number of families each. Y4 and Y5 totals include the completion of Madal delimitations and new Sofala work. Parcels counted when the provincial government receives required documentation paperwork. But may not capture when the government has actually produced certificates, which is outside the control of the program. ● ***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. Y4 and Y5 totals include final 2,000 parcels through FZS documentation processes and updates to a handful of parcels under the ZLA work.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 7 (EG.11-2, EG.13-2, Custom)

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 (EG.11-2) 7c. Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes (EG.13-2) 7d. Number of institutions with improved capacity in to address land rights (Custom) 7e. Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance (IM-level) (CBLD-9) Custom Indicator, contributes to **EG.11-2, EG.13-2**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional or greater) capacity are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to support sustainable landscapes or addressing land rights. 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. This also includes customary authorities and associations/groups anticipated such as community resource boards and community forest management groups. Strengthened refers to capacity as described in above indicators through pre- and post-evaluations. 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. Specific language for sub-indicators are below: two standard indicators, 7a and 7c, and custom 7d: **7a. capacity to assess or address climate change risks** 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.

7c. capacity to assess or address sustainable landscapes

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

Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional or greater) capacity to assess or address sustainable landscapes issues are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to mitigate climate change.

Indications of increased institutional capacity to engage with sustainable landscapes 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-focused institutions
- Improved access to equipment or data
- Engaging stakeholders and building networks
- 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.

7d. capacity to assess and address land rights

This disaggregate focuses on the number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches.

Indications of increased institutional capacity to address land rights include, but are not limited to:

- Improving administrative or organizational capacity of land rights-focused institutions
- Devoting greater resources to land rights planning and action (e.g., human, financial, equipment)
- Engaging stakeholders and building networks related to land rights objectives
- Building in-house technical expertise

Participation in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches includes applying tools that are proposed through the ILRG trainings or methodologies.

Equitable approaches 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.

This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address land rights issues in institutions that do not focus exclusively on land rights, such as PepsiCo, as well as general institutional capacity improvements in land rights.

7e. Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level]
This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity development efforts have led to improved performance in organizations receiving capacity development support.

- Numerator: Number of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance
- Denominator: Number of USG-assisted organizations receiving capacity development support.

Other

Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to institutional capacity building. If, within the reporting period, an institution's capacity was improved to also address adaptation or clean energy issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.

Unit of Measure: Number of institutions

Disaggregated by: Country, national governmental/sub-national governmental/other, topic (sustainable landscapes, land rights)

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity in sustainable landscapes and capacity to address land rights.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Source(s) of Documentation: Shorter assistance (i.e. trainings) may be documented through a training agenda, attendance information, and/or a pre- and post- assessments.

Longer term assistance shall be documented through the technical assistance plan or agenda and a qualitative narrative accompanying this indicator should describe the nature and extent of capacity built, and the institution(s) involved or the completed Capacity Assessment Tool.

Data Collection Method: Task Leads will identify partner organizations, apply the baseline capacity assessment before providing support, and then will follow up support with an endline capacity assessment and observations. Task Leads will provide the completed capacity assessment to the ILRG PMT who will analyze and aggregate results.

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: September 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 ILRG PMT as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Liberia:*** (7d) SDI and Green Advocates ● ***Madagascar:*** (7d) *Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano* (COGEBS) ● ***Mozambique:*** (7d) Counts Community Land Associations in each delimited community, service providers, private sector companies in Madal, GRAS, and Sofala areas of work. ● ***Zambia***: (7c) The target includes CRB, CFMGs, and district governments; (7d) For Zambia, the target includes chiefdoms, CSOs, local councils, CRBs, CFMGs, and district governments; (7e) 100% of institutions reported in 7d show improvement. ● ***Ghana***: (7a) ECOM; (7d) service providers, ADR committees, community tree management committees, district assemblies, palaces involved in tree documentation negotiations
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 9 (EG.10.2-2)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 9: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance 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, 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: GIS query from project databases. ILRG will identify the area of improved management and calculate the area in a GIS. Usually this will be based on the boundary of a particular jurisdiction such as a national park, buffer zone, forest reserve, community forest or parcel of documented land.

Data Collection Method: 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.

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: September 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.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Quarter
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: ● **Zambia:** Includes hectares in Sandwe, Chikwa, Chifunda COMACO and two game ranches. Targets provided by partners.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 10 (custom)

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 Custom Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Community landholdings refers to boundaries of community recognized resources, including chiefdoms, villages, or resources of local significance used communally, when the community agrees.
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares
Disaggregated by: Country, delimited by jurisdiction – e.g. chiefdom, village, resource
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: September 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.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Quarter
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: ● ***Liberia:*** 36 communities; estimated at 6000 hectares per community ● ***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. Y4 targets include remaining land in Madal areas plus new Sofala work. ● ***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: 03/16/2022

Indicator 11b (EG.13-3)

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.* 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). 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.

Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation

Disaggregated by:
Country
- 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 addressing climate change mitigation under 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. 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:
• 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?

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: September 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 ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.

Frequency of Reporting 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:
- ***Ghana:*** 4 action plans consisting of community bylaws and 1 proposed tree tenure reform policy.
- ***Zambia:*** Wildlife Act, CBNRM Policy, SI related to Wildlife Act, Community Forest Management Regulations.

Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 11c (EG.10.2-5)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 11c: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards that address <u>biodiversity conservation ("BD")</u> and/or other environmental themes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance *This data will be combined with other laws, policies, and regulations under Indicator 11.* 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 well-designed or effective. Different scale strategies and plans have different scopes of impact. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator. ● 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: September 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 ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Zambia:*** Wildlife Act, CBNRM Policy, SI related to Wildlife Act
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 13 (DR.3.1-2)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 13: Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance 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 peoples 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 and 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 register their attendance, which will be used for documentation.
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: September 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 ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Quarter
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: ● ***Malawi:*** Targets include the DLT and CLT. ● ***Zambia***: Targets for Zambia include service providers ZLA, PDLA, and CDLA, the chiefs enrolled in the Chalimbana course, and 7 induna groups.

Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 14 (GNDR-1)

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 Standard Indicator: **GNDR-1**
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-1. 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:

- **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, or 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: September 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 ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.

Frequency of Reporting 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: 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.

- ***Mozambique:*** Y1-Y3 targets counts community land association statutes in GRAS and Madal areas. Y4 targets reflect 5 new association statutes in Madal areas and 12 in Sofala areas. Y5 targets reflect one additional statute in Ntacua.

● ***Zambia:*** Y4 target reflects Customary Guidelines from Gender Guidelines in 5 chiefdoms in 2022 plus one land land in Y4 and Y5.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 15 (GNDR-2)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) Standard Indicator: **GNDR-2**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Productive economic resources include: physical assets such as land, housing, businesses, livestock; or financial assets such as savings, credit, wage or self-employment, and income. Programs include: ● 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. 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). The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number. **Numerator** = Number of female program participants **Denominator** = Total number of male and female participants in the program 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. **The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.**
Unit of Measure: Percentage of females
Disaggregated by: Country, numerator, denominator
Baseline: N/A
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.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Records from programs, such as curricula or photos
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.
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: September 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 ILRG PMT as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: 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. ● ***Ghana WEE***: Goal of 50% women assisted under new cocoa WEE activity. ● ***India***: Indicator includes farmers trained in agronomy (POP/SFP) and in entrepreneurship (EET), which intentionally targets women, although a few men occasionally attend and EET will include husbands and aggregators. ● ***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. Y4 and Y5 targets assume the project will continue to work with 50% women in remaining GRAS and Madal areas, as well as Sofala. ● ***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. Y4 and Y5 targets assume the project will continue to work with 50% women.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/26/2022

Indicator 23 (GNDR-4) from India MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from India MEL plan
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 (USAID) Standard Indicator: **GNDR-4**
DESCRIPTION
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. 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. The unit of measure is a percentage expressed as a whole number. **Numerator** = the number of participants whose survey scores improve over time **Denominator** = the total number of participants surveyed The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates. This indicator must also be disaggregated by sex.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of participants
Level of Indicator: Outcome
Disaggregated by: 1. Numerator (total number of participants whose survey scores improve over time) and Denominator (total number of participants) 2. Male (i.e., the percentage of male participants who showed increased agreement with gender equality concepts) 3. Female (i.e., the percentage of female participants who showed increased agreement with gender equality concepts) 4. Type of actor (farmer, PepsiCo staff, Aggregator, etc.) 5. Agreement on economic, social, and political measure
Baseline: Will be measured during the PRO WEAI baseline and final survey
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.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Source(s): Survey results

Data Source(s): Data for this indicator will be collected during the PRO WEAI baseline and endline.

Data Collection Method: Data will be collected by local subcontractor during the PRO WEAI baseline and endline. In addition, this question will be incorporated into pre and post tests for gender trainings.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG PMT (baseline/endline) and ILRG India Gender Specialist (for gender training)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

- Attitudes and practice are not always aligned, so reporting that people agree does not necessarily indicate that practices will change.
- Integrity: Male participants may be prone to response bias. With their participation in the Partnership's activities and their understanding of our priorities, they may feel obligated or pressured to give a more favorable response.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Baseline and endline data quality will be reviewed by the ILRG PMT, and finalized by the India Task Manager and ILRG COP before submission to USAID.

Date of Future DQA: Following baseline and endline data collection

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be reviewed by the entire team following the baseline data collection exercise. The ILRG India Gender Specialist will review and analyze data to determine impact on project design. After each gender training, participants are asked about the degree to which they agree with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities. This pre and post training information can be used to indicate trends towards improvements in this indicator, in between baseline and endline household surveys. Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.

Reporting of Data: Baseline, endline

Storage of Data: Data will be stored in a secure online platform, with secure access provided only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets:

- ***India*:** Endline target is an aggregate of agreement with equal economic, social and political opportunities, although we will report the disaggregate between the three categories. Estimate that 10% of participants will report an increase in agreement that men and women should have equal opportunities, based on Pro-WEAI baseline.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 24 (EG.13-5)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 24: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities Standard Indicator: **EG.13-5**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. The implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs or actions (including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS)) generates a range of benefits for stakeholders. This indicator identifies the number of people in countries where sustainable landscapes activities are implemented who have received livelihood co-benefits associated with these activities. People included in the metric should be part of populations or households identified by a project with a documented relationship to the project. Beneficiaries should be reasonably assumed to have received a documented benefit or service enabled by USG assistance. Beneficiaries may include but are not limited to: members of a household with an increased income or a newly secured land title, children attending a school renovated with payments for REDD+ results, or members of a cooperative who have increased sales due to increased market access. Examples of monetary benefits may include but are not limited to: increased income due to government policies related to climate change mitigation such as tax benefits or access to loans, payments for avoided emissions or carbon sequestration, payment by local governments for other ecosystem services that also achieve climate change mitigation results (e.g. implementation of a specific activity). Examples of non-monetary benefits may include, but are not limited to: access to programs, services, or education; infrastructure development; access to markets; preferential investment or finance terms; land titling or registration; increased access to environmental services; newly defined rights or authorities; protection of traditional livelihoods and customary rights; environmental and other benefits from avoided deforestation and degradation, improved afforestation, or increased productivity from climate-smart agricultural practices. Individuals receiving benefits from more than one sustainable landscapes activity, or receiving multiple benefits from a single activity, should be counted once per fiscal year.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Male/female
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track the benefits accruing to people because of the implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs, or actions. The realization of benefits, whether monetary or non-monetary, from lower emissions land use strategies will create incentives to maintain and scale up these strategies. The realization of benefits is a key component in sustaining results.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Record of parcels registered.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will gather this data from the database and submit updated data to ILRG PMT.
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: September 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, a table will be provided to present the number of parcels newly incorporated and corrected in each country.
Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Ghana***: This is the subset of individuals that purchase titles following farm mapping. Number of people with tenure documents (654 original + 18 additional upon follow up) times 5.79 (average number of people in the household in project communities per Persha et al. (2020). Evaluation of the 'Supporting Deforestation-Free Cocoa in Ghana' Project Bridge Phase: Baseline Report.)
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 25a (EG.13-7)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 25a: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided <u>through 2030</u> from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.13-7**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered through 2030, in metric tons of CO2-equivalent, from the time the policy took effect or action was taken, through 2030. The measure, technology, or action may be supported in full or in part by USG assistance. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2010 that have not been previously reported, may be included. Relevant technologies include any sustainable landscapes related product, process, or infrastructure supported by USG assistance that is installed or adopted which can reduce, avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. This indicator is applicable to all types of sustainable landscapes policies and actions, including, but not limited to, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), improved logging regulations, deforestation laws, payment for ecosystem services, improved agricultural practices, and deployment of technologies or implementation of sustainable landscapes activities that result in emission reductions. Results should be divided into three disaggregates: emissions reduced or avoided from the time action was taken or the policy took effect through 2020, from 2021 through 2025, and from 2026 to 2030. The sum of the three should be the total projected reduction or avoidance through 2030. Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2010, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates. FOR USAID ACTIVITIES: OUs can refer to the WRI 2014 Policy and Action Standard for guidance on how to generate a 10 year projection (http://www.ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard). However, this is a significant exercise, and is not standardized across all programs. USAID OUs can contact USAID/Washington for additional technical assistance on developing a projection of emission reductions. The USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator (http:/www.afolucarbon.org) can be used to generate GHG projections for a variety of sustainable landscapes activities. This indicator may be used in conjunction with 13.6 GHG emission reductions, as this indicator represents projected emission reductions, and 13.6 measures ex-post emission reductions over a specific reporting period. Activities that use this indicator may also report on EG12.3 Laws and policies as emission reductions may be expected as a result.
Unit of Measure: Metric tons of CO2
Disaggregated by: Period (2019 through 2020/2021 through 2025/2026 through 2030)
Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs in sustainable landscapes. Developing a GHG projection is a key step towards developing effective GHG reduction strategies and effectively reducing emissions. Assessments of policies and actions are useful for providing a quantitative basis for policy development and enable policymakers and stakeholders to assess the impact of various potential policies and actions on GHG emissions.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Implementers may utilize projections developed by governments or organizations for a variety of reasons such as reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or as part of a cost-effectiveness analysis to inform decision-making or design of the policy or action. Documentation for the results estimated under this indicator should include estimates by the time frame disaggregates for this indicator and may include year-by-year projections if applicable; the type of action U.S. assistance supported, key assumptions, and the calculation methodology applied to estimate the GHG result.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will submit updated data to ILRG PMT.
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: September 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, a table will be provided to present the number of parcels newly incorporated and corrected in each country.
Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Ghana***: Calculated using ECOM's carbon stock data collected in 2019 on 32 pre-rehab farms and uses the Kongsager linear growth rate for shaded cacao farms. The model considers the loss of carbon when old trees were rehabilitated and sequestration from PES activities.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/30/2019

Indicator 25b (Custom)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 25b: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided <u>through 2050</u> from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance Custom Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered through 2050, in metric tons of CO2-equivalent, from the time the policy took effect or action was taken, through 2050. The measure, technology, or action may be supported in full or in part by USG assistance. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2010 that have not been previously reported, may be included. Relevant technologies include any sustainable landscapes related product, process, or infrastructure supported by USG assistance that is installed or adopted which can reduce, avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. This indicator is applicable to all types of sustainable landscapes policies and actions, including, but not limited to, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), improved logging regulations, deforestation laws, payment for ecosystem services, improved agricultural practices, and deployment of technologies or implementation of sustainable landscapes activities that result in emission reductions. Results should be reported from 2030-2050 to complement 13.7 GHG emissions reduction estimates through 2030. The same calculation methodology should be used. Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2010, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates.
Unit of Measure: Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)
Disaggregated by: Country
Baseline: 0. No baseline research is required.
Indicator Validity: Data generated by this indicator will demonstrate long-term climate change mitigation impact and inform reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: ECOM carbon stock data
Data Collection Method: The indicator result will be calculated by using ECOM's carbon stock data collected in 2019 on 32 pre-rehab farms and applying the Kongsager linear growth rate for shaded cacao farms. The model considers the loss of carbon when old trees were rehabbed.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: • The indicator is calculated using a model, thus it may not accurately reflect unanticipated changes in the environment
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: If a more appropriate model is identified, it will be used

Date of Future DQA: September 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Differences in short- and long-term carbon sequestration will be examined by comparing this indicator to EG.13-7.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed following calculation by the ILRG PMT.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Ghana:*** The target is calculated using anticipated area under rehabilitation and sequestration from PES activities.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/30/2019

Indicator 26 (EG.13-1)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 26: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.13-1**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. Training is defined as a learning activity involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2) a formally designated instructor or lead person; and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short- or long- term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. People who attend multiple, non-duplicative trainings may be counted once for each training they completed in the reporting period. This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This may include the provision of funds to pay instructors or lead persons, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure the delivery of the training. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included in the calculation of people trained. Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to training. If an individual, within the reporting period, was also trained in adaptation or clean energy, they may be reported under those indicators if the training meets the definitional standards. FOR USAID ACTIVITIES: USAID ADS standards require that participants attend a minimum of 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Male/female
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported sustainable landscapes training. Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also aids in sustainability as it often aims to improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Data sources are implementers (including data from sub-implementers) and operating units. The following information may be requested for each training counted toward this result and should be retained in an implementer's internal documentation: 1) the

name, date and location of the training; 2) the learning objectives; and 3) the names, gender and affiliation of participants.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will submit updated data to ILRG PMT.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Training alone does not ensure behavioral change.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: September 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 results in indicator table
Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Ghana***: Includes individuals trained from ECO game, land use planning, and ECOM farmer training on farm rehabilitation.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/30/2019

Indicator 27 (EG.13-4)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 27: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.13-4**
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged), enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects, or programs that avoid, reduce, or sequester GHGs from sustainable landscapes activities.

Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (e.g. other governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g. corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by the USG-supported program. USG funding should not be counted under this indicator.

Mobilized finance reported under this indicator should be disaggregated as domestic or international. Domestic finance is investment which originated within the country in which it is implemented (e.g. national government funds to support implementation of a project within that country) and international finance is cross-border finance (e.g. a private company based in one country contributing funds for a project in a different country).

Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:

Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as:

- Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance
- Loans
- Equity or investment shares
- Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts
- Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees

Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:

- Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation;
- Technical support for increasing the sustainability of supply chains;
- Regulatory policy support for the creation or implementation of land-use planning;
- Fiscal policy support to develop preferential tax treatment for climate-friendly technologies and environmentally related taxes; and
- Information or data-based interventions such as setting up technology centers of excellence, labeling schemes, wind speed, or solar radiation mapping.

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: improving the enabling environment for mitigation actions; enhancing processing and transport infrastructure for sustainably-produced goods, infrastructure for protected areas, etc.; funding the costs of climate change activities advanced by the program, monitoring climate change progress or outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks; land use issues and opportunities addressed through the program.

Unit of Measure: US dollars (USD)
Disaggregated by: None
Baseline: $0
Indicator Validity: As appropriate, aggregated mobilization data can be used to assess the impact of foreign assistance for both domestic and international audiences as well as for the basis of tracking progress to international commitments and goals.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S. support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Data Collection Method: Task Leads will submit updated data to ILRG PMT.
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: September 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, a table will be provided to present the number of parcels newly incorporated and corrected in each country.
Review of Data: Task Leads are responsible for submitting accurate data which will be reviewed by the COP and ILRG PMT, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***Ghana***: Target provided by Winrock from conversations with ECOM. Includes ECOM planned investment (around 190k) plus Hershey MOU for 90k. ● ***Zambia***: Target includes seed inputs from Good Nature Agro under MFinance partnership, WCS donations for game ranch establishment.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 29 (EG 10.2-3) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from WEE MEL plan
Indicator 29: Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG.10.2-3**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with improved economic benefits by the average number of people per household. Improved economic benefits are positive changes in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, economic benefits from ecosystem services and reductions in the rate of loss of an economic benefit under threat. Sustainable natural resources management is defined as managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Higher = Better Number is discrete each year, not cumulative
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Sex (Male/Female)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator shows results at the outcome level to ensure that activities to improve people's economic access are effective.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): The primary data for this indicator will be provided by implementing partners and collected through the COP review of relevant project/program documents (e.g., quarterly and final reports, project monitoring records); however; other data sources such as analysis of secondary data or direct observation by post may also be a source of data for this indicator, particularly if assistance is not targeted to a specific program or training group.
Data Collection Method: Country programs 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: ILRG Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: ● Number of people does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit. ● Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness are reasonable. Precision is variable across programs but should be consistent within programs.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future DQA: October 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 Task Lead as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG PMT, and finally reviewed by the ILRG 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. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: ● ***Mozambique*:** Y3 target counts around 25% of those who stand to benefit from GRAS delimitations as a conservative estimate. Y4 and Y5 targets include 6 communities (14,000 people) in Ntacua who stand to benefit from the MOU between GRAS and MLT, plus the 1500 ingrowers and 3500 outgrowers in Madal lands. ● ***Zambia*:** Targets count 5,000 for COMACO in Y4, 8,0000 if we include people with improved land rights in areas around protected areas.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 30 (CUSTOM) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from WEE MEL plan
Indicator 30: Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas Custom Indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Community Governance Structures include locally established (not at national level) entities which collaborate to manage and enforce land and natural resources within a specific area and Savings and Loan groups. There is no requirement for the size or the capacity of the entity. Only entities within the areas of project implementation may be counted. Percent of representation will be counted according to the entity's record of individuals who are part of the governing unit. If there is no official roles, ILRG will observe governing meetings and activities and prudently determine if women are in relevant roles. Participation or engagement with the entity does not necessarily indicate that an individual is involved in the governance structure.
Unit of Measure: Percent representation of women
Level of Indicator: Outcome
Disaggregated by: None
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator will indicate progress at the outcome level for WEE interventions and campaigns to promote women's participation and leadership within community governance structures.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): The primary data for this indicator will be official roles as documented by the entity. Where roles are not officially documented, observations will be used to determine approximate roles.
Data Collection Method: Country programs 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: ILRG 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: October 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 Task Lead as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG PMT, and finally reviewed by the ILRG 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. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the WEE Work Plan ● ***Liberia:*** Estimates per the LRA. ● ***Malawi:*** 50% representation in the first year of implementation (Y4)and 50% within the second year of implementation (Y5) based on estimates of impact. ● ***Mozambique***: Target of 20% representation in first year of implementation, growing to 40% by Y4 and Y5 of implementation. As of year 3, have reached 45%. ● ***Zambia***: 40% representation in first years of implementation recruiting new members to run for election, falling to 30% in Y4 and Y5 based on working with existing organizations with much lower representation.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 31 (EG 3.2-24) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

from WEE MEL plan

Indicator 31: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (USAID)

Standard Indicator: **EG.3.2-24**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of agriculture system actors participating in the USG-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the USG anywhere within the food and agriculture system during the reporting year. These individuals can include:

- Farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins;
- Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, manufacturers, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers;
- Individuals in government, such as policy makers, extension workers and natural resource managers; and
- Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental and community organization staff.

The indicator tracks those individuals who are changing their behavior while participating in USG-funded activities. Individuals who attended training or were exposed to a new technology do not count under this indicator unless the individual actually applies what she/he learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agriculture extension training, he can be counted under this indicator once he applies what he learned by changing the way he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom he provides extension services.

Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agriculture productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices and technologies are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Implementing partners promoting one or a package of specific management practices and technologies report practices under categories of types of improved management practices or technologies. This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the Zone of Influence (ZOI).

Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:

- Crop genetics: e.g., improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g., drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g., seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: e.g., improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices and housing; improved feeding practices;

improved grazing practices, improved waste management practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.

- Wild-caught fisheries management: e.g., sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- Aquaculture management: e.g., improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g., terracing, rock lines; fire breaks; biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: e.g., Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control.
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g., Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g., drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management, non-irrigation-based: e.g., water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g., drip irrigation, upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of the impacts of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; agricultural/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.
- Marketing and distribution: e.g., contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; improved market information system technologies and practices.
- Post-harvest handling and storage: e.g., improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading, sanitary handling practices.
- Value-added processing: e.g., improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: e.g., improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management; Improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; improved quality of agricultural products or technology.

This indicator endeavors to capture the individuals who have made the decision to apply a particular management practice or technology, not those who have had to do so as a condition of employment

or an obligation. For example, if a manager in a company that distributes agriculture produce decides to use refrigerator trucks for transport and plans the distribution route using GIS information to maximize efficiency, both practices that are promoted by the USG-funded activity, the manager is counted as one individual; the five drivers of the newly refrigerated trucks who are driving the new routes are not counted. If the manager and co-owner together decided to apply these new practices, they are counted as two individuals. Another example would be if a franchise offers a new fertilizer mix developed with USG assistance and makes it available to franchisees, yet those franchisees make the decision whether or not to offer it. In this case both the decision-maker(s) at the franchise level and the franchisees who decide to offer it get counted as individuals applying a new management practice.

It is common for USG-funded activities to promote more than one improved technology or management practice to farmers and other individuals. This indicator allows the tracking of the total number of participants that apply any improved management practice or technology during the reporting year and the tracking of the total number of participants that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories.

- Count the participant if they have applied a management practice or technology promoted with USG assistance at least once in the reporting year. Count the producer participant who applied improved management practices or technologies regardless of the size of the plot on which practices were applied.
- Count each participant only once per year in the applicable Sex disaggregate category and Age disaggregate category to track the number of individuals applying USG-promoted management practice or technology type. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, count each participant in the household who does so.
- Under the Commodity disaggregate, count each participant once under each commodity for which they apply a USG-promoted management practice or technology type. For example, if a participant uses USG-promoted improved seed for the focus commodities of maize and legume, count that participant once under maize and once under legumes.
- Count each individual once per management practice or technology type once per year under the appropriate Management practice/technology type disaggregate. Individuals can be counted under a number of different Management practices/technology types in a reporting year.

For example:

- If a participant applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the participant under each technology type applied.
- If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the participant applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, a farmer who is using drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity is being promoted to participant farmers. For example, if a private enterprise invested in newer, more efficient machinery to process or otherwise improve the raw product that is also intended to reduce emissions intensities, this practice would be counted under "value-added processing" and "climate mitigation."
- Count a participant once per reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the USG-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies USG-promoted improved seed to her plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, she would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Management practice/technology type disaggregate (and once under the Irrigation category).

- Count a participant once per practice/technology type category regardless of how many specific practices/technologies under that technology type category she/he applied. For example, a project is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A participant applies both practices. She/he would only be counted once under the Cultural practices technology type category.

Implementing partners (IPs) may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicators EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], and EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level] if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agrodealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input are also applying that seed.

If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, e.g., a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the lead farmer should be counted as a participant applying improved practices/technologies for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by a researcher (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the researcher should be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-25.

Participants who are part of a group or members of an organization that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot should not be counted under this indicator, the area of the common plot should not be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], and the yield should not be counted under indicator EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]. For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25 and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer application only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

However, there are some cases where group members can be counted under this indicator. For example, as a result of participating in a USG-funded activity, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, any member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved management practice under this indicator.

Note that the list of practice/technology type disaggregates is broader under this indicator than the list of practice/technology type disaggregates under indicator EG.3.2-25 because this indicator tracks application of improved practices/technologies beyond those that are applied to a defined land or water area.

Project Definition: *Farmers who already practice one or more improved management practices will only be counted if they adopt new practices as a result of USG assistance. Farmers who do not practice a particular improved practice before USG assistance will be counted for each year that they apply the practice.*

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers in ILRG target communities who use a practice in a given year

Level of Indicator: Outcome

Disaggregated by:

Value chain actor type:

- PepsiCo farmers/non-PepsiCo farmers
- By specific improved management practice or technology
- Small holder potato farmers
- Non-smallholder potato farmers
- People in government (e.g., policy makers, extension workers)
- People in private sector firms (e.g., processors, service providers, manufacturers)
- People in civil society (e.g., staff and volunteers from nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, research and academic organizations)
- Others

Sex:

- Male
- Female

Age:

- 15-29
- 30+

Management practice or technology type:

- Use of PepsiCo improved varieties
- Treatment of potato seeds with approved, recommended fungicide
- Use of improved land preparation and mounding practices
- Improved crop residue management (no burning)
- Use of animal manure to improve soil fertility
- Soil testing
- Use of mineral (non-organic) fertilizer
- Improved irrigation or water management (drip irrigation, etc.)
- Use of Integrated Pest Management practices
- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) when applying agrochemicals
- Safe storage of agrochemicals in the home (following guidelines and recommendations)
- Safe disposal of agrochemical packaging
- Aggregated sales of potatoes to predetermined buyers at a pre-approved price (through sales contracts to PepsiCo aggregators)
- Use of technologies to reduce post-harvest handling and storage losses (if yes, explain which ones – improved jute bags, improved transport, padded trucks to reduce damage)
- Use and/or processing of potatoes rejected by PepsiCo
- Any other improved practices? If so, which ones.

Note: Only count producers under the "producers" disaggregate and not the "private sector firms" disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society

more broadly, only count them under the "private sector firms" disaggregate and not the "civil society" disaggregate to avoid double-counting.

Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: This indicator is widely used and reported in the Feed the Future (FTF)/Bureau for Food Security portfolio reviews, the FTF Progress Report and Country Pages, the Administrator's Leadership Council, the Agency Priority Goals, the Agency Performance Plan, FTF country pages, and the International Foreign Assistance Report.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Source(s): Farm records, reports from farmers supported by the project, association records

Data Collection Method: ILRG Task Leads will collect data directly from farmers' records.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG Field Agronomists

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known

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

Date of Future DQA: January 2021

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.

Reporting of Data: Quarter

Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets:

- **Ghana WEE:** ECOM will target 2,290 farmers in 76 communities in 2 districts in Y5.
- ***India***: In Y2 ILRG carried out a sample survey to collect data on application of skills learned from agronomy training. All women surveyed had applied at least one skill covered in the training, so the targets for this indicatore are the same as the number of women trained (Indicator 36, EG.5-3). Note that LOP target is cumulative of annual targets, although the number of women trained/reached in the previous years will benefit again. Targets are annual to avoid double counting.
- ***Mozambique:*** Y4 and Y5 targets cover 1500 ingrowers and 3500 outgrowers under Madal work. Y3 target based on outdated assumptions under Madal work. We will also count the 8 communities in GRAS areas we are supporting to establish economic enterprises with their new timber assets.

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: None

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 32 (GNDR-8) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
from WEE MEL plan

32: Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations (USAID)

Standard Indicator: **GNDR-8**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator is a count of the number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance gender equality or female empowerment objectives in the context of their official/formal role(s) within a public or private sector institution or organization.

To be counted under this indicator, a person must have been trained in their role as an actor within a public or private sector institution or organization. Persons receiving training in their individual capacity, such as livelihoods training designed to increase individual or household income, should not be counted under this indicator. Public or private sector institutions or organizations include but are not limited to: government agencies forming part of the executive, judicial, or legislative branches; public and private health, financial, and education institutions; and civil society organizations such as rights advocacy groups, business associations, faith-based groups, and labor unions.

To be counted under this indicator, persons must have participated in a training of at least 3 hours, with content designed to develop or strengthen the institution's/organization's capacity to advance gender equality or female empowerment objectives. Stand-alone gender trainings may be counted under this indicator, as well as trainings where gender is integrated within a broader sector training. In the latter case, the training must include a substantial focus on gender issues (e.g., gender issues are addressed throughout the training, there is a gender module that explores the relevant gender issues in depth, etc.).

Examples of this type of training include:

- Training judges on how to execute laws with gender-related implications or provisions such as a new law criminalizing domestic violence
- Training county officials on gender-responsive budgeting under a devolution project
- Training community health service workers in GBV referral and response protocols
- Training teachers or school officials on effective strategies for creating a safe learning environment for boys and girls
- Training political party leadership on effective ways to support and advance women's leadership in party structures and political processes
- Training legal aid society volunteers or paralegals in dispute resolution related to women's land and property rights
- Training for business association or financial institution representatives on strategies for creating products and services that address barriers to women's entrepreneurship

ILRG specific definition: This counts PepsiCo staff.

In addition to tracking this data, to the extent that PepsiCo provides data on trainings conducted by PepsiCo or Control Union in other countries, with the training material developed under this partnership, ILRG will also report this data. In this case, we will disaggregate: (1) directly implemented by ILRG or (2) implemented by PepsiCo or Control Union with ILRG material(s). We will also disaggregate results by the specific type of training received (Gender Action Learning System, Empowered Entrepreneurship, PepsiCo POP, etc.

Unit of Measure: Number of people trained

Level of Indicator: Output

Disaggregated by: Sex

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 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; U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security; and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, 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

Data Source(s): Training reports

Data Collection Method: The ILRG India Gender Specialist will collect training reports and upload participant information into Ona

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG India Gender Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

- Integrity: Participants may be unintentionally encouraged to give favorable responses due to the support that they receive through the partnership

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

Date of Future DQA: October 2020

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.

Reporting of Data: Quarter

Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the WEE Work Plan

- ***Ghana WEE***: Target counts 12 ECOM management staff and 135 field staff.
- ***India:*** Y1: 35 PepsiCo agronomists will be trained; Y2: 35 PepsiCo agronomists will be trained (some continuing, some new). Y3-Y5 on 40 PepsiCo and Control Union staff who receive annual training. The same group is trained each year, so LOP is not cumulative.
- ***Malawi:*** Estimated number for CLC training, GoM training. 25 traditional authorities, 150 women's groups, 109 HH, 50 GoM.
- ***Mozambique***: Y4 and Y5 targets count 6 community associations in Ntacua times 20 people for 120, 6 community associations in Sofala times 20 people for 120, and 19 community associations in Madal areas times 20 people for 380.
- ***Zambia***: Targets based on two rounds of training of trainers associated with women's economic empowerment in Y4 and Y5.

Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 34 (EG 4.2-1) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from WEE MEL plan
Indicator 34: Number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors Standard Indicator: **EG 4.2-1**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Archived in the FY18 Master Indicators List (MIL) of Foreign Assistance Indicators, EG.4.2-1 has been reactivated in the FY19 MIL to report USAID results for the Women's Global Prosperity and Development (WEE) Initiative. WEE is a White House led, interagency Initiative. All USAID and State Department operating units (OU) are required to report results as applicable. The total number of clients (e.g. borrowers, savers, and clients accessing other services, such as, business/agriculture related insurance) served by the USG-assisted intermediaries. Clients may belong to enterprises of differing scale (individual, micro, small, medium and large) as well as different agriculture or business sectors In the context of enterprise development, Financial Services includes the provision of loans, the acceptance of savings deposits, extension of business/agriculture related insurance and payments services, such as, the provision or cashing of money orders, and other similar services benefiting female and male clients. A financial intermediary is typically an institution, such as a bank. A non-financial institution could be an NGO. Clients should be counted only once per reporting year regardless of the number of financial services received during the year.
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country, Sex (males/females)
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: This is a standard output indicator in a results framework in which economic opportunity and empowerment are objectives. This indicator measures financial inclusion and depth of access to financial markets.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records, records of enterprises and intermediaries
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of beneficiaries.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 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 ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the ILRG PMT, and finally reviewed by the ILRG 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. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: ● ***Zambia*:** Targets reflect work with MFinance, targeted 1,000 people based on discussions with the company about realistic targets given rural area outreach.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 36 (EG 5-3) from WEE MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from WEE MEL plan
Indicator 36: Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance Standard Indicator: **EG 5-3**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Includes microenterprises receiving assistance through a USG-supported value chain or supply chain, as well as microentrepreneurs receiving business development services or embedded services. A microenterprise is defined as a very small enterprise owned and operated by poor people, usually in the informal sector. For USAID program purposes, the term is restricted to enterprises with 10 or fewer workers, including the microentrepreneur and any unpaid family workers. Crop production activities, previously excluded from the scope of the definition, are now included as long as they otherwise qualify on the basis of enterprise size and the economic status of the owner-operator and employees. **Specific Definition:** For the purposes of this partnership, small family farming enterprises will be counted.
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country, sex of entrepreneur (male/female)
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: Provides a basic measure of the scale of USG efforts to expand access to enterprise services among the poor and otherwise disadvantaged. This will be used to demonstrate financial inclusion and depth of access to finance.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Project and activity records documenting support provided
Data Collection Method: ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each individual participant. At trainings or meetings, attendees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and uploaded to Ona.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 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 ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, ILRG PMT, and finally reviewed by the ILRG 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. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the WEE Work Plan ● ***India:*** The indicator counts women trained in agronomy (POP/SFP) as enterprises supported with USG assistance. Each person trained = 1 small family farming enterprise. Note that LOP target is cumulative of annual targets, although a number of women trained/reached in the previous years will benefit again. The targets are annual though to avoid double counting. ● ***Mozambique***: Targets include 6 community associations in Ntacua who stand to benefit from the MOU between GRAS and MLT, as well as 1500 ingrowers and 3500 outgrowers in Y4 and Y5 under the Madal work. ● ***Zambia***: Targets count cooperatives, CRBs receiving financial training assistance, and farmer loan support through MFinance groundnut loans.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 38 (EG.3-f) from India MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from India MEL plan
Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index score (USAID) Standard Indicator: **EG.3-f, Archived**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): The PRO WEAI is an index made up of 12 indicators designed to measure three types of agency: intrinsic agency (power within), instrumental agency (power to), and collective agency (power with). PRO WEAI indicators are grouped by intrinsic agency, instrumental agency, and collective agency, with specific indicators for each agency category. Each indicator is equally weighted, and a person is defined as empowered if she is empowered in at least nine of 12, or 75 percent, of the indicators. Individual level scores are then aggregated to construct the PRO WEAI. The PRO WEAI is calculated as the weighted mean of two sub-indices: the Three Domains of Empowerment Index, with a weight of 90 percent, and the Gender Parity Index, with a weight of 10 percent. The decomposability of the index allows the user to disaggregate the drivers of change and examine how women's empowerment scores contribute to it. PRO WEAI indicators are grouped by type of agency as follows: ● Intrinsic agency ○ Autonomy in income ○ Self-efficacy ○ Attitudes about intimate partner violence ○ Respect among household members ● Instrumental agency ○ Input in productive decisions ○ Ownership of land and other assets ○ Access to and decisions on financial services ○ Control over use of income ○ Work balance ○ Visiting important locations ● Collective agency ○ Group membership ○ Membership in influential groups
Unit of Measure: Index score (0 to 1)
Level of Indicator: Impact
Disaggregated by: Type of agency; district; type of HH (male-headed HH, female-headed HH), social/economic status of HH (religion, scheduled caste or tribe, etc.)
Baseline: TBD
Indicator Validity: Data will determine whether interventions successfully increase women's economic empowerment within the PepsiCo supply chain in West Bengal.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): PRO WEAI baseline and endline report
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected by local subcontractor using IFPRI's PRO WEAI questionnaire.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG India Gender Specialist, ILRG Gender Advisor
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: The PRO WEAI is an evolving tool, and additional modules including access to technology and information, and alternatives to group membership in contexts where that may not be an indicator of intrinsic agency and empowerment (for example in nomadic communities) are being developed. Cultural and contextual differences need to be taken into consideration in the finalization of PRO WEAI tools in each country, and qualitative information should be collected using the PRO WEAI.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The data collection tool has been tested in India and Bangladesh, and will be tested in West Bengal prior to finalization. Quantitative results will be supplemented by qualitative data collection.
Date of DQA: January – March 2021
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Baseline results will be used to inform the design of interventions to address gaps identified with regards to intrinsic agency, instrumental agency and collective agency. The quantitative analysis will be contextualized and triangulated by qualitative PRO WEAI data. Data from the PRO WEAI will determine the change in women's empowerment in target communities to allow PepsiCo and USAID to test the theory of change and answer critical learning questions.
Reporting of Data: Baseline and endline
Storage of Data: Data will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: ● ***India*:** Baseline Pro-WEAI value was 0.637 (PepsiCo + SHG households). We can reasonably expect the endline survey to show a 20% improvement, 0.75.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/08/2020

Indicator 44 (EG.4.2-4) from India MEL plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET from India MEL plan
Indicator 44: Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development Standard Indicator: **EG.4.2-4**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator captures the amount of training provided either to employees of microenterprises supported by USG assistance, or training completed by the management and/or staff of financial intermediaries supporting microenterprises that receive USG assistance. This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training days that were completed by training participants: Days of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course Support from the USG: This indicator counts training days that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. A financial intermediary is typically an institution that facilitates the channeling of funds between lenders and borrowers indirectly. That is, savers (lenders) give funds to an intermediary institution (such as a bank), and that institution gives those funds to spenders (borrowers). This may be in the form of loans or mortgages. In the context of finance and development, financial intermediaries generally refer to private sector intermediaries, such as banks, private equity, venture capital funds, leasing companies, insurance and pension funds, and micro-credit providers. Inclusive financial markets are defined as supporting equitable access to essential financial services (credit, savings, insurance, leasing, remittances and payment services) of diverse providers (including banks, credit unions, NGOs, non-bank financial institutions, buyers, and suppliers) to low-incomes families and female and male-owned micro-scale enterprises/activities.
Unit of Measure: Number of days
Disaggregated by: 1) Sex (Male/Female); and one or more of the following: 2) Employees of microenterprises; and/or 3) Management and/or staff of financial intermediaries that support microenterprises
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: Required as applicable
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Attendance records of implementing partners that conduct training.

Data Collection Method: Direct count of training records
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: The ILRG Country Coordinator
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Will follow standard procedures
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Will present disaggregates
Frequency of Reporting 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: ● ***India*:** Y1: The POP training has six modules, each two hours. This is 12 hours or 1.5 days total. Our target is 499 women in 12 communities., which is 5,988 hours or 748.5 days. ○ Y2-Y3: Ongoing 499 women will have 6-hour refresher, which is 2,994 hours or 374.25 days. New 701 women will have full 12-hour course of 6 POP modules, which is 8,412 hours or 1,051.5 days. Total training days is 1,425.75 days. ○ Y4: POP 225 days (0.75 days/person, total 300 people targeted); SFP 121 days (0.75 days/person, total 162 people targeted); Community Agronomists 90 days (5 days/person, total 18 people); EET 518 days (7 days/person, total 74 people). ○ Y5: POP 150 days (0.75 days/person, total 200 people targeted); SFP 112 days (0.75 days/person, total 150 people targeted); Community Agronomists 90 days (5 days/person, total 18 people). ○ LOP target is cumulative of annual targets.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 03/16/2022

Indicator 45 (EG.3.1-14)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 45: Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level] Standard Indicator: **EG.3.1-14**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): The indicator includes new long-term capital investments (e.g., property, plant, and equipment and other fixed assets) and new operating capital investments (e.g., inputs or inventory) leveraged by the USG. Private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind - for implementing specific activities (e.g., resulting from a successful GDA application) should also be included. It includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment used for post-harvest transformation or processing of agricultural products or the transport of agricultural products to markets. In-kind investments, which should be valued at market rates, could include legal or business development services. "New USG commitments" refers to funds in the form of a direct loan, part of a grant, or other award designed to leverage additional funds from private sector organizations. Subsidies paid to structure a guarantee or insurance product do not count as new USG commitments. For multi-year activities, commitments are recorded at the outset of the activity, if made prior to the start of the activity, or during the year when they are made, if commitments are received during implementation of an activity. "Private sector" includes for-profit formal companies managing nutrition, agriculture, and/or food system-related activities. A community based organization (CBO) or nongovernmental organization (NGO) investment may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit nutrition, agriculture, and/or food system-related activities. "Investment" is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, or income, etc. Investments are recorded on a yearly basis, as they are made. In-kind investments are recorded at market value in USD. "Leveraged by the USG" indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities supported by the Feed the Future initiative. Usually, the Feed the Future activities will take the form of a grant, direct loan, guarantee, or insurance coverage from the USG (see examples below). **Examples**: Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC): 1. OPIC provides political risk insurance on a $40 million equity investment by a U.S. investor in a large-scale commercial farm in Zambia that produces wheat, maize, barley and soya. OPIC is insuring 90% of the investment, or $36 million. The farm's expansion is also financed by a $10 million loan from a local commercial bank and a $5 million loan from the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group directly to the Zambian farm. The investment and loan funds will be used to expand and upgrade the farm's irrigation system and other infrastructure improvements. The total private sector capital leveraged is $50 million, consisting of the sum of the U.S. equity firm's

investment ($40 million) and the local commercial debt ($10 million). The debt and equity investments are reported in the year in which they are made. The IFC's $5 million is not included, as it is money from a multilateral, and is not considered "private sector investment," nor is it "leveraged" by OPIC.

2. OPIC provides a $10 million direct loan to a U.S.-based NGO to expand its working capital lending to small farmers and co-ops located in South America. The $40 million expansion also includes $20 million raised through private placement bonds and $10 million in cash equity from the NGO. In this example, the total new USG commitment is $10 million and the private capital leveraged by the OPIC investment is $30 million. These investments are reported in the year in which they are made.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID):

1. USAID provides a 50% loan portfolio guarantee to a U.S.-based impact investor to expand its portfolio into small and growing businesses in the agriculture sector in Feed the Future target countries. The guarantee will cover up to 50% of the $17.5 million fund. The total private sector capital leveraged will be $17.5.

Unit of Measure: Value (USD)

Level of Indicator: Output

Disaggregated by:

- Country
- Funding Source:
    - USG commitment amount (using "commitment" to include funding in the form of direct loans or a grant);
    - Private sector partner leveraged amount (using "leveraged" to include both cash and in-kind investment value at market rates from the private sector partner).

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: Increased investment is the predominant source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable improvements in agricultural market systems. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the Feed the Future (FTF) goal to "Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty." This indicator is linked to CCIR: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security in the GFSS Results Framework.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Source(s): Project records on amount loaned, private sector records, USG agency records.

Data Collection Method: ILRG staff will reach out to private sector and USG contacts quarterly for updates on cash and in-kind contributions via email, and record responses in the MEL tracking database for each beneficiary.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: None

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

Date of Future DQA: N/A

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 ILRG Country Coordinator, ILRG PMT, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual (commitments are reported only once in the year they are made)
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG DCOP or MEL point person.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: ● ***Mozambique***: Value of relinquished tree assets, plus the GRAS cash contribution, split pro-rata over the 18 months, no allowance for land values. Includes 150k from Madal, 40k from Ntacua in 2021-22 in Y4 and 150k from Madal and 25k from Ntacua in Y5.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
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U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: (202) 712-0000
Fax: (202) 216-3524
www.usaid.gov