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MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) PLAN

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE II (ILRG II)

MARCH 2024

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE II (ILRG II) TASK ORDER UNDER THE ONE ACQUISITION SOLUTION FOR INTEGRATED SERVICES (OASIS) IDIQ

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All individuals featured in photographs in this document have given their consent for their image to be used in ILRG II publications.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPSM	Action Alliance for Preventing Sexual Misconduct
ACE	Advancing Capacity for the Environment project
APAC	Africa Protected Areas Congress
AWS	Amazon Web Services
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CDCS	Country Develop Cooperation Strategies
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CLPA	Conference on Land Policy in Africa
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDL	Data Development Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DIS	Development Information System
DMP	Data Management Plan
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Ltd.
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GEEA	Gender Equity and Equality Action
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GUC	Grants under Contract

IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance Project
ILRG II	Integrated Land and Resource Governance II Project
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management Project
IPARD	Indigenous Peoples Alliance for Rights and Development
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, or Asexual
LRG	Land and Resource Governance Division at USAID
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MAST	Mapping Approaches to Securing Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning
MSC	Most Significant Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OASIS	One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services
ODK	Open Data Kit
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
REFS	Bureau of Resilience, Environment and Food Security at USAID
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TBD	To Be Determined
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change project
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance II (ILRG II) Task Order (2023-2028) provides support to the Land and Resource Governance (LRG) Division in the Center for Natural Environment in the Bureau of Resilience, Environment and Food Security (REFS) at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop, implement, assess and evaluate interventions that secure land tenure and resource rights and strengthen LRG systems. ILRG II supports multiple development objectives, including combating climate change, promoting food security, supporting biodiversity conservation, enabling gender equality, preventing and mitigating conflict, and supporting sustainable urbanization and enabling localization, among others. Through technical assistance, ILRG II strengthens and secures the land tenure and resource rights of women, men, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized and underrepresented populations in USAID-presence countries, as well as strengthens the capacity of stakeholders to better advocate for their own rights. By supporting rigorous research and analysis, ILRG II improves understanding of what works and does not work to achieve these outcomes.

ILRG II's approach to land and resource governance supports a broad range of development objectives, including:

- Women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and marginalized or underrepresented groups empowered;
- Inclusive climate action and nature-based solutions advanced;
- Biodiversity conserved;
- Sustainable food and agroecological systems strengthened;
- Responsible land-based investing and innovation promoted;
- Conflict mitigated or prevented;
- More responsible and inclusive practices in the mining of critical minerals for the green energy transition adopted;
- Sustainable urbanization and disaster risk management supported.

The task order is a global mechanism that supports Washington-based Operating Units (OUs) and provides Field Support through a buy-in process. As a result, the program anticipates adding on country activities gradually over the course of the first one to two years of work. ILRG II is currently implementing an initial set of activities in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Zambia, as well as an evaluation for the Indigenous Peoples Alliance for Rights and Development (IPARD) activity in Panama, Honduras, and Guatemala. Scoping is under way for implementation countries for Environmental Defenders and Green Cities/Adaptation funding streams, as well as a potential land tenure and property rights assessment in Honduras.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan serves as a tool to guide overall project performance. As such, the team will update it as necessary to reflect changes in ILRG II'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. ILRG II will update the MEL plan annually, as necessary. When new Mission Field Support or new activities begin, the project will develop, where appropriate, the theory of change, situational model(s), results framework, performance indicators, targets, and learning questions in the implementation plan and incorporate them into the MEL plan during the annual update. ILRG II anticipates that some smaller research-based activities – such as evaluations, literature reviews, background studies, and global learning pieces – will not incorporate new performance indicators into the MEL plan as they are added, but these activities may add or contribute to global or activity level learning questions.

1.2 Theory of Change

To achieve the task order's objective and associated results, ILRG II works collaboratively with the LRG Division and USAID Missions and OUs to engage host country governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, communities, and the private sector through four interrelated components:

1. Strengthen enabling environments to promote inclusive legal and policy frameworks for land and resource governance in formal and customary settings;
2. Enhance the capacity of key stakeholders and partners in government, civil society, local communities and the private sector to implement inclusive land and resource governance laws and practices;
3. Build innovative partnerships with the private sector that enable responsible land-based investing to promote resilience; and
4. Support robust monitoring, evaluation, research and learning activities to improve land and resource governance programming.

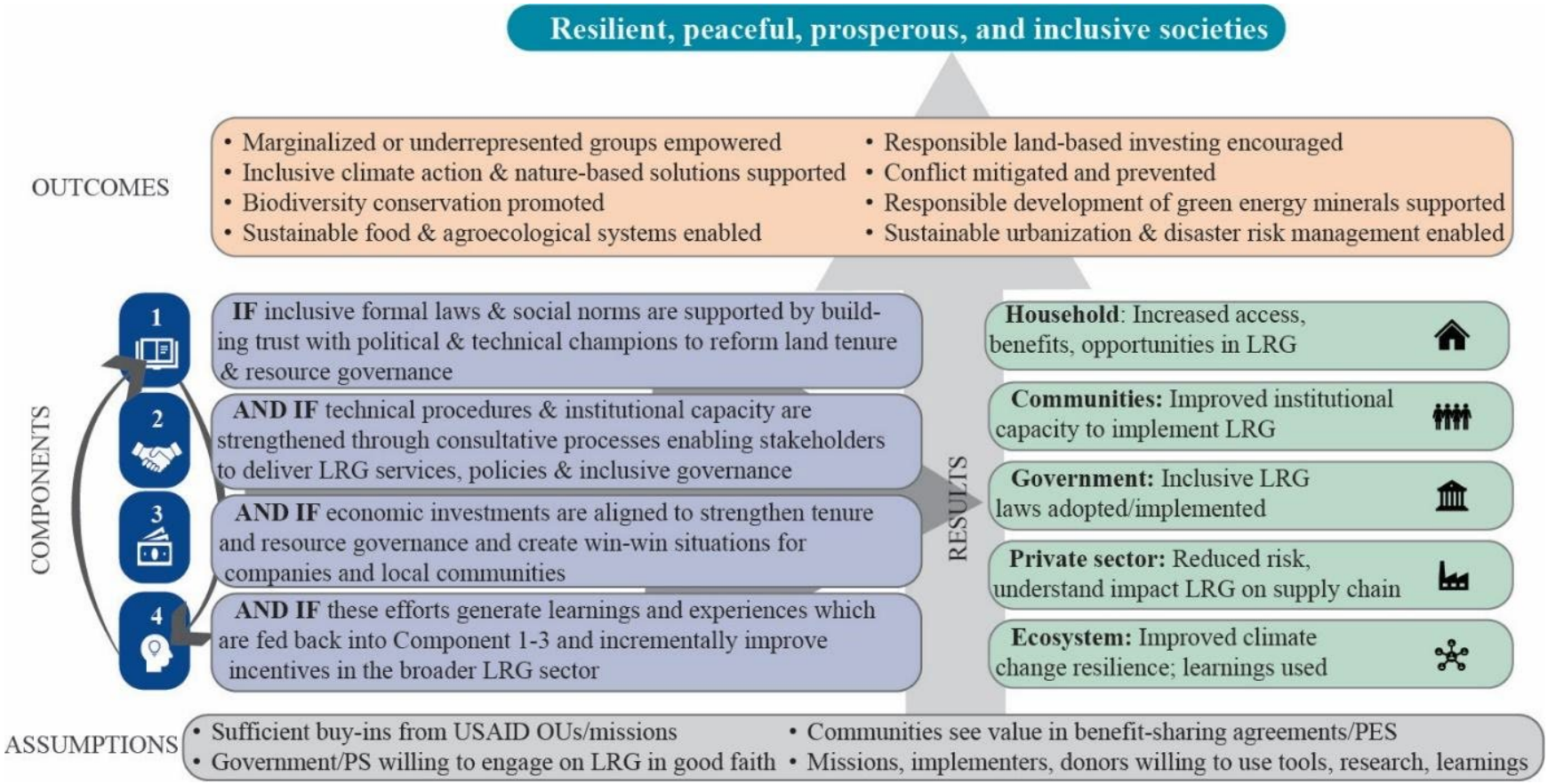
ILRG II's holistic operational approach (Figure 1) seeks to **understand** the context, **convene** stakeholders to develop locally owned solutions, **respond** appropriately, and learn from this work to **transform** land and resource governance systems at scale. Overarching this approach is a strong focus on gender equality, social inclusion, and localization throughout program design, implementation, and evaluation phases. ILRG II seeks to use activity monitoring data to feed back into adaptive management practices, informing future learning and research design, as well as long-term evaluation efforts.

FIGURE 1. ILRG II OPERATIONAL APPROACH

ILRG II's global Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 2) presents practical methods and activities to improve the governance of land and natural resources. The program will adapt this general ToC by addressing formal rules and social norms, as well as the capacities and incentives of stakeholder groups (households, communities, government,

private sector) to engage with one another constructively. ILRG II will seek to think and work politically, focusing on linking local demand with political will and technical experience to enact change in a consensus-driven, conflict-sensitive, and inclusive manner, using an evaluation and learning cycle to promote locally led scaling. This approach delivers a diverse set of economic, governance, environmental, food security, health, and empowerment results that contribute to meeting ILRG II's diverse development objectives. This pathway is based on a series of assumptions that ILRG II's team addresses through its commitment to stakeholder engagement.

FIGURE 2. ILRG II THEORY OF CHANGE

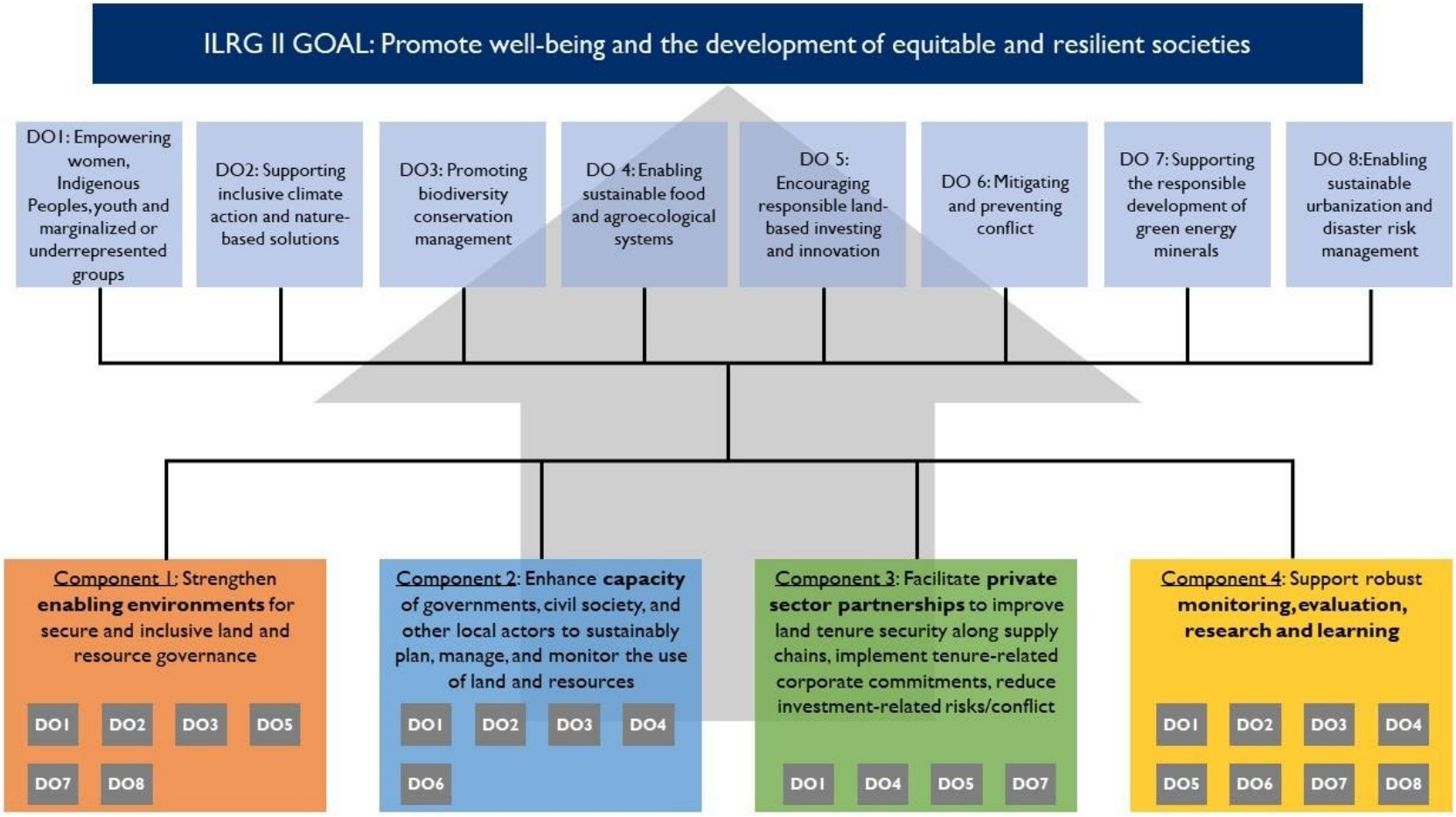


1.3 Results Framework

The results framework (Figure 3) presents a general overview of how ILRG II envisions interventions under the four components will contribute to achieving the project's eight Development Objectives (DO) in support of the overall project goal to *promote well-being and the development of equitable and resilient societies*. Given the broad scope of the DOs and the country-level Field Support and buy-in approach to scope development, ILRG II plans to keep this global level Results Framework quite broad. The logical flow between ILRG II activities, results, and outcomes, and their contribution to broader DOs are negotiated with relevant country stakeholders at the time of buy-in and/or through discussion with the relevant USAID Mission or Operating Unit during planning stages. Activity-level ToCs and results frameworks will be provided for within each activity's implementation plan, which will be mapped to these global level DOs (and linked to in future revisions to this plan).

ILRG II also contributes to the U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Strategy; the Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability; the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality; the USAID's Climate Strategy, Biodiversity Policy, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Youth in Development Policy, Private Sector Engagement Policy, and Local Capacity Strengthening Policy, among others.

FIGURE 3. ILRG II RESULTS FRAMEWORK



2.0 Monitoring Plan

2.1 Performance Monitoring Approach

The ILRG II Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL) Manager leads ILRG II's MEL work, including overseeing data collection methodologies; receiving, reviewing, and providing feedback on data; and preparing data for reporting. This work is backstopped by the ILRG II Home Office MEL Director, with oversight by the Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP). As ILRG II starts up country activities, the ILRG II global core team will identify a technical staff person (Tetra Tech staff, subcontractor, or grantee) to act as activity lead, as well as a MEL point of contact at the country level, responsible for collecting and reporting both quantitative and qualitative data to the MERL Manager. The MERL Manager compiles data for the COP to include in quarterly and annual reports.

The team will prioritize the use of standardized data forms and open-source mobile data collection tools like Open Data Kit (ODK) or SurveyCTO to ensure that data from multiple countries is readily accessible to the extended ILRG II team. Our use of cloud-based data storage systems, Airtable for performance and monitoring data and Amazon Web Services (AWS) server for larger spatial datasets, allows multiple users to input indicator data into a central repository, reducing the staff time required to compile data from multiple different data sources submitted in varying formats. The ILRG II MERL Manager can view all input data and compile final numbers and can set up view profiles for each activity lead or reporting organization, so they are able to see all data submitted for their activity for the life of project. ILRG II will utilize real-time data visualization tools (PowerBI) to ensure information is digitized and easily accessible to USAID, implementing partners, and key stakeholders for simple analysis and application.

The Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) (Annex 3) outline all data collection procedures and consider the data collection constraints in each country to tailor data collection and storage solutions to fit country circumstances. Subcontractors and grantees have MEL responsibilities written into their contracts or grant agreements and will be supported first by the respective activity lead. Once the MEL Plan is approved, the MERL Manager will provide guidance to all staff, subcontractors, and grantees, and will train the activity leads to support subcontractors and grantees to implement their MEL responsibilities efficiently and effectively. Written guidance will outline ethical data collection principles (see Section 2.3) and best data collection practices and will include appendices for standard operating procedures (SOPs) for relevant indicators with complex data collection methods. The MERL Manager will provide virtual and in-person assistance to support the activity 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 system.

2.2 Performance Indicators

ILRG II's performance indicator table (Table 1) presents a core set of standard indicators that the project will track across countries/activities and aggregate at the global level. These indicators include standard F indicators for the Land and Resource Governance Division (EG.10.4) and several standard F indicators from other funding sources such as Adaptation (EG.11), Sustainable Landscapes (EG.13), Biodiversity (EG.10.2), Agriculture (EG.3), and Gender (GNDR).

ILRG will track the following ten thematic indicators at the global level, broken out by sector/funding stream as applicable:

1. **Adults with secure land rights**: 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]*
2. **Parcels documented and incorporated into land administration system**: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. *[EG.10.4-5]*
3. **Hectares of land under improved management**:
    - Biodiversity: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. *[EG.10.2-2]*
4. **Laws/policies/regulations advanced**:
    - Land: Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights 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. *[EG.10.4-1]*
    - Biodiversity: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance. *[EG.10.2-5]*
    - Sustainable Landscapes: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance. *[EG.13-3]*
    - Adaptation: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance. *[EG.11-3]*
    - Gender: Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level. *[GNDR-1]*
5. **Training**:
    - Biodiversity: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. *[EG.10.2-4]*
    - Sustainable Landscapes: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance. *[EG.13-1]*
    - Adaptation: Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance. *[EG.11-1]*

- Gender: 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]*

6. **Capacity Strengthening**:
   - Total organizations: Number of organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support. *[CBLD-11]*
   - Sustainable Landscapes: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscapes issues as supported by USG assistance. *[EG.13-2]*
   - Adaptation: Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance. *[EG.11-2]*
   - Improved capacity: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance. *[CBLD-9]*
7. **Access to productive resources:**
   - Gender: Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment). *[GNDR-2]*
   - Youth: Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources. *[YOUTH-3]*
8. **Private sector partners applying improvement management practices**: Number of private sector firms that have improved management practices or technologies as a result of USG assistance *[EG.5.2-2]*
9. **Private sector financing mobilized**: Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities *[CBLD-10]*
   - Sustainable Landscapes: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance *[EG.13-4]*
   - Adaptation: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance *[EG.11-4]*
   - Agriculture: Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition *[EG.3.1-15]*

As new activities/buy-ins emerge, ILRG II will support Missions and OUs to identify appropriate performance indicators to track – ideally those that are already being reported on at the global level – but may also add activity specific standard indicators as relevant. Where possible, ILRG II will prioritize the use of standard (versus custom indicators) to allow for uniform data collection and reporting across a diverse portfolio of country activities.

ILRG II will help to identify targets at the country/activity level as buy-ins come in, which will be aggregated up to global targets. Given that ILRG II is still identifying country level activity scopes, including which activities will contribute to each global indicator, most targets have been left as "to be determined" and will be updated in the next MEL Plan revision in Year 2. The PIRS (Annex 3) provide full details on each indicator, including baseline procedures, indicator use, justifications for proposed targets, data collection methodologies, and data quality assurance measures. The ILRG team disaggregates all indicator data reported by task/country and all person-level indicators by gender and age, where possible.

ILRG II will report on performance indicators in Quarterly and Annual Reports, as well as submit indicator targets and actuals to the USAID Development Information System (DIS) on an annual basis, along with performance narratives.

In addition to standard performance indicators, ILRG II will collect additional monitoring data to assess activity progress and contribute to broader learning goals. These will be included in quarterly and activity level reports but will not be tied to performance targets.

TABLE 1. ILRG INDICATOR TABLE

The below table is arranged by USAID Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS) ID. ILRG II indicator numbers are also presented, which will be used for simpler internal tracking/reference. USAID FACTS IDs are presented in brackets after the indicator name. Global indicators are presented first, followed by indicators tied to a specific country activity. Targets are provided for each fiscal year, aggregated up from country/activity level targets. For indicators not yet tied to an activity buy-in, global estimates for targets are listed as to be determined (TBD) but will be adjusted as it becomes clear which activities will contribute to this overall indicator. All performance indicators below will only report on what is a result of U.S. Government (USG) assistance.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Global Indicators										
16	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance. [CBLD-9]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
20	Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities. [CBLD-10]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
13	Number of organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support. [CBLD-11]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
23	Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition. [EG.3.1-15]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
19	Number of private sector firms that have improved management practices or technologies as a result of USG assistance. [EG.5.2-2]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
3	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.2-2]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
9	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.2-4]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
5	Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	implemented as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.2-5]									
4	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights 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. [EG.10.4-1]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
2	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-5]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1	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]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
11	Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance. [EG.11-1]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
15	Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance. [EG.11-2]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
7	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance. [EG.11-3]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
22	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance. [EG.11-4]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
10	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-1]	Quarter	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
14	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscapes issues as supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-2]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
6	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-3]									
21	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-4]	Annual	0 0	Global Ghana	TBD $0	TBD $2.5M	TBD $2.5M	TBD $2.5M	TBD $2.5M	TBD $10M
8	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level. [GNDR-1]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
17	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment). [GNDR-2]	Annual	0 0 0	Global Cote d'Ivoire Ghana	TBD 90% 0	TBD 90% 50%	TBD - 50%	TBD - 50%	TBD - 50%	TBD 90% 50%
12	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 0 0	Global Cote d'Ivoire Ghana	TBD 25 0	TBD 25 75	TBD - 75	TBD - 75	TBD - 75	TBD 50 300
18	Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources. [YOUTH-3]	Annual	0	Global	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Country Specific Indicators										
24	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors. [EG.4.2-1]	Quarter	0 0	Cote d'Ivoire Ghana	450 0	450 1,250	- 1,250	- 1,250	- 1,250	900 5,000
25	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]	BL/EL	TBD TBD	Cote d'Ivoire Ghana	- -	75% TBD	- -	- -	- +10%	75% +10%
26	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of	Annual	0	Ghana	0	0	3,000	6,000	6,000	15,000

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	USG sustainable landscapes activities. [EG.13-5]									
27	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reductions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations or technologies related to sustainable landscapes support by USG assistance. [EG.13-7]	Annual	0	Ghana	0	0	0	1.04M	0	1.04M
28	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance. [EG.11-6]	Quarter	0	Ghana	0	3,000	6,000	6,000	0	15,000
29	Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of USG assistance. [EG.13-8]	Annual	0	Ghana	0	3,600	7,200	7,200	0	18,000
30	Number of individuals participating in GEEA funded activities. [CUSTOM]	Annual	0	Ghana	0	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	34,000

2.3 Cross-Cutting Components

ILRG II acknowledges the importance of including and empowering vulnerable populations. Without intentional inclusion efforts, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, and other vulnerable populations may experience unintentional exclusion or repercussions from ILRG II interventions. The ILRG II MEL plan is consistent with USAID's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy and aligns with the ILRG II Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy. ILRG II will collect data on GESI-specific indicators, including overall women and men reached with gender-tagged funding (GEEA-1), GNDR-1, GNDR-2, YOUTH-3 and GNDR-8 at the global level. Other GESI related indicators may be added in the future for specific country activities as relevant.

In addition to these gender-specific performance indicators, all person-level indicators are disaggregated and reported by sex and age, allowing ILRG II to conduct task-level gender analyses to determine whether ILRG II interventions have had differential impacts on men, women, adults, and youth. ILRG II will use USAID definitions of youth (age 15-29) to assess the extent to which programming is increasing youth access, control, use, ownership and decision-making around land and natural resources. In addition to disaggregating quantitative data by gender and age, ILRG II will also ensure qualitative data collection solicits inputs from men, women, adults, youth and other marginalized groups to add context and nuance to numeric results. ILRG II will ensure qualitative and quantitative data collection (discussed in Section 2.4) is inclusive and participatory, creating single-gender and single-age spaces to facilitate more open sharing.

Given ILRG II's funding for environmental defenders' work, ILRG II will also disaggregate person level data by Indigenous Peoples' identities where applicable. This data will allow ILRG II to form a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of program activities on Indigenous populations to both adapt current programming and contribute to USAID's growing understanding of how best to partner with and support Indigenous Peoples. ILRG II data collection among Indigenous Peoples will align with the CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance: 1) collective benefit, 2) authority to control, 3) responsibilities, and 4) ethics, discussed in more detail in the Section 2.4.2 on Data Collection below. For activities where this data is collected, ILRG II will involve Indigenous groups in the selection of appropriate indicators and design of monitoring and evaluation approaches to provide groups the opportunity to conduct monitoring on activities that affect them. As with all data collection, safety considerations when collecting data from Indigenous Peoples is paramount. ILRG II will work with Indigenous partners to assess whether it is safe to obtain and record certain information about Indigenous Peoples in a given context. Person-level data collected may need to be anonymized, and ILRG II will discuss any potential data uses and sharing with Indigenous communities before data collection begins. Section 2.5 provides more information about ILRG II's data management plan, including security protections for data storage of personally identifiable information. As outlined in beneficiary feedback plan in Section 3, ILRG II will share back monitoring and evaluation results with all project participants, including Indigenous Peoples, in culturally appropriate formats so they are able to see how their monitoring data and reporting efforts are contributing to broader program results and learnings.

2.4 Monitoring Processes and Systems

2.4.1 Ethics of Data Collection

ILRG II seeks to build a culture of ethical data collection among staff, partners, subcontractors, and grantees. ILRG II's Policy for Ethical Use of Visual and Written Content (see Annex 2) guides the project's MEL processes. ILRG II will collect and use qualitative and quantitative data in an ethical manner that complies with contractual obligations and portrays the people and communities with whom it engages with respect, dignity, and accuracy.

Informed Consent: ILRG II will obtain free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from all participants to collect and use their data. Informed and meaningful consent is a process, not a form. Project participants have the right to know why their data is being collected, how it will be used, and who it will be shared with. Consent to collect and share data is always voluntary, and data collectors should make it clear to participants that their willingness to share or not share qualitative or quantitative data has no bearing on their ability to participate in future activities. Consent can also be revoked at any time before, during or after data is collected – participants have the "right to be forgotten." ILRG II will obtain either written or verbal consent from participants to collect and record their data at the beginning of any survey, interview, or FGD, and when their photo or video is taken. The policy in Annex 2 outlines specific instances when written versus verbal consent is required, along with template consent forms.

Dignity: When using people's images and stories in public facing materials, ILRG II will portray participants with dignity, agency, and respect, allowing people to tell their stories in their own words and centering them as agents of change in their own lives, rather than passive recipients of project activities. ILRG II does not use photos or stories of children in its public facing materials.

Accountability: When participant images and stories are used in public information materials that prominently display them, such as blog posts or media articles, ILRG II will make genuine efforts to notify and share the materials with them. If online access is not possible, local staff or subcontractors will provide a printed version. If participants have limited literacy, the ILRG II team will read and/or explain the content to them. The team will use this opportunity to reiterate the purpose and reach of the material that contains their image or story. Beyond stories and images, ILRG II will share project outcomes and learnings back with community members, including analysis from surveys, FGDs, and interviews which community members participated in. ILRG II will share this information in context appropriate, easy to understand formats, including written, visual, and audio formats depending on literacy levels. Where written materials are provided, local staff and subcontractors will help translate materials into the local language for easy comprehension.

Do No Harm: ILRG II will ensure that participant safety considerations are paramount in any data collection efforts. As noted above in Section 2.3, ILRG II will work with local communities to assess context specific data collection safety needs to determine if certain pieces of information should not be collected, or if individual identities should be anonymized during data collection to address privacy concerns. These risks may be especially acute for Indigenous Peoples and environmental defenders facing threats from government or the private sector;

marginalized groups such as ethnic or religious groups; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual (LGBTQIA+) individuals; and women and girls facing risks of gender-based violence. When collecting qualitative data from these groups, ILRG II will ensure identities are anonymized to minimize potential risks to individuals, and refrain from using stories in public facing materials if they individuals request for information shared to be kept confidential, or if participant safety is in question.

Data Management: ILRG II will use cloud-based management systems, Airtable and Egnyte, 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 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 (see Section 2.5.2 on Data Storage). Only select ILRG II staff members will be granted access to data containing PII. Once this data is no longer required for longitudinal tracking, data will be de-identified (stripped of PII). ILRG II will not share any data files containing PII with USAID or partners until sensitive data is removed, encrypted, anonymized or aggregated.

Training: ILRG II will train staff, subcontractors, and grantees on data collection as part of the partner onboarding process. This will include guidance on ethical data collection, obtaining meaningful and informed consent, and Do No Harm principles when collecting participant data.

2.4.2 Data Collection Procedures

Multiple parties are responsible for participating in ILRG II data collection. Data will be collected through field activities, queries of ILRG II land documentation databases, direct counts of legal, analytical, and methodological activities, as well as surveys where necessary. These data points will be submitted to the MERL Manager who will review data quality and collate all data. The complete set of data will then be re-reviewed by the COP before the quarterly and annual reports are submitted.

Each ILRG II country requires a tailored approach for gathering data, establishing baselines, and engaging stakeholders. The project tailors selected indicators, targets, and data collection methodologies for each activity. In order to utilize cost-effective methods, the team assesses the suitability of multiple methods and selects the least expensive of those that meet the minimum qualifications laid out in the PIRS. Table 2 details the various data collection methodologies used for ILRG II, which include activity reporting, direct counts, training records, secondary documentation, surveys, mapping, and FGDs.

Considerations for Collecting Data from Indigenous Communities[1]: Collecting data from Indigenous communities comes with its own set of ethical and data management considerations, given the rich history of collective use and ownership of Indigenous knowledge by communities. The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance outline key concepts that researchers and development practitioners should adhere to when collecting data on Indigenous communities. 1) Data collected must ***collectively benefit*** Indigenous communities. This includes Indigenous Peoples' right to use and reuse data, the use of data to inform policy or programming decisions that support inclusive development, and the creation and use of data

[1] Adapted from Carroll et al. (2020). The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance. *Data Science Journal* 19(43): 1-12.

that reflects community values. 2) Indigenous Peoples must have the ***authority to control*** and govern data collected. This includes the right to access and use data, the ability to determine data governance protocols, and active engagement in data stewardship decisions when data is hosted outside of the community. 3) Data must be used ***responsibly*** and respectfully. This includes strengthening the capacity of Indigenous organizations to use the data, increasing community data literacy, and collecting and storing data in local languages that are widely understood. 4) Data must be used in an ***ethical*** manner that prioritizes Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing to minimize harm, maximize benefits, and promote justice. This includes involving Indigenous communities in decisions about assessing potential harms and benefits of data collection and potential future uses of data collected. When data is collected from Indigenous communities under ILRG II, the project will strive to adhere to these principles, involving communities in decisions about data collection, use, storage, and access. When these decisions on external data sharing run counter to USAID ADS guidance (such as DDL submission requirements), ILRG II will consult USAID counterparts to discuss the best path forward that meets USAID data needs while respecting Indigenous data rights.

Quantitative Data Collection: For most output indicators or indicators whose results are presented as a count/sum/average/percent, ILRG II will use a verifiable source (e.g., attendance lists, survey responses, pre/post-tests) to calculate the indicator value in a manner consistent with the approved PIRS. Indicators related to measuring knowledge or perceptions may be measured with surveys, pre- and post-tests during events and trainings, and follow-up questionnaires. Raw data will be stored and managed within Airtable, a flexible and secure database used by Tetra Tech projects to ensure internal compliance with data storage and management policies. In addition, a copy of data collection tools, consent forms, and related documentation will be saved to Tetra Tech's secured cloud-based project management storage system (Egnyte) along with records and notes on the method of calculation and subsequent data analysis.

Qualitative Data Collection: ILRG II will conduct surveys and other analyses to understand community and key stakeholder perceptions and levels of engagement with ILRG II activities and materials. Combined qualitative and quantitative data provides a fuller picture of project achievements, adding content, nuance, and complexity beyond quantitative indicators alone. This type of data is particularly important to assess power dynamics and how activities impact different groups and individuals. Qualitative collection methods may include key staff/partner observations during regular interactions with project participants, key informant interviews (KIIs), FGDs, Outcome Harvesting, and Most Significant Change (MSC), depending on the evolution of relevant learning questions over the life of the project. ILRG II will hold separate interviews and FGDs for individuals according to their gender, age, and other identities as appropriate, so individuals feel more comfortable to share freely and to minimize potential biases, influence of unequal power dynamics, and unintended consequences or harm. The tools and resulting data and analysis of these methods will also be stored in Airtable and Egnyte.

TABLE 2. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Staff/partner observations	Project staff regularly visit and interact with project participants during the course of their work. They share observations based on these interactions with the ILRG II team via weekly check in calls, bi-weekly updates, and quarterly reports. These organic observations are an important form of data collection, especially for vulnerable or marginalized individuals who might not feel comfortable sharing freely in a more formal data collection format like a survey, interview, or FGD.
Activity reports	Project staff fill out mobile-based activity forms to document events with government institutions, traditional authorities, and stakeholders; at trainings; and at workshops. These data include event title, location, date, attendance, groups present, topics covered, and narrative. Supporting documentation, including attendance sheets, meeting agendas, and photos are also requested. Data is exported into ILRG II Airtable database. ILRG II MERL Manager aggregates this data at the country and project level.
Direct count	Activity leads or in country MEL staff perform direct counts for certain data, such as attendance figures and number of events held. 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 men, women, and youth in attendance at trainings on adaptation, sustainable landscapes, and gender equality. 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	ILRG II uses records and administrative data from government, traditional authorities, and other local institutions to gather information on land registries and cadasters and laws, regulations, and policies adopted/implemented. The project's spatial databases are used to document total land areas and the number of parcels incorporated in these systems.
Email correspondence	ILRG II anticipates partnering with private sector partners in various countries to advance responsible land-based investment, women's empowerment in agricultural supply chains, and conservation/adaptation outcomes. ILRG II will annually reach out to private sector counterparts to estimate cash and in-kind support to project activities, which will be used to report on private sector financing mobilization indicators.
Pre- and post-surveys	To assess knowledge gained through trainings, as well as change in capacity within target organizations, ILRG II 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 using the program land administration or land use planning databases, which will be submitted to USAID/Land and Resource Governance Division and/or referenced (in case of prior submission).
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	ILRG II uses FGDs to collect qualitative data to assess perceptions and impacts of ILRG II activities. The project uses focus groups with varying sub-populations to allow the team to assess differential impacts among women, men, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups.
Key informant Interviews (KIIs)	ILRG II uses KIIs with individuals, couples and small groups to collect qualitative data from key stakeholders on activity perceptions and impacts, such as traditional leaders, government officials, private sector employees, etc. KIIs allow the team to attribute quotes and feedback directly to individuals who have a direct impact on activity success.
Capacity Assessment Framework	The USAID Capacity Assessment Framework, developed under ILRG, is a self-guided assessment to help organizations who have received capacity strengthening support from USAID activities identify areas where their internal capacity has grown as a result of the

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
	training. ILRG II staff, subcontractors, and grantees will help relevant organizations complete the assessment annually to report on relevant capacity strengthening indicators.
Indicator specific surveys	Where indicators have tested or existing data collection surveys that have been validated, ILRG II will use and adapt them to help capture baseline, midline and endline observations in a given country context. Such surveys will be adapted as relevant indicators are added to the MEL Plan, often related to perceptions or agreement with gender equality statements.

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 locations. Data is submitted annually to USAID in alignment with data privacy and best practices.

2.4.3 MEL and Grants

ILRG II 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 potential number of grantees under the ILRG II task order, activity leads maintain a close relationship with each grantee to ensure high data quality, and the MERL Manager will provide training and support where needed. While the ILRG II global 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 II result areas and in most cases contribute directly to meeting ILRG II indicators. For each grant, the MERL Manager works with technical staff to identify appropriate indicators, as well as guidance on qualitative data/impact story collection, and ensures their inclusion in the grant agreement. The MERL Manager ensures that results achieved under 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 instructions for submitting qualitative and quantitative data (either to the grant technical supervisor, or depending on grantee technical capacity, directly to the ILRG II MEL Airtable system). The team monitors results achieved under grants by task and indicator.

The MERL Manager provides initial training to each technical supervisor who will be responsible for supporting the grantees during the data collection process. Training includes practical portions for each data collection tool, so that teams can practice collecting data and ask questions of the MERL Manager. At the same time, the MERL Manager can review the data, note any errors, and clarify or retrain as necessary. Once data collection begins, the activity lead checks in with grantees regularly to provide support and ensure that data will be available on time. The activity lead is responsible for submitting data to the MERL Manager (or ensuring grantees have reported directly into the relevant MEL system) and bringing up any issues that arise in data collection. The MERL Manager is in regular contact with each activity lead to answer questions and give feedback as necessary. This quick feedback loop is essential to mitigating errors in data collection as swiftly as possible.

2.5 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 II team regarding data security, storage, use, submission for review to USAID/LRG 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 MERL Manager is responsible for managing project data. Each grantee organization designates a point person to be responsible for submitting monitoring data directly to Airtable or the relevant activity lead, depending on technical capacity. The COP has ultimate responsibility for overseeing monitoring, evaluation, and learning, assuring that the work of the MERL Manager meets overall project needs.

2.5.1 Data Quality Assurance

Although the MERL Manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring data quality, the entire ILRG II team, including staff, subcontractors and grantees, plays a critical role in providing quality control 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 II 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, 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. Activity leads review data collected for their activity, providing an additional layer of oversight. The MERL Manager is able to view all data collected on tablets, questioning unclear or insufficient data and requesting that the entry be amended.

Indicator-Specific Procedures: The PIRS in Annex 3 describe actions to address limitations 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 and the means of mitigating them.

Internal DQAs: An internal DQA will be conducted by the Tetra Tech Home Office MEL specialist on selected indicators in Years 2 and 4 of the project, resulting in specific recommendations for resolving systematic data quality issues. Select indicators from each source country will undergo the DQA process at least once during the life of the Activity using Tetra Tech DQA guidelines following the criteria provided by USAID (i.e., validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness). 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 ILRG II MERL Manager and Tetra Tech Home Office MEL specialist will prepare a report with findings as well as

recommendations for improved data collection and revised tools or procedures where needed. Where possible, indicator-specific procedures will account for, mitigate, or minimize these data quality concerns. The internal DQA process will serve to identify the effectiveness of data quality improvement strategies and additional data quality issues observed during project implementation, or predicted due to changes in the work plan or as new countries are added via buy-ins.

The timeline of quality control procedures and internal DQAs is outlined along with other key MEL activities in Table 9.

2.5.2 Data Storage

ILRG II collects data from a variety of sources and primarily relies on secure, cloud-based storage via Airtable, AWS land data server, and Tetra Tech's corporate Egnyte account. Completed activity data is automatically or manually imported into Airtable (depending on the source and collection tool) for review by the MERL Manager. Supporting documentation is added directly into Airtable by global and in-country staff, sub-contractors and grantees. In addition, the MERL Manager will grant Airtable access to activity leads to input data regarding financial, policy, and capacity building indicators.

All data sources are saved as comma-separated values or open-format text files to ensure ILRG II can contribute rapidly to USAID's DDL as appropriate. The team saves all indicator data and qualitative data to the online Airtable database and Egnyte. Table 3 below summarizes the data types with which ILRG II works, including their origin, file type, and storage location. One benefit of the online Airtable and Egnyte platforms is that access can be easily adjusted to limit or grant access, ensuring that ILRG staff who are not working with data will not have access and allowing partners ready access through a weblink/login. Access may be restricted to "read only" and can be rescinded at any time.

For routine entry of performance indicator data, ILRG II's MERL Manager uses the following process:

1. The MERL Manager, with HO MEL specialist support, sets up the ILRG II Airtable database, consisting of multiple tables that are interrelated and searchable.
2. Performance data and activity records will be entered directly into Airtable by activity leads, subcontractors, and grantees on a quarterly basis, with data exported from relevant ODK or AWS servers as applicable.
3. The MERL Manager conducts data quality analysis and associates each record with corresponding performance indicator table records on training, capacity building, laws/policies, and land tenure documentation. Additional tables include data entered by the MERL Manager for private sector finance indicators. On a quarterly basis, the MERL Manager analyzes relevant records across different tables and associates qualified records in each table with the relevant indicator, which then feeds directly into the Indictor table.
4. The MERL Manager analyzes data in the indicator table and summarizes progress data for reporting against each indicator on a quarterly and annual basis.

TABLE 3. ILRG DATA STORAGE

DATA TYPE	MEANS OF COLLECTION	ORIGIN	FILE TYPE	STORAGE PLAN
Digital quantitative data for performance monitoring	See Table 2 for more information on the quantitative data collection methods used	See PIRS for various data sources listed by indicator	Downloadable as *.csv	All files will be saved to the online Airtable database and/or Egnyte, along with original text versions of surveys and data dictionaries, as necessary.
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 LOP.
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 the online Airtable database and Egnyte; hard copies will be filed at the activity office, and destroyed during closeout, at which point the electronic copies become the official original version.
Qualitative data	FGD, KII, informal conversations with stakeholders and participants	Paper documentation of targeted interviews scanned; full-length interviews or focus groups recorded	Paper documents scanned to PDF format; audio recordings saved in MP3 format, photos saved in .jpg or .png formats, and videos saved in .MP4 (MPEG-4) format	All PDF and MP3 files will be saved to the online Airtable database and/or Egnyte and any hard copies will be filed at the activity office. Hard copies are destroyed during closeout, at which point the electronic copies become the official original versions.
Written narratives	Partner quarterly reports, pause and reflect sessions, etc.	Digital files submitted by partners via email	PDF	All .pdf files will be saved in Egnyte, and relevant qualitative and quantitative data will be extracted in input into relevant Airtable database.

2.5.3 Data Security and Privacy

As described above, the ILRG II team uses cloud-based management systems, Airtable and Egnyte, 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 PII to adhere to the ethical principles governing collection of data on human subjects:

- When collecting any PII, the team will provide a 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 Airtable and Egnyte. No local versions of files on flash drives of personal devices are permitted.

- Based on need, only select ILRG II staff members (such as the COP, DCOP, MERL Manager, etc.) are granted access to the Airtable database. However, not every staff member needs full access to the system; only specific sections relevant to roles are granted.
- The Airtable database is designed with critical consideration on data security. Besides the MERL Manager, no one granted access in Airtable can delete the entire record or table in the database. This is to make sure that any deleted record must go through a thorough review process before it is deleted. The Airtable database also has a function that tracks editing history for each record, showing when and by whom the content in each record is edited.
- Data will be de-identified (stripped of PII) as soon as it is no longer required for longitudinal tracking of performance indicators. 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 (DEC) and the DDL.
- Datasets shared with partners or USAID via secure cloud-based document storage will be de-identified copies with no ability to access the original. Sharing may be revoked at any time.

2.5.4 Data Reporting and DDL Submission

Once analyzed, ILRG II will use data for adaptive management and reporting purposes. MEL-related updates provided in quarterly and Annual Reports will include:

- A brief description of implemented MEL-related tasks (e.g., trainings, data collection, internal DQAs, and findings);
- Updated indicator tables in Quarterly and Annual Reports showing quantitative results achieved (targets vs. actuals);
- Description of progress against performance indicators, targets, and deviations;
- Description of actions taken or contemplated to adjust or address deviations;
- Discussion of data limitations, reporting challenges, and Activity performance; and
- Qualitative data to add context, nuance, and a human touch to activity updates.

As per ADS 579.3.2.2, in addition to submitting data to the USAID Land and Resource Governance Office team through Quarterly and Annual Reports, the MERL Manager will ensure datasets from baseline and periodic surveys and assessments are submitted to the USAID DDL. Datasets will be identified as public (to be submitted to DDL) and non-public. Non-public datasets

In keeping with USAID's Evaluation Policy and the Office of Management and Budget's Open Data Policy, datasets will be in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format for submission to USAID's DDL. ILRG II will remove PII contained in the datasets prior to submission to the DDL.

ILRG II will ensure that data assets are submitted to USAID's DDL as soon as appropriate. ILRG II anticipates submitting spatial data for any land documentation work done, annual monitoring surveys, and baseline/endline surveys to measure perception-based indicators. As

ILRG II gains clarity on specific country buy-in activities, they will update Table 4 with more specifics on anticipated datasets to be collected and submitted to DDL.

TABLE 4. EXPECTED DDL SUBMISSIONS

DATA ASSET	DATASETS	FREQUENCY	NOTES
TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

3.0 Beneficiary Feedback Plan

3.1 Collecting Feedback

ILRG II will leverage feedback from project participants – including government counterparts, community members, private sector partners, implementing partners, and other stakeholders – to gauge how well the interventions meet the needs of participants and to inform adjustments to the technical approach in response to those inputs. Participant and implementing partner feedback will be gathered via the sources listed in Table 5. Some of this feedback comes from routine monitoring by country staff and subcontractors, while others come from established feedback processes such as local learning sessions.

TABLE 5. FEEDBACK COLLECTION PLAN

SOURCE OF FEEDBACK	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY
Routine Monitoring	When ILRG II staff, subcontractors and partners conduct meetings, trainings, and oversight visits with communities, they will have opportunities to engage with and solicit feedback from CSOs, partners, and community members, and other stakeholders on the ground. Additionally, they can also offer feedback on the program implementation based on their own observation. To systematically collect and centralize this information, ILRG II staff will submit site visit reports to the relevant activity or technical lead, who will loop in MERL Manager. Reports will be saved in Egnyte, with relevant qualitative data/quotes uploaded to the Airtable database.	Routinely
KIIs	ILRG II will use informant interviews to better understand, contextualize, and act on changes in the needs of project participants. The informant interviews will be conducted on an ad hoc basis to solicit feedback on key processes or activities from influential stakeholders, as well as in conjunction with FGDs, for a deeper dive on a specific topic with key individuals, couples or small groups. These interviews will be carried out by country staff, subcontractors, or consultants as relevant.	As needed
FGDs	ILRG II will engage project participants through focus groups at key points of the program life cycle. The intent of the focus group is to gather information about participant needs to integrate in project planning and learning, as outlined in ILRG II's learning plan in Section 6.	As needed/annually
Local learning sessions	The ILRG II will facilitate periodic local level learning sessions to assess program implementation to date and identify areas where activities are not meeting their core objectives or the needs of community members. These sessions will bring together a diverse set of local level stakeholders, including local government officials, NGOs/CSOs, community members, traditional or religious authorities, women's groups, and other relevant parties. Outcomes from these sessions will be fed to the project team for adaptive management and to inform the next cycle of work planning. Where relevant, the ILRG II team will also feed this local level feedback into	Midterm and endline, as relevant

SOURCE OF FEEDBACK	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY
	national or subnational learning sessions with government, NGOs, donors, and other implementing partners to ensure community voices are elevated in national forum, bringing community members to share directly during these events when appropriate.	
Post-event Feedback	After key events, such as training, ILRG II will solicit feedback from attendees. The intent of the post-event survey is to gather feedback from participants to adapt and adjust the activity schedule, design, methods of delivery, quality of trainers, mentors, and consultants.	After key events
Most Significant Change Analysis	Most Significant Change is a participatory monitoring approach that generates qualitative data to help understand shifts across programming. It is a systematic way to collect, analyze, and learn from stories of change as told directly by project participants. ILRG II will employ such participatory monitoring techniques to help measure changes and address learning questions that are hard to measure quantitatively, such as shifts in harmful gender norms and attitudes towards the empowerment of women, youth, Indigenous People, and other marginalized communities.	Midterm and endline, as relevant
Outcome Harvesting	Outcome Harvesting is another participatory evaluation approach that ILRG II may pursue, depending on the country/activity context, to enable the team to look at the impact of capacity development interventions retroactively, identify successes and bright spots to be scaled up and adapted in future mentoring, training, and support. ILRG II will identify potential model outcomes of organizational performance and conduct interviews with relevant members of groups that have received capacity strengthening support. These interviews will also collect information for the capacity assessment framework and work plan outcomes, noting what changes have occurred, who was involved, when the change occurred, the events that led to the change, and why it is significant.	Midterm and endline, as relevant

3.2 Responding to Feedback

Feedback from participants will be reviewed as it becomes available, depending on the source (informant interviews, focus groups, etc.) and analyzed for key themes and opinions to identify actionable improvements in programming, as well as to identify learnings to inform ILRG II's broader learning agenda (Section 5). The team will use feedback data collected 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, restrictions on the participation of vulnerable groups in project activities, increased instances of 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 ILRG II global core team and relevant activity leads to determine how to adapt activities to mitigate such consequences and instead empower the respective vulnerable community. ILRG II will document program updates to USAID through regular weekly calls and bi-weekly email updates, as well as to stakeholder representatives where relevant to demonstrate how beneficiary feedback is processed and addressed.

In the case that participant feedback reveals critical or sensitive protection issues, including stakeholder grievances and redress, allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse or fraud, waste,

and abuse, ILRG II will follow guidance laid out in the contract award to properly report credible allegations to the USAID Office of Inspector General, in close consultation with relevant Mission staff as recommended in the Action Alliance for Preventing Sexual Misconduct (AAPSM) Partners Toolkit. In addition, Tetra Tech ARD also provides mechanisms for reporting via the website portal (EthicsPoint - Tetra Tech, Inc.) or by email (ard.ethics@tetratech.com). ILRG II will provide staff, subcontractors and grantees with guidance on communicating internal reporting mechanisms to project participants (such as a hotline, email address, and/or web-form).

3.3 Reporting Feedback to USAID

ILRG II will communicate summaries of feedback information to USAID as part of weekly meetings, bi-weekly email updates, Quarterly and Annual progress reports, as well as through midline and endline reporting where relevant. In instances where beneficiary feedback would require major modification to programming, ILRG II will reach out immediately to work with USAID/Washington and relevant Missions to review processes and provide justification for revisions.

4.0 Evaluation Plan

4.1 Internal Evaluation and Assessment Plan

In accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy, ILRG II assesses interventions and results constantly to evaluate performance and improve where possible. ILRG II'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 II evaluation efforts will proactively and intentionally seek to assess the impact of project activities on different individuals and groups, particularly marginalized groups such as women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples. ILRG II will work with internal and evaluation teams to include GESI considerations in the evaluation design and use inclusive and participatory approaches and tools that enable different individuals and groups to participate. ILRG II will rely on a broad understanding of knowledge in its research and evaluation efforts, including not only academic knowledge but also traditional and Indigenous knowledge.

As country activities start up, ILRG II will carry out relevant assessments – including gender analysis, social inclusion analysis, and/or political economy analyses (PEA) – to inform activity design and implementation approach. ILRG II will begin with a background literature review in each country to assess if there is an existing gender analysis or PEA recently conducted that ILRG II could build upon. ILRG II will conduct a general search of publicly available analyses from other programs and may ask USAID to search the internal USAID Gender Analysis database as well for relevant documents. In countries where there is no existing analysis, ILRG will engage local researchers or consultants to conduct relevant assessments in a cost-effective way, with backstopping support from ILRG technical advisors.

4.2 External Support Services

As a global mechanism, some of ILRG II's smaller activities often involve support for country or sector level assessments for USAID Missions or performance evaluations of other USAID mechanisms. To date, ILRG II has been asked to support a mid-term evaluation of the **Indigenous People's Alliance for Rights and Development (IPARD)**, a global development alliance between USAID, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Indigenous communities. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples so they can manage and develop their communities based on their priorities, traditional knowledge, natural resource management and respect for their rights. In its third year, ILRG II has been asked to evaluate the implementation approach and outcomes of IPARD to date to inform future USAID engagement with Indigenous Peoples groups. The approach to the evaluation is expected to be highly participatory and to act as a methodological example for participatory and inclusive evaluations. ILRG II may also support a **land tenure and property rights assessment for USAID/Honduras** to inform the Country Develop Cooperation Strategies (CDCS), pending

USAID/Honduras development of a scope of work and budget. ILRG II will ensure that learnings from these research and evaluation tasks are fed into broader project learning approaches, discussed in Section 5.

4.3 Collaborating with External Evaluators

ILRG II engages with USAID as needed on external evaluation designs and cooperates fully with evaluators and other implementing partners to ensure data collection efforts are coordinated where USAID evaluations are taking place. External evaluations are currently written into the potential activity proposal for the Gender Equality and Climate Cocoa Action activity in Ghana, pending subsequent funding award.

Cloudburst Group is currently doing an endline evaluation of ILRG II's predecessor program, ILRG, on the deforestation free cocoa activity in Ghana. ILRG II staff are coordinating and providing background information to the evaluation team and will incorporate learnings from this evaluation into the design of the follow-on Gender Equality and Climate Cocoa Action activity, pending activity funding.

5.0 Collaboration, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) Plan

Strategic collaboration, continuous learning, and adaptive management are cross-cutting across ILRG II's operational approach (as outlined in Figure 1). Objective 4 of the project specifically calls for supporting robust monitoring, evaluation, research and learning activities to improve land and resource governance programming. ILRG II promotes close coordination and active collaboration across project countries, other USAID mechanisms, USAID/Washington and relevant Missions, and project stakeholders to help achieve this goal. At the same time, ILRG II country activities must retain a focus on field implementation that is adaptive and reflects on program learning. As a result, ILRG II's collaboration, learning and adapting (CLA) approach will 1) strengthen collaboration and partnerships at the global level and within implementation countries; 2) generate knowledge, evidence, and analysis to inform the broader land and resource governance sector to improve understanding of the linkages between LRG and other key development outcomes; and 3) measure achievements, identify shortcomings, and consolidate learnings to inform program implementation and adaptive management.

In pursuit of this goal, ILRG II will utilize multiple CLA tools and techniques across the Collect-Connect-Push-Pull continuum to proactively reach out and include local voices in project design, research, data collection, and analysis and share back out learnings with project stakeholders for discussion and validation (Figure 4). Under this framework, ILRG II will assess learning through stakeholder engagement, generate learning by sharing out ILRG II experiences and evidence with internal and external audiences, capture learnings in various formats geared towards specific audiences and decision makers, and synthesize and share learning by engaging with the broader research and implementer community to build on existing evidence. This all feeds back into program adaptation and stakeholder consultation. Throughout this continuum, ILRG II will rely on a broad understanding of knowledge, including not only academic knowledge but also traditional and Indigenous knowledge. For example, this includes elevating the use of traditional knowledge, experiences and traditions - gathered via in-person focus group discussions and interviews or secondary sources - in assessments, research and learning products alongside academic, peer reviewed evidence and data. Both are important sources of truth for assessing project feasibility, outcomes, and sustainability.

USAID has a number of mechanisms currently supporting broader research and learning in the land and natural resource space, including global projects Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and Advancing Capacity for the Environment (ACE). ILRG II's comparative advantage is bringing country-level implementation experience and evidence to bear on these broader learning objectives, and in turn feeding global learnings and best practices back to country-level implementation teams as part of an adaptive management approach.

As part of efforts to enhance collaboration and knowledge dissemination, ILRG II will convene regular stakeholder meetings, organize national and local level learning exchanges, attend

conferences on land and natural resource topics, foster communities of practice at the national level, facilitate assessments and research reviews to support evidence generation and knowledge gap filling, and aggregate implementation-based lessons across countries and regions to contribute to thought leadership around what works to promote secure land tenure and resource rights. A strong GESI lens will inform all CLA approaches, with GESI related learning questions embedded both within this MEL Plan as well as in the ILRG II GESI Strategy.

FIGURE 4. CLA TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES MATRIX

Source: Adapted from Salem et al. 2017, Barnes and Milton 2015

5.1 Collaboration

ILRG II will support increased collaboration and coordination between communities, local and national government, the private sector, civil society, and donors through an array of interventions that will maximize the relevance, responsiveness, and uptake of ILRG II policy and advocacy, capacity strengthening, learning, and communications interventions.

At the global level, ILRG II anticipates facilitating a number of opportunities for collaboration across implementing partners, USAID, and the broader land and resource governance sector, including:

- **Facilitate annual Pause and Reflect session**. Alongside annual work planning, ILRG II will hold Pause and Reflect sessions with USAID/Washington, relevant Missions and

Operating Units, subcontractors, and staff to promote collaborative learning, knowledge dissemination, and adaptive management. ILRG II will integrate GESI considerations into these discussions, and if necessary, hold GESI-specific sessions, to assess whether ILRG II activities are reaching, benefiting and empowering different marginalized groups. This will be used to inform the upcoming work plan.

- **Restart Washington Land Sector Partners' Meetings**. In the past, holders of the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract would meet quarterly to discuss key issues in the land tenure and property rights (LTPR) space and promote coordination across various mechanisms. During COVID-19, these meetings fell off and have not restarted. The ILRG II team will support the LRG Division in re-establishing bi-annual meetings of USAID implementing partners who work on land tenure issues. The ILRG II team will convene four meetings– two meetings per year for two years– the first of which is expected to be held in May 2024 alongside the World Bank Land Conference. The events are expected to convene technical specialists to discuss emerging issues and opportunities in the land sector and identify practical solutions. The goal of these meetings is to help USAID convene and lead learning within existing USAID investments and support links with the broader international community on land and resource governance lessons.
- **Participate in global conferences on land and resource governance**. ILRG II envisions using its position as a global implementation mechanism to elevate country level learnings to global collaboration forums to drive deeper thinking. ILRG II will identify potential opportunities for global or regional staff to participate at relevant forums and obtain USAID/Washington and relevant Mission concurrence for participation. These events will be used as a forum to share out ILRG II learning and materials with the broader land and resource governance community, as well as build new relationships with relevant academics, government officials, donors, and implementing partners in the land and natural resource space. Illustrative events include: the World Bank Land Conference, which will be held in May 2024 after a five-year hiatus due to COVID-19; the LANDAc Conference, last held in June 2023; the Conference on Land Policy in Africa (CLPA), last held in November 2023; and the Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC), last held in July 2022.
- **Foster partnerships with national and regional research institutions and universities**. In order to build up a cadre of Global South land and natural resource experts to draw from for future research, assessment, or evaluation opportunities, ILRG II will proactively reach out to national or regional research institutions and universities to share about ILRG II's work and identify areas of possible collaboration. Some of these connections may be forged during ILRG II's participation and global and regional conferences. ILRG II will look for opportunities to engage the local research community in activities, including inviting them to national level learning events, soliciting review/feedback on relevant policy and research pieces, and engaging local experts as consultants to lead gender and political economy assessments or support desk-based literature reviews.
- **Collaborate with other USAID mechanisms**. ILRG II will connect with other USAID mechanisms from the Washington/LRG team, as well as relevant Mission level

mechanisms in implementation countries across the biodiversity, sustainable landscapes, agriculture, urbanization/adaptation, and gender and social inclusion space. ILRG II will build upon other project learnings and share out ILRG developed resources to strengthen the overall evidence and learning base in the sector to better leverage insights from other USAID investments.

At the country level, ILRG II's operational approach relies on its ability to bring diverse sets of stakeholders together to discuss emerging issues and key roadblocks in the land and natural resource governance space. In many countries, USAID can act as a neutral third party to bring together government, traditional leaders, and civil society in a common forum to share experiences and raise collective challenges regarding natural resource management. While these fora do not always lead to constructive solutions or ways forward, stakeholders reflect that the practice of meeting together on a regular basis to build trust and communication channels provides value. ILRG II will also organize learning activities designed to regularly bring community representatives, staff, partners, USAID Mission staff, and other stakeholders together to foster dialogue, exchange feedback, share knowledge and lessons learned, and improve performance. As ILRG II starts up country activities, identifying constructive areas for collaboration and coordination will be at the forefront of activity design. Some potential illustrative country level collaboration activities include:

- **Attend USAID implementing partner meetings to better coordinate activities in similar geographies**. Under predecessor programs, ILRG II staff have participated in similar meetings in Zambia, bringing together all USAID implementing partners on a quarterly basis to discuss common areas of work, implementation challenges, and coordinate programming.
- **Facilitate regular convenings between government, traditional leaders, and civil society on key natural resource management challenges**. ILRG II has the potential to play a convening role between customary and state authorities in countries where there is no political forum for them to meet. Under predecessor programs, ILRG II staff brought together customary authorities and government officials from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and the Forest Department in Zambia to discuss challenges with community based natural resource management bodies accessing needed financial and technical support from government to effectively govern resources in their area.
- **Coordinate sector-level communities of practice among NGO/CSOs who have participated in capacity strengthening support to build sustainability and promote peer-to-peer learning**. Under predecessor programs, ILRG II staff facilitated a residential women's leadership and empowerment training-of-trainers program for conservation NGO staff. Afterwards, these cohorts remained connected via an active WhatsApp group that facilitators helped maintain, serving as an informal community of practice of gender experts in the conservation space in Zambia. A similar model could be used under ILRG II to support Indigenous Peoples organization grantees under a proposed Environmental Defenders GUC mechanism, providing space for peer-to-peer learning, problem solving, and organizing cross-organization advocacy efforts.

5.2 Learning

Learning is a critical piece of ILRG II's CLA approach, helping to capture the "why" and "how" behind project outcomes and results. ILRG II's MERL Manager will lead the development and implementation of the ILRG II learning agenda with support from the global core team and technical staff. ILRG II envisions a two-tiered learning approach.

At the activity/country level, ILRG II will establish learning objectives jointly with the LRG Division and relevant USAID Missions and Operating Units during the activity design phase. The team will integrate these objectives into each activity implementation plan, and the activity lead and COP are responsible for ensuring that the learning objectives are met. These learning questions will be activity specific and contribute to adaptive management and learning at the local and national level about what works to promote secure land and resource rights in a given context. Learning questions will be answered through partner quarterly reports, activity monitoring visits, qualitative data collection, beneficiary feedback loops, and reflection sessions with key stakeholders. ILRG II will reflect on learning questions in final activity reports and learning events, and interim findings will be incorporated into quarterly and annual progress reports.

In addition to activity level questions, ILRG II will advance learning around a number of global level questions to support the broader evidence base around what works to promote secure land tenure and resource rights. These questions align with key LRG themes as laid out in the forthcoming revised Land Tenure and Property Rights Framework and the LRG Research Agenda, including advancing women's land rights, promoting responsible land-based investments, supporting Indigenous People's territorial rights, advancing responsible critical minerals extraction to support the green economy, and the intersection between land tenure and resource rights and other key development outcomes like climate change adaptation, food security, democracy and governance, and urbanization. ILRG II will answer these questions by aggregating up country level insights to the global level, convening key stakeholders in the LRG space for learning exchanges, working with regional researchers and universities to advance critical research to address knowledge gaps, and promoting collaboration between ILRG II, other USAID mechanisms, and the broader donor community.

While there are any number of interesting learning questions to pursue, ILRG II will focus on a core set of global learning questions that ILRG II programming can realistically hope to contribute to. ILRG II will preferentially take on ad hoc research and learning engagements that have clear pathways to support Missions or programmatic actions. New thematic areas should only be acted on when there is a longer-term value to the engagement. This will ensure that ILRG II is not sidetracked from its main objectives. ILRG II will focus on its comparative advantage: combining a global research and learning lens with on-the-ground piloting and implementation.

Global Learning Questions. In Y1, ILRG II will develop/finalize a set of global learning questions with USAID and partners during a virtual learning event. Learning questions will enable the team to validate assumptions and effectiveness of the activity's ToC and results framework or where activity interventions, actions, and outcomes are poorly understood. ILRG II and partners will identify these knowledge gaps and finalize the learning questions and plans for answering them via learning activities.

Analyses and data for learning questions will come from various sources, including performance indicator data, literature reviews of existing analyses, studies, research, and in-depth periodic assessments/surveys. The MERL Manager will ensure continuous learning by identifying best practices, documenting and incorporating lessons learned into communications and learning products and new activity design, and adjusting ongoing implementation approaches to respond to emerging evidence.

The list below provides illustrative learning questions for each ILRG II component, which will be revised based on the finalized set of learning questions agreed to in the MEL workshop. In addition, ILRG II will look at a broader set of learning questions based on the revised USAID LRG framework to advance the global knowledge base around key issues in land and natural resource governance. The team will use these questions to guide the project's learning approach and activity design.

TABLE 6. PRELIMINARY LIST OF LEARNING QUESTIONS

COMPONENT	LEARNING QUESTIONS
Component 1: Strengthen enabling environment	• How can ILRG II best advance inclusive land and resource laws in contexts of low, medium and high political will? • Beyond gender norms documented under ILRG, what other social norms restrict marginalized groups' access to land and natural resources? Are the activities used to address harmful gender norms sufficient to address these constraints, or are different types of interventions needed?
Component 2: Enhance capacity of government, civil society, local communities and the private sector	• What district and chiefdom-level land governance capacities are needed to sustainably manage long-term customary land administration? • What is the relationship between greater inclusive representation on land and resource governance structures and within benefit sharing arrangements and improved sustainable natural resource use, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation or mitigation outcomes?
Component 3a: Foster private sector partnerships	• What types of land-related risks have the greatest impact on private sector operating potential and bottom line to motivate mitigation actions?
Component 3b: Pilot innovative solutions to conserve biodiversity in supply chains	• Are the livelihood and economic benefits from nature-based solutions/investments sufficient to motivate communities to take conservation actions?
Component 4: Support robust monitoring, evaluation, research and learning	• What elements are most important in designing and implementing effective land-based investment/divestment schemes? • What pre-conditions are necessary to ensure communities are able to engage in and benefit from the green mineral economy, while protecting their land and nature resource rights?
Cross-cutting: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	• What are the best and most effective approaches to ensure that marginalized groups are included in land and resource governance interventions, including land documentation/registration, land use planning, land policy making, and land-based economic opportunities? • Under what conditions can land documentation weaken women's rights and/or expose them to risks (and for which women)? If so, what strategies or interventions can be put into place to mitigate these negative impacts on women? • What types of interventions are most effective in promoting youth access, ownership, inheritance, and control of land and resources? • How can USAID investments better elevate Indigenous voices/knowledge to global discussions on land and resource rights?

Learning Activities. ILRG II will carry out various learning activities (Table 7) to ensure systematic sharing of knowledge that elevates USAID as a thought leader in the LRG space, integrating learning and application. Annual Pause and Reflect sessions, periodic meetings with USAID and partners on key themes, stakeholder meetings and learning workshops, participation in global communities of practice, mid-term learning assessments, and harvesting country level results and lessons learned are some of the mechanisms the team will use to ensure sustainability and foster evidence-based decision-making related to planned interventions. These key learning activities bring together practitioners on a regular basis to foster dialogue and share emergent knowledge and lessons learned at national and global levels.

Learning Products. ILRG II tailors the format and content of knowledge products to specific audiences. For instance, products targeting community members should be highly visual, use simple language, and be translated into the local spoken dialect. Products targeting the private sector should be short, visual, and action oriented. ILRG II utilizes a range of products and formats to disseminate learnings, including webinars, in-person learning events, reports, briefs, blogs, videos and slide decks, as appropriate. The MERL Manager oversees communication as well as MEL workstreams and works closely with the ILRG II global core team, technical advisors, and USAID to ensure products are accessible and usable by key stakeholders of interest.

TABLE 7. ILRG II LEARNING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	KEY PARTNERS	EXPECTED PRODUCT(S)
MEL Workshop	•					ILRG II staff, partners, USAID	Revised MEL Plan, including indicators, CLA approach and learning questions. Airtable database developed.
Revised LRG Research Agenda	•					ILRG II staff, partners, USAID	Revised LRG Research Agenda, published in 2020, based on the last four years of evidence. This research agenda may be translated into an LRG Learning Agenda to shape division wide prioritization of key learning questions across the portfolio of land-based projects.
Annual Pause and Reflect sessions	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG II staff, partners, USAID	Annual work plans with adjusted and refined strategies based on the Pause and Reflect session carried out during annual work planning process.
Periodic meetings with USAID on key themes	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG II staff, USAID	Common agreement on direction of learning process, identification of new learning/research products.
Stakeholder meetings and specific topic learning workshops	•	•	•	•	•	By country activity or theme, government agencies, local government, CSOs	ILRG II 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. Products may include slide decks, lessons learned briefs, or analysis reports of larger trends/barriers by sector.
Participation in global	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG II staff	Based on individual themes,

ACTIVITY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	KEY PARTNERS	EXPECTED PRODUCT(S)
communities of practice							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 II participation will be based on taking leadership roles in such communities, through event facilitation and sponsorship.
Mid-term learning assessment			•			ILRG II staff, partners, USAID	Refreshed list of risks and assumptions, reviewed progress toward results, refinement of ToC, and realignment of activities and priorities as needed. Adjusted work plan, potential new monitoring tools/indicators, or additional assessments may be identified. Mid-term learning assessment document will be produced to document learnings and adjustments made.
Harvesting of results and lessons learned	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG II 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 US, and at global forums.

5.3 Adaptation

As a global mechanism, ILRG II is well placed to develop iterative feedback loops that feed country/activity level implementation lessons up into regional and global learning and research dialogues, and in turn feed new global learnings and best practices back down to country implementation teams. ILRG II will use both activity level monitoring data, as well as broader research and learning efforts, to inform its adaptive management approach.

ILRG II's adaptive management approach relies on **high-quality, timely, and reliable data** and reporting by partners. In order to ensure data quality, the ILRG II team outlines clear metrics and guidelines for gathering, reporting, and analyzing performance data, using appropriate information technology solutions for efficiency whenever possible. ILRG II prioritizes direct beneficiary feedback through participatory methods such as FGDs, KIIs, MSC, outcome harvesting, as well as household surveys. ILRG II rigorously documents and shares activity results and successes through both quantitative and qualitative data and feeds these outputs back to communities wherever possible. When surveys and assessments are conducted, the ILRG II MERL Manager, with relevant country MEL specialists, will analyze the data and feed it back to the project team in easy to digest tables, graphics or dashboards so the data can serve as an actionable decision-making tool for activity leads and country teams.

ILRG II promotes **accountability and ownership of learning and adaptive management** by staff and partners through open and transparent reporting on activity achievements, targeted

outcomes, and deliverables that are shared and discussed with partners. ILRG II receives information from a number of sources, including NGO/CSO partners, subcontractors, ILRG II staff, consultants, and community members. ILRG II global core team ensures learning and deliverables produced from various stakeholders are widely shared among the activity team to inform activity design and adaptation. At least annually, during Pause and Reflect sessions associated with annual work planning sessions, ILRG II will analyze this data from various stakeholders to reflect on progress made each year and obstacles faced to clarify strategic design and implementation steps that need to be built into the following year's Annual Work Plan.

ILRG II's approach to adaptive management is grounded in **incorporating real-time learning into ILRG II work plans and dissemination strategies**. Changes to activities based on learning will be carefully noted and monitored to ensure that changes result in desired improvements. ILRG II will document lessons learned from these adaptive management approaches through briefs, tools/guides, and sharing at internal and external forums.

Table 8 outlines ILRG II's internal and external adaptation management actions.

TABLE 8. USAID ILRG II INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ADAPTATION MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

INTERNAL ADAPTATION ACTIONS	EXTERNAL ADAPTATION ACTIONS
• Use Pause and Reflect sessions to capitalize on key implementation insights and ensure they are actively used for learning and adaptive management. • Incorporate structured learning into annual work plans. • Deepen and integrate learning by updating approaches and technical material as activities progress. • Hold meetings with USAID to report on progress, share lessons learned, and adjust detailed plans. • Share partner, subcontractor, consultant, and assessment deliverables broadly with implementation teams to inform future design and adaptation. • Conduct quarterly reviews with ILRG II staff to report on progress, share lessons learned, and adjust detailed plans, documented in quarterly progress reports.	• Solicit suggestions and feedback from partners regarding work planning, strategies, or learning. • Encourage regular partner quantitative and qualitative reporting to inform program adaptation and management. • Maintain the flexibility to consider new partners in knowledge development.

ILRG II will leverage the Airtable database to receive data from country teams, subcontractors, grantees, and partners, which can produce data in graphic form for easy access by ILRG country and global teams and USAID. A key communications element is **pairing indicator data with qualitative stories** to illustrate what those numbers mean on the ground. For example, data on the number of hectares showing improved management can be paired with a reflection from a traditional leader who took part in village level land-use planning exercise on how the community will use plans to inform future growth while protecting forest and wildlife resources.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities

IRLG II MERL Manager: Leads ILRG II's MEL work, including overseeing data collection methodologies; receiving, reviewing, and providing feedback on data; and preparing data for reporting to the DIS and DDL, including public and non-public datasets. The MERL Manager will provide initial training to partners, including staff, subcontractors and grantees, on ILRG II MEL processes, tools, and reporting requirements, and will provide ongoing training and backstopping support on an as needed basis. The MERL Manager will also oversee the ad hoc learning and research tasks and ensure these activities feed up into larger project learnings.

ILRG II Activity Leads: Leads individual country activities under ILRG II. They are responsible for either designating a MEL point person within country staff, subcontractors or grantees, or gathering quarterly MEL data themselves from relevant stakeholders and submitting data to the MERL Manager via the Airtable system. Activity leads provide oversight, backstopping, and quality control for individual activity qualitative and quantitative data collection efforts.

In-Country MEL Specialists: Leads country-level MEL efforts, including drafting data collection tools and methodologies, training project data collectors, spot checking data for quality assurance, and aggregating and submitting MEL data to the ILRG II MERL Manager each quarter. ILRG II will assess country staffing needs as buy-ins emerge and determine if the scope and scale of the work merits a dedicated MEL staff at the country level to lead the work, or if a MEL point person or Activity lead can fulfill this role.

ILRG II Chief of Party: Provides oversight on MEL workstreams, reviews and submits MEL data in quarterly and annual reports. The COP helps ensure the project is meeting performance target metrics and generating evidence in support of global learning questions.

ILRG II Deputy Chief of Party: Provides oversight on MEL workstreams, reviews and submits MEL data in quarterly and annual reports. The DCOP will generate summary tables annually on financial data for performance indicators on the amount of private sector funding mobilized.

Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Specialist: Provides backstopping and technical support for the MERL Manager. The Tetra Tech MEL Director also leads the internal DQA during Year 2 and Year 4 of the project and provides recommendations and course corrections to the MERL Manager.

ILRG II Staff, Subcontractors, Grantees: Responsible for ongoing monitoring of project activities. MEL is the responsibility of all project partners, and ILRG II will provide training for partners on ongoing project monitoring and reporting, qualitative/story data collection, and quantitative data tools and procedures.

7.0 Schedule of MEL Plan Activities

TABLE 9. 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, MERL Manager
Set up M&E system and train staff and grantees		•	•																		MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Collect baseline data			•	•																	ILRG staff, subcontractors, grantees
Collect data				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff, subcontractors, grantees
Conduct quality control			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	MERL Manager
Submit data to Land and Resource Governance Division and DDL				•				•				•				•				•	MERL Manager
Hold annual review and pause-and-reflect session				•				•				•				•				•	ILRG II Core Team
Conduct internal DQA for larger tasks									•									•			MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Draft MEL section of annual report				•				•				•				•				•	MERL Manager
Revise MEL plan as needed				•				•				•				•					MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Draft M&E and lessons learned sections of final report																			•	•	ILRG II Core Team

8.0 Change Log

In future revisions to this plan, updates will be noted in Table 10 below, including changes to indicator language/definitions, planned data collection methods, reporting period, added indicators, and dropped indicators. These changes will be discussed and approved by USAID before implementation.

TABLE 10. INDICATORS REVISIONS

DATE	CHANGE BY:	CHANGE TO:	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE

ANNEX 1

Ghana Gender Equality & Cocoa Climate Action (GECCA) Activity MEL Plan

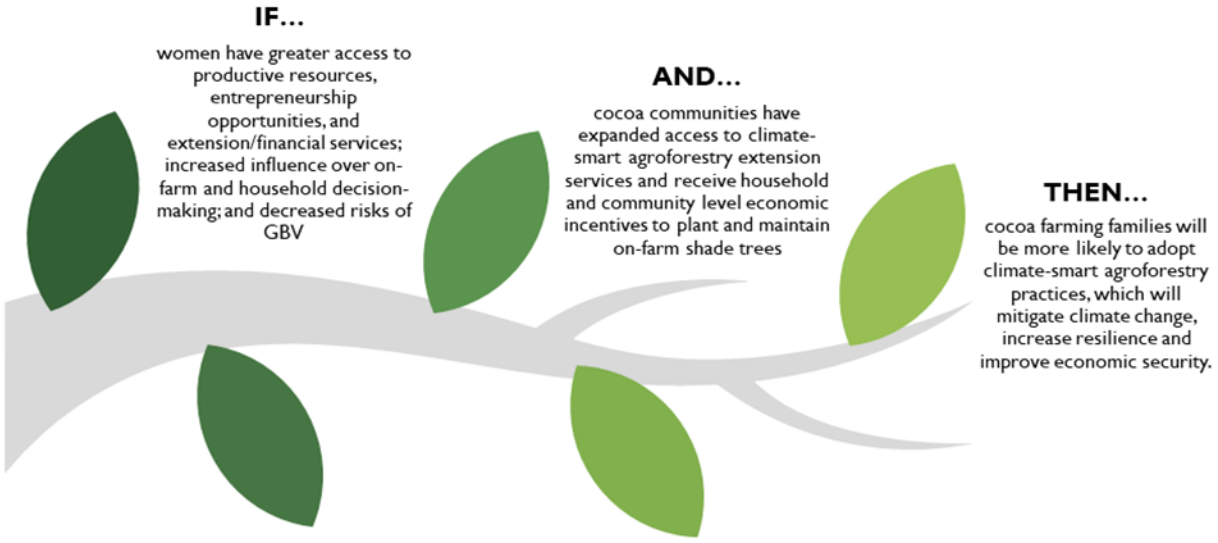
Overview

Cocoa is Ghana's main export and key livelihood for rural farmers. Climate change effects are reducing yields and the sustainability of production, increasing risks of poverty, seasonal food insecurity, debt, and negative coping mechanisms in cocoa-dependent communities. The situation is more challenging for women due to structural barriers that limit their access to and control over cocoa production/income. Despite their contributions, women are often overlooked by cocoa companies' extension services. Harmful gender norms dictate that men are the household head and women responsible for unpaid household/care work, limiting their participation in sustainable farming. Gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive in cocoa communities and used to exclude women from cocoa income.

With funding from the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund, the Ghana Gender Equality and Cocoa Climate Action (GECCA) Activity, implemented under the ILRG II project, aims to address structural barriers and harmful gender norms to increase women's participation, benefit-sharing, and decision-making in the cocoa supply chain, demonstrating that gender equality and women's empowerment are a critical pathway for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. The activity contributes to GEEA Priority 3, secure women's economic future through green jobs and building resilience to climate change, and Priority 5, dismantle systemic gender barriers.

The theory of change (Figure 5) posits that if women have greater access to productive resources, entrepreneurship opportunities, and extension/financial services; increased influence over on-farm and household decision- making; and decreased risks of GBV, and cocoa communities have expanded access to climate-smart agroforestry extension services and receive household and community level economic incentives to plant and maintain on-farm shade trees, then cocoa farming families will be more likely to adopt climate-smart agroforestry, which will mitigate climate change, increase resilience, and improve economic security.

FIGURE 5. GECCA THEORY OF CHANGE



The activity builds upon a rigorous, participatory gender analysis and evidence from two USAID pilots in Ghana on tenure and agroforestry (2018-2022) and women's empowerment (2021-2023); an ongoing impact evaluation; surveys with ECOM staff, farmers, and other stakeholders; and dialogues with more than 2,600 farmers that identified key gender norms in cocoa communities. The gender analysis and other data provided information on barriers and opportunities for ECOM to improve gender responsiveness in farmer engagement and increase women's participation and benefit-sharing. The activity is informed by findings on the importance of addressing harmful gender norms at household/community levels, the pervasiveness of GBV, economic insecurity due to cocoa seasonality and climate change, and women's interest in diversifying livelihoods through entrepreneurship and credit access. The activity will conduct its own follow-on gender analysis in FY2024 Q4, building on the earlier assessment but adding on new analysis on specific gender barriers in agroforestry and climate smart agriculture participation, including women's access to green jobs. This analysis will inform the project implementation plan, and the MEL plan will be updated to reflect any changes or additional learning questions that emerge.

Interventions will be led by Ecom Agroindustrial (ECOM), a leading global commodity trader who supported work under the previous two pilots. Working through ECOM will increase future sustainability and scalability across Ghana and other sourcing countries, with the potential to crowd in future project financing from the chocolate brands ECOM sells cocoa to. Proposed interventions include:

- **Gender norms change**. A curriculum developed and tested by USAID and ECOM with 2,600+ farmers under the pilot project will be further scaled to shift norms on resource control, decision-making, division of labor, and GBV across GECCA districts. This six-module dialogue-based curriculum builds on and strengthens ECOM's previous lecture based Good Social Practices (GSP) training, which it implements across its supply chain. The activity will support ECOM to hire a team of all women field officers to deliver this training, supported by community-level field agents – women from within

the local community who support the training and provide in-person follow up. This training will be complemented by engagement with local leaders, community events, and radio messages on GBV and positive masculinities. Shifting norms will increase women's ability to participate in and manage cocoa production and influence decision-making over income and farming practices.

- **Gender-responsive agroforestry and extension services.** ECOM will engage gender-balanced extension teams and adapt the content and delivery of its current Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) training to better reach and benefit men and women farmers. The aim of the training is to support the planting and maintenance of on-farm shade trees to improve farmer climate change adaptation practices and generate carbon removal benefits. The activity will use the increased demand for agroforestry to increase green jobs for women in ECOM tree nurseries and extension services.
- **Gender-responsive and community-led Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).** With expected funding from a third-party private sector company to support nature-based climate solutions in exchange for generated carbon removals, ECOM will provide cocoa farmers with shade tree seedlings and compensate them for tree survival. Communities will decide their preferred compensation method (for example, farmer-level cash payments and/or valued community services like education or health services) through listening sessions with men and women farmers. Incentive payments will be made directly to women where feasible, while mitigating GBV risks, which rigorous evidence suggests may increase their decision-making authority over income. Annual monitoring by ECOM and local community level representatives will determine farmer payments, and the activity will contract a third-party data collection firm to support monitoring, reporting and verification requirements for generated carbon credits.
- **Financial inclusion and entrepreneurship opportunities.** Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) will be established in activity communities so women can access finance to invest in cocoa and non-cocoa businesses. VSLA members will also receive training on entrepreneurship and financial literacy skills from ECOM women field officers. A subset of VSLA participants will receive seed grants to help them start new non-cocoa enterprises to support income diversification within cocoa households.
- **Institutionalize gender equality capacity and practices in private sector value chains.** Leveraging previous USAID investments that strengthened ECOM Ghana's gender equality policies, practices, and capacity, the activity will support the development of gender-responsive policies and procedures on sexual harassment and safeguarding for cocoa farmers.

Figure 6 shows the activity results framework, with red triangles indicating performance indicators (listed in Table 11 below). A number of key assumptions underlie the activity theory of change and results framework. Under the pilot project, initial uptake of the PES scheme was low, as community members had seen similar projects fail to deliver on promised tree seedlings or annual payments. After the first round of payments were made, more farmers were willing to enroll in the scheme. Therefore, starting the activity in a large number of communities in year one is essential to ensure adequate coverage and depth of engagement by year four to achieve indicator targets. Another potential risk is the proposed scale of the activity is driven by anticipated private sector co-financing. ILRG II should hear by the end of August 2024 is the

funding is secured; if not the activity will need to scale back its ambition to align with GEEA fund budget constraints.

The activity MEL Plan will outline the performance monitoring plan, including indicator selection and data collection approaches; the evaluation plan; the collaboration, learning and adaptation approach; and MEL roles and responsibilities. Activity level indicators are listed in the following section, but also included in Table 1 in the full project MEL plan above. Annex 3 includes PIRS for all project indicators, including activity level indicators listed here. This MEL Plan covers the life of the project, FY2025 – FY2028, and will be updated annually (as needed) to reflect any changes based on adaptative management or shifting implementation approaches. This plan is aligned with the ILRG II project level MEL Plan and will reference relevant sections of the broader plan as it outlines the activity level MEL approach.

FIGURE 6. GECCA ACTIVITY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

*Red triangles indicate performance indicators, described in Table 11 below.

Approach to Performance Monitoring

As outlined in Section 2.1 in the project level MEL plan, ILRG II views monitoring, evaluation and learning as the responsibility of all activity staff, subcontractors, grantees, and stakeholders. Regular, timely and accurate monitoring of activity progress against established targets helps the team identify whether the activity is on track or whether adjustments are needed to help reach objectives.

The MEL approach will follow the above results framework (Figure 6) to monitor progress towards outputs and assess outcomes and impact. To that end, data will be collected from ECOM staff and women and men in target cocoa communities, as well as remote sensing technologies. Data will be collected to report on USAID performance indicators (listed below), as well as additional process indicators to help inform adaptive management. The team will prioritize the use of open-source mobile data collection tools like Open Data Kit (ODK) or SurveyCTO that allow for offline data collection and data quality checks from the ILRG II MEL Manager based in the US. The use of the cloud-based data storage system, Airtable, for performance and monitoring data allows multiple users to input indicator data into a central repository. The ILRG II MERL Manager can view all input data and compile final numbers and can set up view profiles for each reporting organization so they are able to see all data submitted for their activity for the life of project.

The PIRS (Annex 3) outline all data collection procedures and consider the data collection constraints in each country to tailor data collection and storage solutions to fit country circumstances. Subcontractors, grantees and consultants have MEL responsibilities written into their contracts and will be supported by the GECCA activity lead. The ILRG II MERL Manager will provide MEL guidance to all staff, subcontractors, and grantees and will provide written guidance on ethical data collection principles (see Section 2.3), data collection best practices, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for relevant indicators with complex data collection methods. The MERL Manager will provide remote and in-person assistance to support the activity team 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 system.

Indicator Selection

Table 11 below includes the proposed indicators for this activity. The first column, indicator number, corresponds to the triangles in the activity results framework in Figure 6. These indicators represent a mix of output and outcome metrics tied to the proposed activities. The activity will focus on USAID standard indicators to allow for easier aggregation of common indicators across country activities under the ILRG II project. The LOP Target column indicates proposed targets over the life of the project, to be revised based on the project implementation plan which will be completed in late FY2024. Per the USAID 2023 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, all person-level indicators will be disaggregated by sex (and by other characteristics such as age as feasible). The activity will report on performance indicators in project level Quarterly and Annual Reports, as well as submit

indicator targets and actuals to the USAID Development Information System (DIS) on an annual basis, along with performance narratives.

TABLE 11. GECCA PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	DISAGGREGATE	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
1	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors [EG.4.2-1]	Quarter	0	Total Female Male	0 0 0	1,250 1,250 0	1,250 1,250 0	1,250 1,250 0	1,250 1,250 0	5,000 5,000 0
2	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance [EG.11-6]	Quarter	0	Total Female Male	0 0 0	3,000 1,200 1,800	6,000 2,400 3,600	6,000 2,400 3,600	0 0 0	15,000 6,000 9,000
3	Amount of investment mobilized (in USO) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-4]	Annual	0	Total	$0	$2.5 M	$2.5M	$2.5M	$2.5 M	$10M
4	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	Total Female Male	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,000 1,200 1,800	6,000 2,400 3,600	6,000 2,400 3,600	15,000 6,000 9,000
5	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reductions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations or technologies related to sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance. [EG.13-7]	Annual	0	Total	0	0	0	485,00 0	0	485,000
6	Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-8]	Annual	0	Total	0	3,600	7,200	7,200	0	18,000
7	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit,	Annual	0	Total	0%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	DISAGGREGATE	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	income, or employment). [GNDR-2]									
8	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]	BL/EL	T B D	Total Female Male	0 0 0	TBD TBD TBD	0 0 0	0 0 0	+10% +10% +10%	+10% +10% +10%
9	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	Total Female Male	0 0 0	75 30 45	75 30 45	75 30 45	75 30 45	300 120 180
10	Number of individuals participating in GEEA funded activities [CUSTOM]	Annual	0	Total Female Male	0 0 0	8,500 4,250 4,250	8,500 4,250 4,250	8,500 4,250 4,250	8,500 4,250 4,250	34,000 17,000 17,000

Operationalization: How

The activity will capture data on the above indicators through a variety of methods, as outlined in Section 2.4.2 and Table 2 in the ILRG II MEL Plan above. ILRG II's ethical data collection approach, outlined in Section 2.4.1, guides activity level data collection activities, grounded in the concepts of informed consent, portraying activity stakeholders with dignity and respect, providing accountability and feedback loops with communities so they know how their data is being used, and a do no harm ethos, especially relevant when collecting data on sensitive topics like GBV. Annex 2 provides an overview of ILRG II's informed consent policy that applies to all written, oral and numeric data collected, as well as photography. ILRG II uses cloud-based data management systems to limit access and prevent loss of control and anonymizes personally identifiable information after it is no longer needed for longitudinal tracking. Only select ILRG II staff members are granted access to personally identifiable information, and this information is stripped from data records before any external sharing with USAID or partners. All stakeholders who collect and report data to ILRG II will be given a MEL orientation by the ILRG II MERL Manager, who will go over ethical and gender-sensitive data collection approaches, indicator SOPs, and the Airtable reporting platform.

Data collection will be supported by a number of stakeholders. ECOM field staff are responsible for reporting on training and farmer enrollment figures. ECOM will report on quantitative figures through quarterly reports to ILRG II. In addition, they will be asked to collect regular qualitative data during the course of their field engagement with community members, reporting this through a mobile Airtable collection form and including highlights in quarterly reports. ECOM will support the annual tree count to verify eligibility and payments under the PES scheme, with support from community members who serve on local tree governance committees (gender-balanced entities). Given that this project will generate, register, and retire carbon credits on the voluntary carbon market for the private sector donor, the project will also employ a third-party monitoring, reporting and verification firm to support data requirements for Ghanian government carbon registry and the Gold Standard voluntary carbon market registry. ILRG II will engage a consultant to support baseline quantitative and qualitative data collection to inform the activity GESI analysis, and the project will work with the University of Pennsylvania (UPenn) and Kwame Nkrumah University to support baseline and endline data collection for the activity impact evaluation (discussed below).

In addition to performance indicators, ILRG II will capture additional quantitative and qualitative data to capture initial shifts in gender norms. Although the timeframe of the activity will not allow for substantial shifts in gender norms at the community level, the MEL approach will capture initial shifts in attitudes and behaviors at the individual level informed by such gender norms, particularly around recognition of women as farmers, equal access to resources (land, training, information), division of unpaid household work, decision-making power, and GBV through baseline and endline surveys and observations, interviews, and focus group discussions with men and women farmers, ECOM staff, and other stakeholders. When conducting focus groups with farmers, groups will be separated by gender to allow for more open sharing among women participants. ILRG II will be responsible for designing data collection tools such as pre- and post-surveys, and interview/ focus group discussion guides. ECOM and consultants will support data collection, and ILRG II and ECOM will be responsible for analyzing the data and preparing relevant reports and learning products for USAID.

Baseline data collection: ILRG II will collect baseline data to determine initial figures for GDNR-4 through its GESI analysis and/or impact evaluation baseline data collection via UPenn. All other baseline figures are set to 0 and will be monitored and reported quarterly or annually throughout the life of the project. Person level indicators on training (GNDR-8), access to financial services (EG.4.2-1), people using climate information to improve resilience (EG.11-6), people receiving livelihoods co-benefits (EG.13-5), access to productive resources (GNDR-2), and the custom GEEA indicator on people reached will be collected through training attendance sheets and ECOM's field monitoring and PES enrollment database. ECOM will share figures with ILRG II on a quarterly basis via Airtable mobile data collection tools and/or through quarterly reports. Projected greenhouse gas emissions (EG.13-7) and hectares under improved management (EG.13-8) will be monitored on an annual basis based on ECOM PES registration data and third-party monitoring and verification, which will be used to both report on these performance indicators and support registration of generated carbon removal credits. Private sector funds mobilized (EG.13-4) will be reported on an annual basis based on distributions from the private sector donor, verified with the ECOM and ILRG II finance teams.

Participant feedback: Section 3 in the ILRG II MEL Plan outlines the project's approach to participant feedback. ILRG II will leverage feedback from project participants – including government counterparts, community members, private sector partners, implementing partners, and other stakeholders – to gauge how well the interventions meet the needs of participants and to inform adjustments to the technical approach in response to those inputs. Feedback from participants will be reviewed as it becomes available, depending on the source (informant interviews, focus groups, etc.) and analyzed for key themes and opinions to identify actionable improvements in programming, as well as to identify learnings to inform the activity learning agenda. The team will use feedback data collected to identify any "red flags" for adverse effects on women, youth, migrants, religious minorities or other vulnerable populations such as loss of access to resources or assets, increased unpaid work or caregiver burden, restrictions on the participation of vulnerable groups in project activities, increased instances of GBV, 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 ILRG II global core team and activity lead to determine how to adapt activities to mitigate such consequences and instead empower the respective vulnerable community.

Data quality assurance: Section 2.5.1 in the ILRG II MEL Plan outlines the project's approach to data quality assurance. The ILRG II MERL Manager is responsible for providing data quality checks and backstopping. To ensure quality, accuracy, and objectiveness of data used for management purposes and for submission to USAID, ILRG II 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. The MERL Manager provides training to all stakeholders submitting data to the activity. The activity 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 activity lead will review data collected for the activity, providing an additional layer of oversight. The MERL Manager is able to view all data collected on tablets, questioning unclear or insufficient data and requesting that the entry be amended. The PIRS in Annex 3 outline data quality risks and mitigation steps for each of the proposed activity indicators.

Data storage: Section 2.5.2 in the ILRG II MEL Plan outlines the project's approach to data storage. ILRG II collects data from a variety of sources and primarily relies on secure, cloud-based storage via Airtable and Tetra Tech's corporate Egnyte account 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. Completed activity data is automatically or manually imported into Airtable (depending on the source and collection tool) for review by the MERL Manager. Supporting documentation is added directly into Airtable by global and in-country staff, sub-contractors and grantees. In addition, the MERL Manager will grant Airtable access to activity leads to input data regarding financial, policy, and capacity building indicators. All data sources are saved as comma-separated values or open-format text files to ensure ILRG II can contribute rapidly to USAID's DDL as appropriate. The program will also enforce a strict set of data privacy and security protocols for personally identifiable information to adhere to the ethical principles governing collection of data on human subjects.

Operationalization: Why

Collecting performance data is instrumental for performance management and adaptation. The activity will report on quantitative and qualitative data in project level quarterly and annual reports, as part of weekly meetings and bi-weekly email updates with USAID, during annual planning meetings with USAID and private sector partners, in blogs, and through project level learning events and exchanges. As outlined in the CLA section below, data is used to inform activity adaptation, identifying areas where the activity is off-target or highlighting unintended consequences or disparate results for different sub-sets of the target community. Regular qualitative data collection is an important part of this adaptive management strategy, as it can help tease out nuances regarding impact, access, and feasibility of proposed activities that are not captured in quantitative performance metrics. This is especially important for capturing gender-differentiated impacts and perceptions of the work.

Operationalization: Risks

The GECCA activity will provide financial incentives via individual and community level PES payments to support on-farm shade tree planting. Yet changing cocoa prices and market fluctuations could impact farmers' willingness to engage in the project; for example, if the cost of cocoa increases to the extent that a farmer thinks it is more worthwhile to plant additional cocoa than shade trees. During an initial scoping trip to Ghana, the team asked farmers about this potential risk, and farmers indicated that they do not view shade trees as competing with cocoa, so are typically not viewing the choice of which type of tree to plant as a binary decision. This mitigates some risk of these market price fluctuations impacting programming, though the project with partner ECOM will continue to monitor these trends and assess how they might impact future work. Another potential risk is changes to the national or international voluntary carbon market regime during the course of the project. ILRG II and USAID will be engaged in this project for four years, but the private sector partner will be claiming generated carbon removals from the project 15-20 years. Given that carbon markets are a dynamic and constantly changing space, there is the potential that changing regulations over the initial four-year project, or over the longer 15-20 year time frame for removal claims, could leave the project at risk of not being in compliance with new requirements. While this represents a risk

for the private sector investment, it is a relatively low risk for the GEEA funds, as USAID funding will focus on facilitating gender norms dialogues and gender-responsive agroforestry training, investments that will serve farmers well under any future national or global framework that incentivizes community-level carbon projects. ILRG II will engage regularly with ECOM's climate team, as well as the third-party monitoring and verification firm for Gold Standard, to stay abreast of changes in the broader carbon landscape. Finally, the activity will collect data from marginalized groups and on sensitive topics such as perceptions, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors related to gender equality and GBV. Do no harm principles are essential in this context to ensure the activity does not make anyone worse off. The activity will also liaise with local NGOs who provide GBV support services to establish referral pathways for identified cases of GBV. While shifting gender norms is a key objective of the activity, it is difficult to measure these nuanced shifts in norms over a short period. Thus, data collected in support of gender-norms shift indicators may be biased; there is a high risk of social desirability bias, and analysis should focus on trends as opposed to establishing causality. ILRG II will provide enumerator training and ongoing technical support to mitigate these risks and ensure high quality data collection, with a strong emphasis on qualitative data to complement quantitative proxy metrics.

Approach to Evaluation

In accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy, ILRG II assesses interventions and results constantly to evaluate performance and improve where possible. ILRG II'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.

The ILRG pilot PES activity in Ghana is currently being evaluated by Cloudburst under another USAID mechanism, and preliminary endline results should be available by August 2024. These results will be used to further refine the proposed activity and design and implementation approach.

The GECCA activity will benefit from a rigorous impact evaluation implemented by UPenn and Ghana-based Kwame Nkrumah University. The evaluation will generate evidence about key topics, including gender norms change and the linkages between women's empowerment and climate change mitigation in rural communities. ILRG II will coordinate with the evaluation team on project design and baseline data collection to ensure any necessary evaluation design elements are incorporated into the proposed community/farmer selection criteria and will provide timely support to the evaluation team as needed. By partnering with a local university on the impact evaluation, USAID will further its localization agenda and strengthen the capacity of Ghanaian researchers on evaluation methods for women's empowerment outcomes.

Approach to Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA)

Section 5 in the ILRG II MEL Plan outlines the project's approach to CLA, that seeks to 1) strengthen collaboration and partnerships at the global level and within implementation countries; 2) generate knowledge, evidence, and analysis to inform the broader land and

resource governance sector to improve understanding of the linkages between LRG and other key development outcomes; and 3) measure achievements, identify shortcomings, and consolidate learnings to inform program implementation and adaptive management.

Collaboration: ILRG II seek to increase collaboration and coordination between communities, local and national government, the private sector, civil society and donors around the nexus of gender equality and climate change in Ghana. It will pursue this goal through a variety of means, including annual pause and reflect sessions alongside annual work planning, engaging in existing national donor collaboration forums around carbon work in Ghana, and partnering with local research institutions to support data collection, analysis, and convenings. ILRG II will work with Kwame Nkrumah University on baseline data collection for the activity impact evaluation, and will look for opportunities to leverage this engagement into further partnership opportunities. ILRG II has a number of existing relationships with civil society organizations, researchers, consultants, and policy experts in Ghana through the past USAID pilot projects which it hopes to leverage for future engagements as relevant. The activity will also look for women-led and locally-led organizations offering services to GBV survivors in GECCA districts to establish referral pathways for project partners and strengthen local capacity. ECOM will look for opportunities to present the GECCA work to the chocolate brands it sources for in an effort to increase attention to gender equality issues in the broader cocoa value chain and potentially crowd in additional private sector finance to scale the work.

Learning: Learning is a critical piece of ILRG II's CLA approach, helping to capture the "why" and "how" behind project outcomes and results. In addition to project level learning questions included in Section 2.2 of the ILRG II MEL Plan, the GECCA activity will seek to answer the following activity level learning questions to better understand the pathways for addressing harmful gender norms, the linkages between increased women's empowerment and climate change outcomes, and opportunities for increasing women's economic security and employment opportunities in the green economy. These learning questions are linked to the USAID Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy strategic objectives

TABLE 12. GECCA LEARNING QUESTIONS

USAID GEWE OBJECTIVE	LEARNING QUESTIONS
Reduce gender disparities	• What are the best and most effective approaches to ensure that women and other marginalized groups are included in land-based economic opportunities? • Do in-house gender expertise and women extension agents improve agribusiness companies' gender-responsiveness in internal policies and farmer engagement? If so, why/how? If not, why not? • What are the barriers and opportunities for women's engagement in green jobs within the cocoa/carbon sector?
Strive to eliminate GBV and mitigate its harmful effects	• Are there any unintended negative impacts of increasing women's empowerment in the cocoa value chain? If negative impacts are identified, how can companies best prevent, mitigate, and respond to them?
Increase women's and girls' agency	• How does women's level of household or farm level decision-making influence the adoption of climate-smart practices and outcomes?

	• What are the most effective ways of empowering communities, including women and girls, in decision making around design and benefit sharing for carbon projects?
Advance structure changes and equitable gender norms	• What approaches, strategies, and activities were most effective to change gender norms, empower women, and increase gender equality? Why and how? • Who are the critical groups of influence that need to be engaged to shift gender norms and promote women's empowerment?

Adaptation: Section 5.3 in the ILRG II MEL Plan outlines the project's adaptation approach that relies on high-quality, timely, and reliable data and reporting by partners to inform ongoing project management. ILRG II prioritizes direct beneficiary feedback through participatory methods such as focus groups and key informant interviews, as well as household surveys. ILRG II Beneficiary Feedback Plan (Section 3 of MEL Plan) lays out processes for collecting and responding to participant feedback and reporting findings to USAID. ILRG II rigorously documents and shares activity results and successes through both quantitative and qualitative data and feeds these outputs back to communities in easy-to-understand formats wherever possible. Data collected is used to identify areas where the activity is off-target or highlight unintended consequences or disparate results for different subsets of the target community. Regular qualitative data collection is an important part of this adaptive management strategy, as it can help tease out nuances regarding impact, access, and feasibility of proposed activities that are not captured in quantitative performance metrics. This is especially important for capturing gender-differentiated impacts and perceptions of the work. ILRG II promotes accountability and ownership of learning and adaptive management by staff and partners through open and transparent reporting on activity achievements, targeted outcomes, and deliverables that are shared and discussed with partners. ILRG II utilizes a range of products and formats to disseminate learnings, including webinars, in-person learning events, reports, briefs, blogs, videos and slide decks, as appropriate.

MEL Roles and Responsibilities

IRLG II MERL Manager: Leads ILRG II's MEL work, including overseeing data collection methodologies; receiving, reviewing, and providing feedback on data; and preparing data for reporting. The MERL Manager will provide initial training to partners, including staff, subcontractors and grantees, on ILRG II MEL processes, tools, and reporting requirements, and will provide ongoing training and backstopping support on an as needed basis. The MERL Manager will also oversee the learning and research tasks and ensure these products feed up into activity and project learnings.

GECCA Activity Lead: Oversees project management for GECCA activity under ILRG II. They are responsible for designating a MEL point person within ECOM, consultants, subcontracts, and grantees, or gathering quarterly MEL data themselves from relevant stakeholders and submitting data to the MERL Manager via the Airtable system. The activity lead provides oversight, backstopping, and quality control for individual activity qualitative and quantitative data collection efforts.

ILRG II Senior GESI Specialist: Provides technical oversight on GECCA work, including support for the initial GESI analysis, implementation plan, and design of baseline data collection tools. The GESI Specialist will provide ongoing technical gender backstopping for the GECCA Activity Lead throughout the life of the project to ensure activity design is gender-responsive and adheres to best practices and USAID requirements.

ECOM GECCA Project Manager: Oversees project management for GECCA activity for ECOM Ghana. They are responsible for both the gender and agroforestry workstreams, providing oversight and direction to field staff and problem-solving issues as they arise. They are responsible for liaising with the relevant stakeholders at ECOM to gather required reporting data each quarter via Airtable or designating another MEL focal point within ECOM.

ECOM Field Coordinators: Oversee gender and agroforestry field officers within their district. They provide oversight and direction to field staff, including ensuring regular and timely submission of training attendance forms and other field monitoring data. They also provide initial data quality checks at the field level to ensure all data submitted is complete. They are also tasked with collecting and submitting regular qualitative stories and quotes from farmers via the Airtable platform.

ECOM Field Officers: Lead training and farmer engagement. They are responsible for facilitating gender norms dialogues and gender-responsive agroforestry training, community sensitization about the PES initiative, and registering farmers for the PES. They are responsible for submitting training attendance sheets and farmer registration data to ECOM data platforms in a timely manner. They are also tasked with collecting and submitting regular qualitative stories and quotes from farmers via the Airtable platform.

ECOM Field Agents: Support Field Officers with training and farmer engagement. These agents are part-time roles hired from the local community. They will support the collection of training attendance information and support the field officers with training.

Community Tree Committee: Local governance committees made up of 5-7 community members (gender balanced) who will support awareness raising about the project, PES registration, and agroforestry shade tree distribution.

Third Party Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Firm: Supports annual (or bi-annual) monitoring, verification and reporting on tree planting for generation of verified carbon removals. This firm (tbd) will conduct monitoring and verification either via remote sensing or through field-level visits. They will submit required data to the Gold Standard registry and provide copies of this documentation to the GECCA activity team for reporting to USAID.

University of Pennsylvania and Kwame Nkrumah University: Lead impact evaluation data collection and analysis.

Ghana GESI Consultant: Leads baseline data collection for GESI analysis, with support and backstopping from the ILRG II Senior GESI Specialist.

ILRG II Chief of Party: Provides oversight on MEL workstreams, reviews and submits MEL data in quarterly and annual reports. The COP helps ensure the project is meeting performance target metrics and generating evidence in support of global learning questions.

ILRG II Deputy Chief of Party: Provides oversight on MEL workstreams, reviews and submits MEL data in quarterly and annual reports. The DCOP will generate summary tables annually on financial data for performance indicators on the amount of private sector funding mobilized.

Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Specialist: Provides backstopping and technical support for the MERL Manager. The Tetra Tech MEL Specialist will lead the internal DQA during Year 2 and Year 4 of the project and provide recommendations and course corrections to the MERL Manager.

USAID Activity Manager: Provides technical backstopping and oversight for the GECCA activity. The Activity Manager will receive regular updates on activity progress via weekly check-in meetings and bi-weekly written updates. They will also be invited to regular check in calls with ECOM global and Ghana staff as relevant to get periodic updates, provide guidance, and ask questions.

USAID COR: Provides technical backstopping and oversight for the ILRG II project. COR will receive regular updates on activity progress via weekly check-in meetings and bi-weekly written updates.

Schedule of GECCA MEL Plan Activities

TABLE 13. ILLUSTRATIVE SCHEDULE OF GECCA 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 GECCA MEL plan for USAID approval			•																		COP, MERL Manager
Set up M&E system and train staff and subcontractors			•	•																	MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Collect baseline data				•	•																ECOM Staff, GESI Consultant, UPenn, Third Party MRV
Collect data				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ECOM Staff, Third Party MRV
Conduct quality control				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	MERL Manager, GECCA Activity Lead
Submit data to Land and Resource Governance Division and DDL				•				•				•				•				•	MERL Manager
Hold annual review and pause-and-reflect session								•				•				•				•	ILRG II Core Team, USAID, ECOM
Conduct internal DQA									•									•			MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Draft GECCA MEL section of annual report				•				•				•				•				•	MERL Manager
Revise MEL plan as needed				•				•				•				•					MERL Manager, with home office MEL Specialist support
Draft M&E and lessons learned sections of final report																			•	•	GECCA Activity Lead, MERL Manager, ILRG II Core Team

ANNEX 2
ILRG II Informed and Meaningful Consent Policy

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that the Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) II Activity collects and uses visual and written content in an ethical manner that complies with contractual obligations, protects Tetra Tech's and USAID's brands, and portrays the people and communities with whom it engages with respect, dignity, and accuracy. This Policy applies to all ILRG II staff and associated consultants, subcontractors, and grantees collecting or using visual and written content for ILRG II. The Policy builds upon and must be read alongside the ILRG II contract, which defines overall requirements on Media and Information Handling and Protection and Privacy and Security Requirements.

"Visual and written content" is understood as videos, photos, stories, direct quotes, and information collected to produce communications materials that will be made publicly available in print or online form.

2. PRINCIPLES

Visual and written content are used by ILRG II to share and disseminate impact. This Policy is informed by existing best practices on ethical use of visual and written content and informed consent developed by the international development community. The overall guiding principles for the Policy are:

- Transparency and accountability to all parties involved;
- Respect for the dignity and right to privacy of the people and communities engaged with ILRG II;
- Importance of free, prior, and informed consent when using visual and written content for public information purposes;
- Public information that is sensitive to different contexts, accurately represents people and environments, and avoids reinforcing stereotypes; and
- "Do no harm" and duty of care, especially to those particularly vulnerable and marginalized.

3.1 INFORMED CONSENT:

Free, prior, and informed consent should be obtained from all people represented in visual and written content. This means consent without any form of coercion before the content is created or used, and with the person receiving and understanding information about the process. Informed and meaningful consent is a process, not a form.

The Policy intends to keep the consent process simple and adaptable for two reasons. First, to avoid overburdening field staff, consultants, and contractors. Second, to respect people who have limited literacy and contexts where people are weary of signing documents, especially those with legal jargon. Hence, using good judgment, staff, consultants, and contractors should obtain informed either written or verbal consent from individuals. Verbal consent can be obtained when taking photos and collecting stories during general project activities, events, field visits, and monitoring and evaluation without any specific public information material in mind. However, if/when a close-up/portray image or individual story or quote is used in public information material, make sure to record the individual's verbal consent in an e-mail or document (see Section 6). If images or stories are being collected for a pre-defined purpose (specific report, blog post, or media article), written consent should be obtained (see Section 5 for written consent form).

Regardless if consent is obtained orally or in writing, this information should be provided to individuals:

- Why their image, story, and/or personal details are being collected;
- Where and how they will be used and over what period;
- Voluntary participation;
- Potential risks and consequences of having their image, name, and words published; and
- Assurance that declining to have their image taken or provide stories and quotes does not negatively impact their participation in project activities.

In addition:

- Do not use blanket statements such as "We will use your image as we see fit".
- Explain that no new public information materials will be created from their image and story after five years, although published materials may remain available online indefinitely.
- Help people envision *how* their image and words will be used, especially in contexts where the use of printed material and knowledge about the internet are limited. Explain that information published online can be seen or heard by anyone around the world. Whenever possible show examples of print material and content published online.
- Give space for people to ask questions.
- Explain that people have a "right to be forgotten" and subsequently ask that their images or words cease to be used. Explain that if their image and words have already been publicly used it is not possible to remove them, although no new materials will include their image or story.
- Set expectations about both the value and potential risks of having their content used. Be mindful of inherent power imbalances and asymmetries between communities and project staff and within communities.
- Do not offer compensation for taking photographs or interviewing people.

If a person wants to participate but wishes to hide their identity, offer other options such as creative photographing, using first name only, withholding exact location, using pseudonyms, or using stories and quotes without name or image. Explain that anonymity cannot be completely ensured, but best efforts will be made. If using a pseudonym, it is best practice to use a culturally appropriate name, agreed with the person.

In public spaces or events, explain to the whole group the purpose of filming or photographing and how the images will be used. Only obtain specific consent from people whose faces are close up or are clearly visible and identifiable. Please note that sometimes a person in a real or perceived position of authority may give permission on behalf of the whole family or community, but when filming, photographing, or interviewing particular individuals make sure to confirm their consent.

ILRG II will not use photos or stories of children (defined as people under 18 years old).

3.2 ACCOUNTABILITY:

When participants' images and stories are used in public information materials that prominently display them, such as blog posts or media articles, make genuine efforts to notify and share the materials with them. If online access is not possible, provide a printed version. If participants have limited literacy, read and/or explain the content to them. Use this opportunity to reiterate the purpose and reach of the material that contains their image or story.

3.3 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT:

Country managers should store digitalized signed consent forms and records of verbal consent as applicable for five years. Store consent of people who opted to use a pseudonym in a separate folder. Country managers should share consent forms with the ILRG II Activity Lead, Chief of Party, and Deputy Chief of Party upon request.

4. WRITTEN INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Informed Consent Form

Name of the person: _____

Gender: _____ Is the person over 18? ☐

Location: _____

Would this person like to have their name changed? Pseudonym: _____

I give my permission to the Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) to use my photograph/video and story and understand that:

☐ ILRG may use my image and story in public reports and/ or web posts where people could see it inside and outside of my country.

☐ ILRG will not use my image and story for new public information materials after 5 years.

☐ If my image or story is used in public information materials ILRG will share a copy with me.

☐ I have the right to change my mind and ask ILRG not to use my image and story in new public information materials and I know who to contact in that case.

☐ Agreeing (or not) to share my image or story does not interfere with my participation in ILRG activities.

Signature: _____

Person obtaining consent: _____

Date: _____

5. GUIDANCE FOR VERBAL CONSENT

Verbal consent includes a detailed discussion with the person, giving them the opportunity to ask questions and raise any concerns. Ensure they understand what they are consenting to and do not rush the process. When obtaining verbal consent, make efforts to have at least two staff members, consultants, or contractors present, following the checklist below. It is not necessary to create an audio recording of project participants consenting but record in an email or document that verbal consent was obtained from participants following the Policy and checklist. If an image or story will be used in a specific public information material, make sure that the names of participants consenting are included in the email/document. (Similar to the consent form in Section 5).

Verbal Consent Checklist

☐ Does the person understand why their image, story, and/or personal details are being collected?

☐ Does the person understand how and where images and stories will be used and over what period? Show examples where possible,

☐ Does the person understand that participation is voluntary and that they have the option not to appear in the photo, film, or story? Have you explained options for hiding their identity if they wish to remain anonymous, such as creative photographs or using pseudonyms?

☐ Does the person understand the "right to be forgotten" and who/how the person can contact for that?

☐ Does the person understand that if they choose not to participate there are no repercussions from a program perspective?

6. GUIDANCE FOR VISUAL AND WRITTEN CONTENT

- Photographs and videos should depict people and their experiences accurately, respectfully, and truthfully. Images should respect people's dignity, self-worth, culture, religion, and safety.
- Do not portray people as victims or in a dehumanized way, but rather in a positive manner that highlights their strength and active participation in the development process.
- Stories should not embellish, exaggerate, make conscious omissions, manipulate, or mislead audiences to alter meaning, facts, or context.
- Do not use images that disclose personal information, including land titles and certificates. If using a photo that includes land titles or certificates, blur the identifying information and acknowledge that the image was altered for that purpose in the caption.
- For photographs and videos in public spaces or events, do not use images that may violate someone's dignity, such as a person in the background in a compromising state.
- If manipulating images, it is allowed to perform basic color correction, improve sharpness, and crop images without changing context or accuracy. Do not flip or reverse images, remove or add items, or alter color and brightness to make a person or situation look better or worse.
- When there are people under 18 years old in the background, take special precaution and make sure that images do not show any form of nudity (even when locally culturally acceptable) or any information that could identify a child's locations such as village or school name.
- If photographing, filming, or interviewing people who have experienced or who are experiencing gender-based violence or any other traumatic situations, consider asking support from colleagues who have the necessary experience and skills. It is crucial to build rapport and not probe for details that are not essential for portraying their experience. Be especially careful to explain the potential risks of using their image and stories and discuss options for hiding their identity.

- Only edit quotes if they are particularly long or confusing and make edits minimal. If linking two quotes within the same context or line of thought, use an ellipsis (...). Edit terms that have been poorly translated, as long as the meaning and context remain intact.

ANNEX 3
Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

INDICATOR 1 (EG.10.4-7)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.4-7
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Land type of documentation (individual/household, community/group, business/commercial, other); Land document holder (male, female, neither, not available); Land location (rural, urban); Marine type of documentation (individual/household, community/group, business/commercial, other); Marine document holder (male, female, neither, not available); Marine location (freshwater, marine water)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to documented tenure security under Component 2 and 3. Secure tenure, as measured by formalization, contributes to USG development objectives in several ways. Secure tenure promotes vibrant markets primarily by incentivizing productivity-enhancing and resilient investments and facilitating credit access where other enabling conditions are present. Where property rights are ill defined or

cannot be enforced at minimal cost, farmers, fishers, small business owners, and others who seek to invest productively must spend scarce resources defending their land and/or resources, whether by building fences or defending court cases, thus diverting valuable resources from investments that enhance productivity, such as soil and water conservation. Secure rights to land and resources also allow for land and resources to be transferred at low cost through rentals and/or sales, which allows the most productive land users to acquire additional land while enabling those who wish to pursue other income strategies to transfer the value of their assets to other sectors. Where fiscal systems are established, transparent, and equitable, land and resource governance can also have a positive impact on domestic resource mobilization. Moreover, where financial markets are accessible, secure tenure can enable rights holders to access credit for additional investments and also act as an insurance substitute in case of shocks.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Land documentation data pulled from land database, either maintained by ILRG II or project partners (subcontractors, government).

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Data will be collected by ILRG II implementing partners supporting land documentation, which may be government, subcontractors, grantees, or ILRG II staff. Data will be collected using mobile data collection tools such as ODK or SurveyCTO to capture information on the GPS coordinates of the parcel, demographic information, type of ownership, region, and a photo of applicants. These data will be periodically exported and uploaded to the ILRG II Airtable database for data management and quality control checks.

Reporting Frequency: Quarter

Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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 for households and communities.
- Precision: The adult qualifier on this indicator can make it challenging to count accurately for community land rights documented when there are only general population figures available. ILRG II will work with partners to unify how this data is calculated and aggregated across countries, using a common definition of "adult population."

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 2 (EG.10.4-5)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.4-5
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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: Parcels
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Number of parcels corrected; Number of parcels newly incorporated
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to documented tenure security under Component 2 and 3. The long-term administration of property rights data is critical to upholding the rights recorded in an official land administration system. On-going updates to the land administration system are required to ensure that transactions (e.g. sales, gifts, inheritance), subdivisions, and encumbrances (e.g. mortgages, leases) are legally recorded so that the land administration system continues to represent a legal and accurate database. An up-to-date land administration system is required not only to uphold property rights, but also to contribute to other long-term development processes, including the development of credit markets and domestic resource mobilization (taxation), that ultimately lead to poverty eradication and democratic governance.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Land documentation data pulled from land database, either maintained by ILRG II or project partners (subcontractors, government).
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Data will be collected by ILRG II implementing partners supporting land documentation, which may be government, subcontractors, grantees, or ILRG II staff. Data will be collected using mobile data collection tools such as ODK or SurveyCTO to capture information on the GPS coordinates of the parcel, demographic information, type of ownership, region, and a photo of applicants. These data will be periodically exported and uploaded to the ILRG II Airtable database for data management and quality control checks.
Reporting Frequency: Quarter
Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● 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 for households and communities.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 3 (EG.10.2-2)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.2-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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 NRM 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 promoting community participation in NRM. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, resulting in 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). If a biologically significant area reported as showing improved biophysical conditions (indicator EG10.2-1) is also under improved natural resource management, then the corresponding hectares can be reported under both EG.10.2-1 and EG.10.2-2 indicators. If a biologically significant area showing improved NRM is also expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (indicator EG.13.8), then the corresponding hectares can be reported under each applicable indicator in the same year. Higher = better. 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 should include sustained improvements in previously reported hectares and new, additional hectares. **Note on reporting frequency**: Reported annually, with some exceptions, as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question. Projects and activities that expect to generate results measurable with this indicator should set targets for future years and report on an annual basis even if those targets and annual results are zero for the first years of the program.

Disaggregate Definitions:
Ecosystem Category:

- Terrestrial-forest: Hectares in terrestrial-forests, including mangroves, showing improved biophysical conditions; forest can be defined broadly for the purpose of this disaggregate, and OUs may choose to refer to the definition of forests used by the local government or partner organizations (e.g., FAO).
- Terrestrial non-forest: Hectares in non-forest terrestrial ecosystems, including freshwater, showing improved biophysical conditions.
- Coastal-Marine: Hectares in coastal or -marine ecosystems under improved natural resource management.

Conservation Law Compliance:

- 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. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the illegal fishing disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species).
- Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (ILAT): 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. Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities conducted in contravention of applicable regulations. Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities that are not reported or are misreported to relevant authorities. Unregulated fishing includes activities that may not be illegal but that are nonetheless inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the wildlife trafficking disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species).

Note: For all Conservation Law Compliance 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 a protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation of the corresponding regulation.

Note: The sum of the totals of the three Ecosystem disaggregate category options must be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported. The sum of the totals of the three Conservation Law Compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported. Hectares reported under Conservation Law Compliance disaggregates may also be reported under Ecosystem disaggregates (e.g., hectares showing improved conditions due to reduced illegal logging should also be reported under terrestrial-forest hectares).

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Ecosystem category (coastal-marine, terrestrial-forests, terrestrial-non forests); Conservation Law Compliance (Wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and associated trade, illegal unreported and unregulated fishing)

Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to biodiversity outcomes contributing DO 3. 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 COLLECTION

Data Source: GIS query from project databases. ILRG II will identify the area of improved management and calculate the area using open-source GIS platforms like QGIS. 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.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Implementing partners 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. This data is submitted quarterly through the ILRG II Airtable database, along with supporting GIS documentation for data quality checks.
Reporting Frequency: Quarter
Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), GIS specialists, Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: Some concern of accidentally double counting areas, for example national forests that are within wildlife areas, both of which were supported under the project. ● Precision is low: "Improved management" is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improvement. 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.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 4 (EG.10.4-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights 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.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.4-1
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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
Unit of Measure: Laws/policies/regulations
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Stage (analyzed, drafted, revised, introduced, approved, implemented); sub-set related to women's rights to land (also reported under GNDR-1)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to enabling environment for land and natural resource rights under Component 1. Legal and policy reforms that strengthen property rights increase the security of tenure over the land, which in in turn increases the security of durable capital investments in the land that can have significant positive impact on economic growth. Entities are more likely to invest in productivity enhancing durable capital investments when they have greater security of tenure. Data for this this indicator represents the intended results of supporting land policy reforms.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analysis.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will

submit information on laws/policies supported annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the names of each law supported, the furthest stage each reached, and a narrative about what type of support the program provided, along with supporting documentation like the legislation text. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the number 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.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 5 (EG.10.2-5)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.2-5
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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 an explanation would answer questions like; What is the title of the measure?, At what stage is at (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)? **Disaggregate Definitions:** Conservation Law Compliance 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. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the illegal fishing disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species). ● 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. Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities conducted in

contravention of applicable regulations. Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities that are not reported or are misreported to relevant authorities. Unregulated fishing includes activities that may not be illegal but that are nonetheless inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the wildlife trafficking disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species).

Note: For all Conservation Law Compliance 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 a protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation of the corresponding regulation.
Note: The sum of the totals of the three conservation law compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of laws, policies, or regulations reported.

Unit of Measure: Laws/policies/regulations

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Stage (proposed, adopted, implemented); Conservation Law Compliance (wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, illegal fishing)

Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to enabling environment for biodiversity under Component 1 and contributes to DO 3. An improved enabling environment through legal and policy reform is essential for ensuring that investments in biodiversity conservation have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analysis.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on laws/policies supported annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the names of each law supported, the furthest stage each reached, and a narrative about what type of support the program provided, along with supporting documentation like the legislation text. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 6 (EG.13-3)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-3
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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 Determined Contributions (NDCs), net zero emissions strategies, Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), national/jurisdictional 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 clean energy (EG.12-3) or adaptation (EG.11-3), it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.
Unit of Measure: Laws/policies/regulations
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Stage (proposed, adopted, implemented); Coverage (national, sub-national, regional or international)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to enabling environment for sustainable landscapes under Component 1 and contributes to DO 2. An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy reform,

strategy development and planning helps ensure that efforts and investments in climate change have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analysis.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on laws/policies supported annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the names of each law supported, the furthest stage each reached, and a narrative about what type of support the program provided, along with supporting documentation like the legislation text. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

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?
- Is this measure a mandate/requirement of an international climate agreement, such as the Paris Agreement?

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 7 (EG.11-3)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.11-3
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and livelihoods to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning, and action. Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address climate change adaptation. Plans or strategies, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that incorporate climate adaptation, stakeholder engagement strategies, and other nationally significant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the country's resilience to climate change. Locally significant measures include support to the development of watershed or other landscape-level management plans with community management organizations. "Formally proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. "Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system. "Implemented" means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels. If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported. Each measure can be counted once as "proposed," once as "adopted," and once as "implemented," if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported. Legal, regulatory, and policy reform and new industry standards can create incentives for investment in climate change adaptation. Measures that address climate change adaptation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain political level such as municipal, state, or national), or may address sectors (including, but not limited to water, marine resources, forests, land use and agriculture, health, energy, trade, education, infrastructure, or urban development). Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses clean energy or sustainable landscapes, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.
Unit of Measure: Laws/policies/regulations
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Stage (proposed, adopted, implemented); Coverage (national, sub-national, regional or international)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to an enabling environment for sustainable landscapes under Component 1 and contributes to DO 2. An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy

reform, strategy development and planning helps ensure that efforts and investments in climate change have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analysis.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on laws/policies supported annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the names of each law supported, the furthest stage each reached, and a narrative about what type of support the program provided, along with supporting documentation like the legislation text. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and climate change adaptation. 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 and/or enforcing the measure?
- How does the measure contribute to climate change adaptation?
- Is this measure a mandate/requirement of an international climate agreement, such as the Paris Agreement?

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 8 (GNDR-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: 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.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** GNDR-1
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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). OUs reporting on legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance to prevent or respond to gender-based violence should report these legal instruments on GNDR-5, and not on GNDR-1.
Unit of Measure: Laws/policies/regulations
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Status (drafted, proposed, adopted)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures support for the legal enabling environment for gender equality under

Component 1. This indicator measures the output of USG assistance that seeks to build the necessary or enabling conditions for the achievement of long-term, sustainable progress toward gender equality and non-discrimination objectives across a wide range of sectors in which the USG provides assistance (e.g., reduced gender gaps in employment, income, political representation, or access to basic health services). Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality, women's 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 Women's 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. 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 COLLECTION

Data Source: Copy of legislation/regulation, notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analysis.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on laws/policies supported annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the names of each law supported, the furthest stage each reached, and a narrative about what type of support the program provided, along with supporting documentation like the legislation text. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 9 (EG.10.2-4)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.2-4
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Number of people who have successfully completed a training course. Successful completion requires that trainees meet the completion requirements of the structured training program as defined by the program offered. Training courses are sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. The transfer of this knowledge, skills or aptitudes may occur through long-term academic programs, long-term or short-term technical courses, non-academic seminars, workshops, verifiable online courses, or courses in the field. 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. 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. 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. **Support from the USG:** This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This assistance could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, transportation, specialized equipment/supplies, 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. **Some known data limitations when using this standard Indicator**: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training. **Disaggregate Definitions:** Conservation Law Compliance Disaggregation Definitions: ● Wildlife Trafficking: Number of people trained to better address wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the illegal fishing disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species). ● Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (ILAT): Number of people trained to better 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 to clear land for another use. ● Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing: Number of people trained to better address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities conducted in contravention of applicable regulations. Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities that are not reported or are misreported to relevant authorities. Unregulated fishing includes activities that may not be illegal but

that are nonetheless inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law. Values reported for this disaggregate may overlap with those reported for the wildlife trafficking disaggregate (e.g., illegal harvesting of and trade in endangered, threatened, or protected marine species).

Note: For all Conservation Law Compliance 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 a protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation of the corresponding regulation.

Note: The sum of the totals of the three Conservation Law Compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of people reported.

Unit of Measure: People

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female, neither, not available); Conservation Law Compliance (wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, illegal fishing)

Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to capacity strengthening for biodiversity under Component 2 and contributes to DO 3. Tracking the number of people trained provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts. Training activities strengthen agency and in-country capacity, as well as promote strategic partnerships.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Attendance records of implementing partners that conducted training.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on trainings held each quarter via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the name, date and location of the training, learning objectives, theme and attendance figures disaggregated by gender and age. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Quarter

Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 10 (EG.13-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-1
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. **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. 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: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to capacity strengthening for sustainable landscapes under Component 2 and contributes to DO 2. 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: Attendance records of implementing partners that conducted training.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on trainings held each quarter via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the name, date and location of the training, learning objectives, theme and attendance figures disaggregated by gender and age. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Quarter

Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 11 (EG.11-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.11-1
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and livelihoods to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning, and action. **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(s) or lead person(s); and 3) A defined set of 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, field, farm, or other site visits, 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 set of learning 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.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to training. If an individual, within the reporting period, was also trained in clean energy or sustainable landscapes, they may be reported under those if the training meets the definitional standards. 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: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female, neither, not available)
Rationale for Indicator: Contributes to capacity strengthening for sustainable landscapes under Component 2 and contributes to DO 2. 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: Attendance records of implementing partners that conducted training.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on trainings held each quarter via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the name, date and location of the training, learning objectives, theme and attendance figures disaggregated by gender and age. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and

accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Quarter
Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 12 (GNDR-8)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: 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.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 (Y1-Y2 Cocoa WEE) **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** GNDR-8
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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; and ● Training for business association or financial institution representatives on strategies for creating products and services that address barriers to women's entrepreneurship.
Unit of Measure: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures cross-cutting GESI focus and capacity strengthening support for organizations under Component 2. This indicator measures a primary output of USG assistance efforts that seek to build the capacity of public and private sector institutions and organizations to support long-term, sustainable progress toward gender equality and female empowerment objectives across a wide range of sectors in which the USG provides assistance (e.g., access to justice, closing educational gaps, improving access to health services, addressing barriers to political participation). Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and women's 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 Women's 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. 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: Attendance records of implementing partners that conducted training.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II implementing partners and Activity leads will submit information on trainings held each quarter via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the name, date and location of the training, learning objectives, theme and attendance figures disaggregated by gender and age. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Quarter
Individuals Responsible: ILRG II implementing partners (subcontractors, grantees, staff), Activity leads, MERL Manager.
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans. ● **Cote d'Ivoire**: Target of training 50 ECOM management and field staff, along with cooperative and local exporters, 25 in Y1 and 25 in Y2. ● **Ghana**: Target of training 100 ECOM management and field staff, along with 200 local leaders on gender equality and women's empowerment; 75 in Y2, 75 in Y3, 75 in Y4, and 75 in Y5.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 13 (CBLD-11)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** CBLD-11
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is measured as a count of organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support. The unit of measure is an organization, and a single organization should only be counted once in a fiscal year (even if the capacity strengthening support was delivered in various forms or by more than one provider). Organizations can be counted in subsequent years, as long as they continue to pursue their own performance improvement priorities with USG-funded capacity strengthening support. This indicator is an output-level counterpart to the outcome-level indicator CBLD-9 (Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance). Recognizing that performance improvement is a long-term process, this indicator allows OUs to report their organizational capacity strengthening programming before performance improvement results are observed. As a counterpart to CBLD-9, the criteria for this indicator are aligned with the criteria for the CBLD-9 denominator. All OUs and partners reporting on this indicator must also report on CBLD-9, though it is appropriate to delay CBLD-9 reporting for one fiscal year to allow time for performance measurement to occur. **Key definitions:** Capacity encompasses the knowledge, skills, and motivations, as well as the relationships that enable an organization to take action to design and implement solutions to local development challenges, to learn and adapt from that action, and to innovate and transform over time. Organizational capacity strengthening is a strategic and intentional investment in organizations to jointly improve their performance toward achieving locally valued and sustainable development outcomes. Performance refers to the extent to which an actor is able to achieve its intended outcomes effectively and consistently. Capacity is a form of potential; it is not visible until it is used. Performance improvement is evidence that capacity has changed. Performance Improvement is a deliberate process undertaken to improve an actor's realization of their goals. An organization is a group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose. Organizations do not need to be formal legal entities. For additional information on what entities count as "organizations," reference the CBLD-9 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). **Indicator Criteria:** To be counted under this indicator, organizational capacity strengthening programming must meet the following three criteria: ● The activity intentionally allocates resources for organizational capacity strengthening. ○ Description: This indicator does not capture capacity strengthening that happens as an unintended byproduct of other activities. USAID's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy asserts that organizational capacity strengthening should be an intentional, programmatic choice. As such, the activity theory of change, award documents, work plan, or other relevant documentation reflects that resources (human, financial, and/or other) were intentionally allocated for organizational capacity strengthening. ● The supported organization has defined desired performance improvement priorities and identified the difference between current and desired performance. ○ Description: Defining performance improvement priorities may occur in a variety of ways. This most often will take the form of facilitated formal or informal discussions, which may or

may not make use of a tool (for example, the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) or Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) framework). The process of determining priorities may also build on past assessments or analyses of organizational capacities conducted in other programming. No specific tool or process is required, but the performance improvement priorities must be defined by the supported organization (not by USAID or the implementing partner (IP)). (However, USAID and/or the IP will likely have a role in facilitating organizations' discussion and prioritization of their objectives.)
    - Priorities must reflect desired changes in performance, not changes in capacity. Changes in capacity will help achieve changes in performance, but they are not themselves changes in performance. For example:
        - Improvements in a local civil society organization's ability to prepare and submit funding proposals reflects improved capacity, while actual diversification of the organization's funding sources reflects improved performance.
        - Improvements in an organization's internal systems for monitoring its community-led conservation initiatives reflect improved capacity, while increasing the number of communities actively engaged in protecting their forest areas reflects improved performance.
    - See Key Definitions above for additional explanation of the difference between performance and capacity.
    - Organizations may define the difference between current and desired performance in qualitative or quantitative terms, but it must be a clear articulation of where the organization is now (in terms of performance), and where they want to be as a result of the capacity strengthening support.
- USAID, an implementing partner, and/or other stakeholders have begun implementing performance improvement solutions (i.e. development interventions) that address the supported organizations' priorities.
    - Description: Performance improvement solutions may take a variety of forms, including (but not limited to) coaching, mentoring, technical assistance, training, and facilitation of peer-to-peer learning and networking. These solutions may or may not be accompanied by funding for the organization but should not consist only of funding support. Support must have started (but does not need to be completed) to count an organization under this indicator.

These solutions must be tailored to the supported organization's own performance improvement priorities. This link between priorities and solutions should be documented (for example, in a capacity strengthening action plan).

The supported organization has identified a performance improvement metric (or metrics) by which the organization will monitor and measure changes in performance.

- Description: Supported organizations, in collaboration with USAID and IPs, should select a metric (or metrics) and measurement approaches through which they will monitor and assess changes in performance. While it is not necessary for performance measurement to have already occurred to count an organization under this indicator, the metrics and measurement plan should be well-defined from the beginning of capacity strengthening support. Imposing metrics retroactively creates challenges for both supported organizations and USAID and can contribute to poor data quality. Establishing a clear metric from the beginning also provides an opportunity to establish a reliable baseline.

Supported organizations (in collaboration with USAID and IPs) have substantial flexibility in selecting a metric or metrics by which performance improvement will be measured. The selected metric should align with a supported organization's performance improvement priorities, as established in Criterion 2, above. USAID, IPs, and supported organizations should also keep the following considerations in mind:

- Metrics must capture improvements in performance, not latent capacity. See Key Definitions section above.
- It is not necessary to create or adopt a new tool or survey (such as the OCA or OPI) to measure performance. However, if using a tool, it is rarely appropriate to use the same tool to define desired

performance improvement priorities (Criterion 2, above) versus to measure improvement. Additional explanation of this point is included in the Guide to Distinguishing Tools Used for Local Capacity Strengthening, available on USAID's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy resource page.
- Whenever possible, performance metrics and approaches already being used by the local organization should be used in place of those created for the sole purpose of reporting to USAID.
- Metrics may be quantitative or qualitative.
- Measurement may occur through a variety of methods, including (but not limited to) routine business data collection, observation, surveys, or interviews.

Disaggregates:
The disaggregates for this indicator match the organization types for CBLD-9. They are:
- Number of educational institutions (higher education, secondary, primary, pre-primary) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of research institutions (non-degree granting) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of cooperatives (formal and registered private sector firms) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of producer groups (informal, unregistered) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of faith-based organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of governmental agencies (national or subnational levels) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of health organizations (service delivery, health advocacy, or professional associations) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of private sector firms (excluding cooperatives) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.
- Number of Other types of organizations (i.e. not fitting within any other disaggregate) pursuing their own performance improvement priorities with USG capacity strengthening support.

Unit of Measure: Organization

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Type of organization (educational, research, cooperatives, producer groups, faith based organizations, governmental agencies, health organizations, private sector firms, non-government and not-for-profile organizations, other). ILRG II will also track the number of Indigenous Peoples groups supported.

Rationale for Indicator: Captures capacity strengthening improvement under Component 2. Contributes to USAID Local Capacity Strengthening policy. This indicator provides a necessary output-level counterpart to the outcome-level indicator CBLD-9, 'Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance.' This new indicator will be adopted by all OUs reporting on CBLD-9, and data will be used for most of the same programmatic reporting purposes. More broadly, this indicator helps address CBLD-9 data quality issues, which will improve reporting at both the output level (via this indicator) and the outcome level (via improvements in CBLD-9 data).

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: 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.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Once target capacity building organizations are identified, Activity leads will help partners carry out a baseline capacity assessment. Annually, Activity leads will conduct a follow up assessment to gauge changes in capacity along various metrics. These results will be submitted annually via ILRG II Airtable database. Data submitted will include:
- The name of the institution;
- The established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted;
- The nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and

- A summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues.

Activity leads will also upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include:

- USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.climatelinks.org/resources/global-climate-change-institutional-capacity-assessment
- USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf
- The World Bank Institute's Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/352241468163166112/pdf/762800WP0Box370evelopment0Results00.pdf
- USAID LRG Capacity Assessment Framework: https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), "Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Climate Change Indicators - Methodological Notes" (Indicators 1 through 9) http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development
- Development for environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA). 2010. Self-Assessment guidance and matrix for National Indicator (NI) 188 – Planning to adapt to climate change http://services.maidstone.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s4605/Appendix%20C%20NI188%20Self%20Assessment%20Matrix%20maidstone.pdf

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: Improved capacity does not indicate a sustained change in behavior or practices.
- Timeliness: There may be a lag between when an organization receives capacity strengthening support and when improved practices are observed. ILRG II will collect data on both CBLD-11 and CBLD-9 to try to capture both these metrics.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 14 (EG.13-2)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscapes issues as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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. 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 engage with sustainable landscapes include, but are not limited to: ● Using climate-change data, information or analysis to inform decisions; ● Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-focused institutions; ● Improved access to equipment or data; ● Engaging stakeholders and building networks; and ● 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.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 clean energy (EG.12-2) or adaptation (EG.11-2) issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.
Unit of Measure: Organization
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Type of organization (National government, sub-national government, other). ILRG II will also track the number of Indigenous Peoples groups supported.
Rationale for Indicator: Captures capacity strengthening improvement under Component 2. Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change mitigation and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability. This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity in sustainable landscapes.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: 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.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Once target capacity building organizations are identified, Activity leads will help partners carry out a baseline capacity assessment. Annually, Activity leads will conduct a follow up assessment to gauge changes in capacity along various metrics. These results will be submitted annually via ILRG II Airtable database. Data submitted will include:

- The name of the institution;
- The established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted;
- The nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and
- A summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues.

Activity leads will also upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include:

- USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.climatelinks.org/resources/global-climate-change-institutional-capacity-assessment
- USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf
- The World Bank Institute's Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/352241468163166112/pdf/762800WP0Box370evelopment0Results00.pdf
- USAID LRG Capacity Assessment Framework: https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), "Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Climate Change Indicators - Methodological Notes" (Indicators 1 through 9) http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development
- Development for environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA). 2010. Self-Assessment guidance and matrix for National Indicator (NI) 188 – Planning to adapt to climate change http://services.maidstone.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s4605/Appendix%20C%20NI188%20Self%20Assessment%20Matrix%20maidstone.pdf

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: Improved capacity does not indicate a sustained change in behavior or practices.
- Timeliness: There may be a lag between when an organization receives capacity strengthening support and when improved practices are observed. ILRG II will collect data on both CBLD-11 and CBLD-9 to try to capture both these metrics.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 15 (EG.11-2)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.11-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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 rising temperatures, 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); ● Developing and/or implementing climate adaptation plans of action; ● Improved access to equipment or data; ● Engaging stakeholders and building networks related to climate change adaptation objectives; and ● 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.
Unit of Measure: Organization
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Type of organization (National government, sub-national government, other). ILRG II will also track the number of Indigenous Peoples groups supported.
Rationale for Indicator: Captures capacity strengthening improvement under Component 2. Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change adaptation and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability. This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: 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.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Once target capacity building organizations are identified, Activity leads will help partners carry out a baseline capacity assessment. Annually, Activity leads will conduct a follow up assessment to gauge changes in capacity along various metrics. These results will be submitted annually via ILRG II Airtable database. Data submitted will include:

- The name of the institution;
- The established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted;
- The nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and
- A summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues.

Activity leads will also upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include:

- USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.climatelinks.org/resources/global-climate-change-institutional-capacity-assessment
- USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf
- The World Bank Institute's Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/352241468163166112/pdf/762800WP0Box370evelopment0Results00.pdf
- USAID LRG Capacity Assessment Framework: https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), "Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Climate Change Indicators - Methodological Notes" (Indicators 1 through 9) http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development
- Development for environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA). 2010. Self-Assessment guidance and matrix for National Indicator (NI) 188 – Planning to adapt to climate change http://services.maidstone.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s4605/Appendix%20C%20NI188%20Self%20Assessment%20Matrix%20maidstone.pdf

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: Improved capacity does not indicate a sustained change in behavior or practices.
- Timeliness: There may be a lag between when an organization receives capacity strengthening support and when improved practices are observed. ILRG II will collect data on both CBLD-11 and CBLD-9 to try to capture both these metrics.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 16 (CBLD-9)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** CBLD-9
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity strengthening efforts have led to improved organizational performance in organizations receiving organizational capacity strengthening support.

Key concepts:
Capacity encompasses the knowledge, skills, and motivations, as well as the relationships that enable an organization to take action to design and implement solutions to local development challenges, to learn and adapt from that action, and to innovate and transform over time.

Organizational capacity strengthening is a strategic and intentional investment in organizations to jointly improve their performance toward achieving locally valued and sustainable development outcomes.

Capacity is a form of potential; it is not visible until it is used. Therefore, performance is the key consideration in determining whether capacity has changed.

An organization is a group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose. For additional information on what entities count as "organizations," reference the CBLD-9 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

Indicator Formula: This indicator is a percentage, defined as:

- Numerator = number of organizations with improved performance
- Denominator = number of USG-assisted organizations that have planned and pursued performance improvement with USAID support.

The unit of measure is an organization, and a single organization should only be counted once in a fiscal year. Organizations can be counted in subsequent years, as long as their performance improved relative to the previous year.

Denominator calculations:
Organizations should only be counted in the denominator if they have fulfilled ALL conditions in points (a) and (b) below:

a) The activity theory of change, award documents, work plan, or other relevant documentation reflects that resources (human, financial, and/or other) were intentionally allocated for organizational capacity strengthening.
b) An organization demonstrates that it has undergone and documented a process of performance improvement, including the following four steps:
    i) Collaborating with the supported organization and/or any other relevant stakeholders to jointly define desired performance improvement priorities;
    ii) Identifying (the difference between current and desired performance
    iii) Selecting and implementing performance improvement solutions (the capacity strengthening interventions); and
    iv) Identifying and using a performance improvement metric(or metrics) by which the organization will monitor and measure changes in performance. Reference "Selecting Metrics and Measurement Approaches" below for additional guidance.

Numerator calculations for organizational performance improvement:
Organizations should only be counted in the numerator (Number of organizations with improved performance) if they are counted in the denominator (Number of organizations pursuing performance improvement with

USAID support) and have additionally demonstrated measurable improved performance, as captured by one or more performance metrics. In other words, in addition to meeting conditions (a) and (b) above, organizations must also meet the following condition (c) to be counted in the numerator:

b) An organization demonstrates that its performance on at least one key performance metric has improved.

The following are examples of organizations and programming that should NOT be counted under CBLD-9:

- Organizations receiving support that is not specifically tailored to their priorities. For example, a training or workshop offered to any interested local organizations does not, by itself, meet the criteria for CBLD-9, as it is not intentionally offered in response to specific organizations' performance improvement priorities.
- Organizations that have received capacity strengthening support but have not yet conducted measurement of performance change. Organizations should only be counted when CBLD-9 criterion b-iv (measuring change in performance) has been met. An organization whose performance change has not yet been measured should not be counted under CBLD-9 for the given fiscal year.
- Programming targeting individual professional development. Programming that primarily targets individual capacity strengthening (not explicitly tied to measured improvement in an organization's performance should not be counted.

Selecting Measurement Approaches: Supported organizations (in collaboration with OUs and capacity strengthening providers) have substantial flexibility in selecting a measurement approach to fulfill CBLD-9 criterion b-iv. In doing so, OUs, providers, and supporting organizations should keep the following considerations in mind:

- The measurement approach must capture measurable performance results, not latent capacity.
- Performance improvement takes time, so simply implementing planned capacity strengthening support (interventions) does not imply improved performance.
- It is not necessary to create or adopt a new tool or survey (such as the OCA or OPI) to measure performance. However, if using a tool, it is rarely appropriate to use the same tool to prioritize areas for capacity strengthening (criterion b.i) versus measure improvement (criterion b.iv). Additional explanation of this point is included in the Guide to Distinguishing Tools Used for Local Capacity Strengthening, available on USAID's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy resource page.
- Whenever possible, performance metrics and approaches already being used by the local organization should be used in place of those created for the sole purpose of reporting to USAID.
- Metrics may be quantitative or qualitative.
- Measurement may occur through a variety of methods, including (but not limited to) routine business data collection, observation, surveys, or interviews.
- Reference the CBLD-9 Measurement Resource and CBLD-9 FAQs for additional measurement examples.

Disaggregates: Only one organization type should be selected for each organization pursuing performance improvement with USAID support. When a supported organization fits within more than one disaggregate category, the Contracting Officer's Representative/Agreement Officer's Representative should be consulted to inform selection of the disaggregate that best represents the organization type. Selection of disaggregates is required.

Targets for both the numerator and denominator should be set for the overall indicator; <u>they do not need to be set for the disaggregates</u>. Results should be reported for both numerator and denominator for the overall indicator and disaggregate types.

Feed the Future implementing partners are required to use the CBLD-9 worksheet located on the Agency's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy webpage and to upload their worksheet on the 'Documents' tab of the CBLD-9 indicator data entry screen in Development Information Solution (DIS). Partners outside Feed the Future are strongly encouraged, but not required, to use the same CBLD-9 worksheet, and follow the same procedure to upload it in DIS with their annual data. This worksheet helps ensure CBLD-9 criteria are met for

each organization counted and supports analysis for learning.

Unit of Measure: Organization

Data Type: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Numerator, Denominator; Type of organization (educational, research, cooperatives, producer groups, faith-based organizations, governmental agencies, health organizations, private sector firms, non-government and not-for-profile organizations); Number of organizations with improved performance. ILRG II will also track the number of Indigenous Peoples groups supported.

Rationale for Indicator: Captures capacity strengthening improvement under Component 2. Contributes to USAID Local Capacity Strengthening policy. Launched in FY19, CBLD-9 is the Agency's primary indicator for measuring organizational performance improvement, with over 80 Operating Units (OUs) reporting on it in FY22. It is used for Congressional reporting on a variety of programming, including Local Works, New Partnerships Initiative, Feed the Future, and other programming in health, education, democracy and governance, among other sectors.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: 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.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Once target capacity building organizations are identified, Activity leads will help partners carry out a baseline capacity assessment. Annually, Activity leads will conduct a follow up assessment to gauge changes in capacity along various metrics. These results will be submitted annually via ILRG II Airtable database. Data submitted will include:

- The name of the institution;
- The established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted;
- The nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and
- A summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues.

Activity leads will also upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include:

- USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.climatelinks.org/resources/global-climate-change-institutional-capacity-assessment
- USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf
- The World Bank Institute's Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/352241468163166112/pdf/762800WP0Box370evelopment0Results00.pdf
- USAID LRG Capacity Assessment Framework: https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), "Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Climate Change Indicators - Methodological Notes" (Indicators 1 through 9) http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development
- Development for environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA). 2010. Self-Assessment guidance and matrix for National Indicator (NI) 188 – Planning to adapt to climate change http://services.maidstone.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s4605/Appendix%20C%20NI188%20Self%20Assessment%20Matrix%20maidstone.pdf

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Reliability**:** There is likely bias in the self-assessment results on capacity strengthening, as organizations may be inclined to give positive answers to the implementing partner who has provided the training. To counteract this, those facilitating the assessments will indicate that future participation and funding is not tied to the results of the assessment, and it should serve as a tool for the organization itself to identify goals for future growth. ILRG II will pair assessment results with observations from capacity strengthening facilitators to ground truth self-assessment results.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes*:* N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 17 (GNDR-2)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).
Name of Result Measured: Activity Output, DO 1
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2024 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** GNDR-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Productive economic resources include: assets - land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit; wage (salary from employment 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 and young females 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: People
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator (female participants), Denominator (total participants)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures cross-cutting GESI focus on increasing access, opportunities, and employment for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups under DO 1. The lack of access to productive economic resources is frequently cited as a major impediment to gender equality and women's empowerment and is a particularly important factor in making women vulnerable to poverty. Ending extreme poverty, a goal outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals and USAID's Vision to Ending Extreme Poverty, will only be achievable if women are economically empowered. Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and women's 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 Women's Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: Activity level records including training attendance, land titling, access to finance, extension support as provided by implementing partners.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Implementing partners or Activity leads will submit data on number of people reached through training, land titling, access to finance, and extension support quarterly via ILRG II Airtable database. They will submit the number of people reached for each of these various activities by gender and age along with supporting documentation including attendance sheets, exports from land registration databases, and financial account registration information. These records will be checked for data

quality and accuracy by the ILRG II MERL Manager to assess what activities were designed to increase access to productive resources and hence count for GNDR-2**.** Data will be collected quarterly, but reported annual given that the total is a percentage of all individuals reached in a given fiscal year.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: Implementing partners, Activity leads, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans. ● **Cote d'Ivoire**: Target of 90% women reached through gender norms, VSLAs, and alternative livelihoods support in Y1 and Y2. ● **Ghana**: Target of 50% women reached through gender norms, VSLAs, alternative livelihoods, and agroforestry support across Y2 - Y5.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: Risk of double counting individuals who participate in multiple activity streams (extension support, land documentation, village savings and loans groups). Since this indicator is focused on percentage of women reached, we will focus on the share versus total individuals as indicative of the level of gender inclusion.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes*:* N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 18 (YOUTH-3)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Output, DO 1
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2024 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** YOUTH-3
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Youth is a life stage when one transitions from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. The meaning of "youth" varies in different societies. Based on the Feed the Future (FTF) youth technical guide, the 10-29 age range is used for youth while keeping in mind the concept of "life stages," specifically 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years as put forward in the USAID Youth in Development Policy. This indicator is intended to capture outcomes relating to working age youth, so will primarily cover working age youth ages 15-29. Partners may have different age range definitions for youth based on their specific country contexts. The productive economic resources that are the focus of this indicator are physical assets, such as land, equipment, buildings and, livestock; and financial assets such as savings and credit; wage or self-employment; and income. Programs include: ● Value chain activities and market strengthening activities working with micro, small, and medium enterprises; ● Financial inclusion programs that result in increased access to finance, including programs designed to help youth set up savings accounts ● Workforce development programs that have job placement activities; ● Programs that build or secure access to physical assets such as land redistribution or titling; and programs that provide assets such as livestock This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or agriculture, food security or nutrition training. The unit of measure for this indicator is a percent. The numerator and denominator must also be reported as data points in FACTS Info NextGen. FTF Implementing Partners and Post teams have the option of reporting directly on this indicator using data that aligns with the indicator definition, or, to reduce IP burden, can use data from one of the two FTF performance indicators listed below: From indicator EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]: c. For the numerator, use data on the number of youth participants. d. For the denominator, use the total number of participants. Do not include "disaggregates not available". From indicator EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]: c. For the numerator, use data on the number of enterprises with all youth proprietors. d. For the denominator, use the total number of enterprises. Do not include enterprises with a mix of youth (age 15-29) and adults (age 30+) or "disaggregates not available". To avoid double counting, IPs that are reporting on more than one of the indicators listed above should use data from the indicator with the largest number of participants in the denominator.
Unit of Measure: People

Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator (youth participants), Denominator (total participants); Sex (male, female, neither, not available)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures cross-cutting GESI focus on increasing access, opportunities, and employment for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups under DO 1. "Harnessing the energy, potential, and creativity of youth in developing countries is critical for sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty while reducing the risk of conflicts and extremisms fueled by growing numbers of marginalized and frustrated youth. To achieve the objectives of the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) and A Food-Secure 2030 vision, Feed the Future needs to harness the creativity and energy of youth. This indicator will allow Feed the Future to track progress toward increasing access to productive resources for Feed the Future program participants who are youth. Under the GFSS, this indicator is linked to CCIR 4: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Activity level records including training attendance, land titling, access to finance, extension support as provided by implementing partners.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Implementing partners or Activity leads will submit data on number of people reached through training, land titling, access to finance, and extension support quarterly via ILRG II Airtable database. They will submit the number of people reached for each of these various activities by gender and age along with supporting documentation including attendance sheets, exports from land registration databases, and financial account registration information. These records will be checked for data quality and accuracy by the ILRG II MERL Manager to assess what activities were designed to increase access to productive resources and hence count for YOUTH-3**.** Data will be collected quarterly, but reported annual given that the total is a percentage of all individuals reached in a given fiscal year.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: Implementing partners, Activity leads, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: Risk of double counting individuals who participate in multiple activity streams (extension support, land documentation, village savings and loans groups). Since this indicator is focused on percentage of youth reached, we will focus on the share versus total individuals as indicative of the level of youth inclusion.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes*:* N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 19 (EG.5.2-2)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of private sector firms that have improved management practices or technologies as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.5.2-2
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator measures the number of firms receiving USG assistance that improved their management practices (e.g. financial management, strategic planning, marketing, or sales) or technologies (e.g. acquisition of better equipment or software, or better application of technology) in the past year. In the narrative reporting for this indicator, OUs should briefly explain how they define improved management practices or technologies. Assisted firms can be formal or informal. If multiple owners, managers or workers in a single firm receive technical assistance over the reporting period, the reporting OU should count that as one beneficiary firm for the reporting period. If the implementing partner cannot conduct a census of all assisted firms, data collected from a randomly selected (and therefore statistically representative) sample of assisted firms is acceptable for this indicator. If this reporting method is used, implementing partners should provide statistical information, such as sample size and estimated error, in their reporting to USAID. Disaggregates are formal and informal firms, where formality is defined as being registered with the national or local Ministry of Commerce, or equivalent; and digitally improved firms and otherwise improved firms, where digital technology describes the platforms, processes, and range of technologies and tools that underpin modern information and communications technology (ICT), including the internet and mobile phone platforms as well as advanced data infrastructure and analytical approaches. Digital management practices refer to management practices relevant to digital technology.
Unit of Measure: Private sector firms
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Formal, informal
Rationale for Indicator: Captures private sector engagement and capacity building under Component 3. Firms improve their productivity, and in turn their competitiveness, by adopting improved management practices and technologies. This in turn leads to increased profits and employment, and therefore broad-based economic growth in the host country/countries.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Copies of new or revised policies/strategies, demonstrations of new technologies, communication with private sector partners on observed improvements, observations from implementing partners and ILRG II based on activity and trip reports.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II Activity leads will submit information on improved performance of private sector partners annually via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the organization, type of improved management practice or technology used, and provide a narrative describing the implemented change and observed outcomes. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of new policies/strategies, communication with private sector staff, photos of new technologies, and activity reports as relevant. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

This indicator will capture improved policies for private sector entities, cooperatives, and local exporters under the broader category of "improved practices."
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: The adoption of new practices or technologies does not imply sustained use of these tools. ILRG II will use qualitative data to try to assess the degree to which these new practices are being consistently applied and leading to improved outcomes.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 20 (CBLD-10)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** CBLD-10
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The indicator is a sum of the total value in USD ($) of non-donor resources contributed to achieve local development priorities as a result of USAID projects and activities. See definition of "non-donor resources" and "local development priorities" below. Resources must meet the following two criteria to be counted under this indicator: 1. Non-donor resources can come from any source excluding bilateral and multilateral development agencies (i.e: USAID, DFID, World Bank, etc). Look at our FAQ sheet on the "Measurement" section on the LCS Policy page for more details. 2. Resources can include financial or in-kind resources (i.e: volunteer hours, meeting space, equipment and supplies, cost-sharing and matching, leverage etc.). 3. Resources must be mobilized for local development priorities. Local development priorities are desired results identified by local actors. Resources must be contributed during the reporting period to be counted toward this indicator. **Approaches to identifying local development priorities:** Local development priorities may be identified through a co-creation or co-design process, through listening activities, or through other activities designed to understand local interests and perspectives which inform USAID activity design. While local development priorities should ideally be identified during activity design, they may also be updated and/or expanded throughout the course of implementation through stakeholder feedback, pause and reflect events, or other monitoring and learning efforts. In determining whether an activity addresses local development priorities, Operating Units (OUs) are encouraged to use the Locally Led Development Spectrum and Checklist found on USAID Learning Lab in the "Resources Section" using the search "Locally Led Development Spectrum and Checklist Tool"). The spectrum represents five levels of local leadership. Activities that address local development priorities typically fall at or to the right of "Consulted" on the spectrum. **Indicator Formula:** Sum of U.S. dollar ($) value (in USD) of non-donor resources. Each resource mobilized should be assigned a Source Type disaggregate (National government, Local private sector, etc) and a Resource Type disaggregate (Cash, In-kind, Non-debt financing, etc.) **Disaggregate Aggregation - For DIS: Formula:** DisagA (Resource type: Cash) + DisagB (Resource type: In-kind) + DisagD (Resource type: Debt Financing) + DisagE (Resource type: Non-Debt financing) = Parent (CBLD-10: Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities) DisagF (Source type: National government) + DisagG (Source type: Sub-national government) + DisagH(Source type: Local non-profit) + DisagI (Source type: Individuals (not representing an organization) + DisagJ (Source type: Local philanthropic foundation) + DisagK (Source type: International philanthropic foundation) + DisagL (Source type: International Private Sector firm) + DisagM (Source type: Local Private Sector firm) + DisagN (Source type: Other (explain in narrative) = Parent(CBLD-10: Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities). **Indicator Narrative Instructions for Implementing Partners**: At the Activity level: implementing partners are encouraged to use the CBLD-10 worksheet located on the " Measurement" section on the LCS Policy page. Partners have the option to upload the worksheet in

Development Information Solution (DIS) with their annual data. This worksheet helps ensure data quality and supports analysis for learning.
Unit of Measure: Dollars
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Resource type (Cash, in-kind, debt financing, non-debt financing), Source type (national government, sub-national government, local non-profit, individuals, local philanthropic foundation, international philanthropic foundation, international private sector firm, local private sector firm, other)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures private sector engagement and funding mobilization under Component 3. This indicator measures progress in mobilizing non-donor resources, especially from local sources. Mobilization of financial or in-kind resources is one measure of a local system's capacity to sustain desired development outcomes. Additionally, mobilizing non-donor resources improves the sustainability of development activities and outcomes.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year. 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. Correspondence or documents shared by private sector firms can be used as supporting evidence. Monetary contributions checked against ILRG II finance records. In-kind estimates taken from private sector partner.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Non-donor actors contributing resources toward local development priorities will detail resources contributed, as documented in digital or hard copy official or personal communications or statements collected by the implementing partner and/or USAID. These communications or statements should be made only by people with authority over the reported resources. Data will be validated by the ILRG II DCOP and MERL Manager. In-kind resources will be quantified to represent the monetary value of the resources. Quantification of in-kind resources should be conducted using a valid and reliable method. Partners may find additional resources on quantifying in-kind resources in the "Measurement" section of the LCS Policy page. Both cash and in-kind resources must be converted from local currency to U.S. dollars. The date and source of the exchange rate used to convert local currency values to USD should be noted in the indicator narrative.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: DCOP, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Precision: While cash contributions are easy to quantify, in-kind contributions require a level of estimation, assigning a dollar value to staff time, use of vehicles/fuel, extension support inputs, etc. ILRG II will check private sector estimates for accuracy and validity and ask for supporting documentation on how estimates were reached.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 21 (EG.13-4)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-4
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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. Activities should report all relevant results under this indicator regardless of the type of USG funds (i.e., program area or earmark) used to support the activity. Finance 'mobilized' refers to finance/investment from external entities that was catalyzed by USG assistance, directly or indirectly, regardless of whether there is a USG financial commitment. Finance 'leveraged' is a subset of mobilized and refers to new finance/investment that was catalyzed by the presence of a USG financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan. **Disaggregation:** Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public and private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, public multilateral entities), private sector sources (e.g., corporations, consumer payments). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring. USG funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the USG contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of USG contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20% of Green Climate Fund funding comes from the USG, an activity can count 80% of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator). **Financial Closure:** Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties. **Examples of Finance Mobilized:** Finance can be mobilized through a variety of interventions, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include: ● Grant ● Concessional Loan ● Non-Concessional Loan ● Equity Investment ● Guarantee ● Insurance ● Policy Intervention ● Capacity Building ● Technology Development and Transfer ● Technical Assistance ● In-kind Contribution ● Other Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: 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; improving the enabling environment for mitigation actions; enhancing processing and transport infrastructure for sustainably produced goods; infrastructure for protected areas; or monitoring climate change progress or outcomes.

International Climate Finance Reporting:
For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner reporting to USAID and in OU reporting via the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization;
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided;
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank).

For all investment mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

Climate Strategy Reporting:
When reporting on sustainable landscapes finance, OUs should also report on mitigation hectares (EG.13-8), annual emission reductions (EG.13-6), and/or projected emission reductions (EG.13-7), if there are results under those indicators.

Because finance mobilized results are aggregated across climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator CANNOT be reported under Adaptation finance (EG.11-4) or Clean Energy finance (EG.12-4). However, an activity may decide to divide results across these indicators (e.g., 75% Sustainable Landscapes and 25% Adaptation).

The same results SHOULD be reported under both EG.13-4 and other relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as private sector engagement (PSE-4) and water finance (HL.8.4-1), if the result meets the definition of each indicator.

Unit of Measure: Dollars

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Sector (public, private), Origin (domestic, international)

Rationale for Indicator: Captures private sector engagement and funding mobilization under Component 3. The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward mitigation goals.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year. 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. Correspondence or documents shared by private sector firms can be used as supporting evidence. Monetary contributions checked against ILRG II finance records. In-kind estimates taken from private sector partner.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Non-donor actors contributing resources toward local development priorities will detail resources contributed, as documented in digital or hard copy official or personal communications or statements collected by the implementing partner and/or USAID. These communications or statements should be made only by people with authority over the reported resources. Data will be validated by the ILRG II DCOP and MERL Manager.

In-kind resources will be quantified to represent the monetary value of the resources. Quantification of in-kind resources should be conducted using a valid and reliable method. Partners may find additional resources on quantifying in-kind resources in the "Measurement" section of the LCS Policy page. Both cash and in-kind resources must be converted from local currency to U.S. dollars. The date and source of the exchange rate used to convert local currency values to USD should be noted in the indicator narrative.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: DCOP, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans. ● **Ghana**: Target of $10 million in private sector co-financing raised over LOP; $2.5m in Y2, $2.5M in Y3, $2.5M in Y4, and $2.5M in Y5.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Precision: While cash contributions are easy to quantify, in-kind contributions require a level of estimation, assigning a dollar value to staff time, use of vehicles/fuel, extension support inputs, etc. ILRG II will check private sector estimates for accuracy and validity and ask for supporting documentation on how estimates were reached.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 22 (EG.11-4)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Project Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.11-4
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and livelihoods to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning, and action. This indicator measures new (non-USG) finance mobilized by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects, or programs that support adaptation to the effects of climate variability and change. Activities should report all relevant results under this indicator regardless of the type of USG funds (i.e., program area or earmark) used to support the activity. Finance 'mobilized' refers to finance/investment from external entities that was catalyzed by USG assistance, directly or indirectly, regardless of whether there is a USG financial commitment. Finance 'leveraged' is a subset of 'mobilized' and refers to new finance/investment that was catalyzed by the presence of a USG financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan. **Disaggregation:** Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public or private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, public multilateral entities), private sector sources (e.g., corporations, consumer payments). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring. USG funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the USG contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of USG contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20% of Green Climate Fund funding comes from the USG, an activity can count 80% of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator). **Financial Closure** Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties. **Examples of Finance Mobilized** Finance can be mobilized through a variety of interventions. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include: ● Grant ● Concessional Loan ● Non-Concessional Loan ● Equity Investment ● Guarantee ● Insurance ● Policy Intervention ● Capacity Building ● Technology Development and Transfer ● Technical Assistance ● In-kind Contribution ● Other

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: improving the enabling environment for adaptation actions; funding the costs of climate change adaptation; monitoring climate change outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities.

For agriculture and food systems, for instance, this could include: mobilizing funds for climate-smart research and development; investing in integrating climate information into extension; investing by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in climate-smart agriculture practices or scaling financial services to smallholders and women for greater uptake of climate-smart innovations.

International Climate Finance Reporting:
For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner reporting to USAID and in OU reporting via the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank).

For all investment mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

PREPARE and Climate Strategy Reporting
When reporting on adaptation finance, OUs should also report on both "people supported to adapt" (EG.11-5) and "people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions" (EG.11-6), if there are results under those indicators.

Because finance mobilized results are aggregated across Climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator CANNOT be reported under Clean Energy finance (EG.12-4) or Sustainable Landscapes finance (EG.13-4). However, an activity may decide to divide results across these indicators (e.g., 60% Adaptation and 40% Clean Energy) if appropriate.

The same results SHOULD be reported under both EG.11-4 and relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as private sector engagement (PSE-4) and water finance (HL.8.4-1), if the result meets the definition of each indicator.

Unit of Measure: Dollars

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Sector (public, private), Origin (domestic, international)

Rationale for Indicator: Captures private sector engagement and funding mobilization under Component 3. The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward adaptation goals.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year. 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. Correspondence or documents shared by private sector firms can be used as supporting evidence. Monetary contributions checked against ILRG II finance records. In-kind estimates taken from private sector partner.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Non-donor actors contributing resources toward local development priorities will detail resources contributed, as documented in digital or hard copy official or personal communications or statements collected by the implementing partner and/or USAID. These communications or statements should be made only by people with authority over the reported resources. Data will be validated by the ILRG II DCOP and MERL Manager.

In-kind resources will be quantified to represent the monetary value of the resources. Quantification of in-kind resources should be conducted using a valid and reliable method. Partners may find additional resources on quantifying in-kind resources in the "Measurement" section of the LCS Policy page. Both cash and in-kind

resources must be converted from local currency to U.S. dollars. The date and source of the exchange rate used to convert local currency values to USD should be noted in the indicator narrative.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: DCOP, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Precision: While cash contributions are easy to quantify, in-kind contributions require a level of estimation, assigning a dollar value to staff time, use of vehicles/fuel, extension support inputs, etc. ILRG II will check private sector estimates for accuracy and validity and ask for supporting documentation on how estimates were reached.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 23 (EG.3.1-15)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level].
Name of Result Measured: Project Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.3.1-15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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. "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. "Private sector" does not include individual producers, so investments made by individual producers should not be counted under this indicator. "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). For the private sector partner leveraged amount, use "leveraged" to include both cash and in-kind investment valued at market rates from the private sector partner. **Examples:** United States International Development Finance Corporation (USIDFC): • DFC 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. 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. • DFC provides a $5 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 $35 million expansion also includes $20 million raised through private placement bonds and $10 million in cash equity from the NGO. In this example, 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):

- 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 50% of investments made, up to a total of $17.5 million in investments. The total amount of private sector capital leveraged that could be reported is $17.5 million. The private capital leveraged actually reported is the amount that was actually invested and is reported in the year in which the investments are made.

Unit of Measure: Dollars

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Private sector partner leveraged amount

Rationale for Indicator: Captures private sector engagement and funding mobilization under Component 3. 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 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security in the GFSS Results Framework.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year. 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. Correspondence or documents shared by private sector firms can be used as supporting evidence. Monetary contributions checked against ILRG II finance records. In-kind estimates taken from private sector partner.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Non-donor actors contributing resources toward local development priorities will detail resources contributed, as documented in digital or hard copy official or personal communications or statements collected by the implementing partner and/or USAID. These communications or statements should be made only by people with authority over the reported resources. Data will be validated by the ILRG II DCOP and MERL Manager.

In-kind resources will be quantified to represent the monetary value of the resources. Quantification of in-kind resources should be conducted using a valid and reliable method. Partners may find additional resources on quantifying in-kind resources in the "Measurement" section of the LCS Policy page. Both cash and in-kind resources must be converted from local currency to U.S. dollars. The date and source of the exchange rate used to convert local currency values to USD should be noted in the indicator narrative.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: DCOP, MERL Manager

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Precision: While cash contributions are easy to quantify, in-kind contributions require a level of estimation, assigning a dollar value to staff time, use of vehicles/fuel, extension support inputs, etc. ILRG II will check private sector estimates for accuracy and validity and ask for supporting documentation on how estimates were reached.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 24 (EG.4.2-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Total number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Output; Cocoa WEE sub-IR 3
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2024 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.4.2-1
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The total number of clients (e.g. borrowers, savers, and other services such as microinsurance) served by the USG-assisted intermediaries. In the context of microenterprise development, Financial Services includes the provision of loans, the acceptance of savings deposits, and payments services such as the provision or cashing of money orders, and other similar services useful to low-income people. 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. Clients should be counted once per reporting year regardless of the number of financial services received in the year.
Unit of Measure: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female, neither, not available), Service (borrowers, savers, other financial services)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures expanded access to finance through village savings and loan associations, which contributes to sub-IR 3 under the Cocoa WEE activity. This measures financial inclusion and depth of access to financial markets.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Activity records from ECOM, including number of village savings and loan participants joining groups and accessing funds.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ILRG II will collect participation records from ECOM for each of the activity streams on a quarterly basis, submitted via ILRG II Airtable database. ECOM will report the number of women and men who have joined village savings and loans groups, as well as the number of women and men who have borrowed from the group. ECOM will submit supporting documentation along with raw figures. ILRG II MERL Manager will check figures for data quality and accuracy
Reporting Frequency: Quarter
Individuals Responsible: Implementing partner (ECOM), Activity lead, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2023
Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans. • **Cote d'Ivoire**: Target of reaching 900 women through VSLAs for LOP, 450 in Y1 and 450 in Y2. • **Ghana**: Target of reaching 5,000 women through VSLAs for LOP; 1,250 each in Y2-Y5.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: Access to financial services does not imply regular use of services, or adequate attention paid to increasing financial inclusion for marginalized populations. ILRG II will track the gender of those using financial services and the type of service used, alongside qualitative data about what funds are used for and how frequently they use group borrowing to assess deeper impacts.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 25 (GNDR-4)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: 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.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2023-2024 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** GNDR-4
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 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 (see Data Source below for survey instructions) 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 will be a percentage expressed as a whole number. ● Numerator = the number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time ● Denominator = the total number of participants who participated in the relevant training/programming For example, if the number of participants whose scores improved over time (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the training/program (the denominator) yields a value of .40, the number 40 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indictor can range from 0 to 100. The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates. This indicator must also be disaggregated by sex.
Unit of Measure: People
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator (participants whose scores improved), Denominator (total participants); Gender (male, female)
Rationale for Indicator: Captures cross-cutting GESI focus on increasing access, opportunities, and employment for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups under DO 1, as well as support for the broader enabling environment around social and gender norms under Component 1. 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 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 COLLECTION

Data Source: Data for this indicator will be collected by pre- and post-survey, once at the start of relevant USG-funded training/programming and a second time at the end of the training/programming. Results for GNDR-4 should therefore be reported at the end of the training/program, when changes in attitudes can be calculated. The surveys should be administered to people who can clearly be identified as program participants and should be translated into the language(s) spoken by participants, if necessary. The survey may be read to program beneficiaries who are illiterate.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: Surveys will be conducted using mobile data collection tools when possible, such as ODK or SurveyCTO by activity enumerators.

Respondents will be asked: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do
- On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women. (r)
- When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. (r)

Scale

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

To score the opportunity measure, responses are coded as follows:

- -2 = Strongly Disagree
- -1 = Disagree
- 0 = Neither Agree nor Disagree
- +1 = Agree
- +2 = Strongly Agree

The items with an (r) should be reverse-scored, i.e. those items followed by an "r" that have a score of -1 are recoded as +1. For example, for item 2 ("On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women" (r)), a response of 'strongly agree' is re-coded as "- 2". A higher score indicates greater agreement that men and women should have equal opportunities.

This data will be analyzed by the MERL Manager and reported into the ILRG II Airtable database.

Reporting Frequency: BL/EL

Individuals Responsible: Activity leads, MERL Manager

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2023, pre-activity survey to be carried out in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire target communities during the cocoa off-season from April – October 2024.

Rationale for Targets: Targets to be determined on a country/activity level basis and aggregated up to the project level. Rationale for targets to be included in this section as country level MEL frameworks are developed alongside activity implementation plans.

- **Cote d'Ivoire**: LOP target 75% agreement among women and men in target communities.
- **Ghana**: LOP target of +10% agreement among women in men in target communities from baseline to endline. Endline exact figure to be determined based on baseline figures.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 02/13/2024

INDICATOR 26 (EG.13-5)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2024-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework**: EG.13-5
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female)
Rationale for Indicator: 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: PES enrollment figures from ECOM farmer database.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: ECOM will submit information on farmer PES payments on an annual basis to the Airtable database. They will provide information on the gender and age breakdown of recipients, as well as first time versus repeat payees. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: ECOM Project Manager, Activity Lead, MERL Manager

TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2024
Rationale for Targets: LOP target is 15,000 people (40% women). This figure is based on current project estimates of how many farmers need to be enrolled in the PES scheme to meet the private sector target of 1 million tree saplings planted (assumes 50 trees per hectare, average farm size of 1.2 ha). This figure may be adjusted based on the finalized implementation plan and community consultations. The current implementation plan assumes 20% of farmers enrolled in FY2025, 40% enrolled in FY2026, and 40% enrolled in FY2027. Payments begin after trees have been in the ground for 1 year, therefore targets are for this figure begin in FY2026: 3,000 in FY2026, 6,000 in FY2027, and 6,000 in FY2028.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Validity: Number of people with improved economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/31/2024

INDICATOR 27 (EG.13-7)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reductions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations or technologies related to sustainable landscapes support by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2024-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-7
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered, in metric tons of CO2-equivalent, over a period of 15 years starting at the time the policy took effect or action was taken. 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 2015 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, national and subnational forest strategies, integrated landscape strategies, national climate strategies, 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 net 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 year five, from year 6 to year 10, and from year 11 to year 15. The sum of the three should be the total projected reduction in or avoided emissions. 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 2015, 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 sustainable landscapes annual emission reductions (EG.13-6), as this indicator represents projected emission reductions and EG.13-6 measures ex-post emission reductions over a specific reporting period.
Unit of Measure: Tons of CO2-equivlent reductions
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Year 1 to 5, Years 6 to 10, Years 11 to 15
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs which support low emissions development. 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 COLLECTION
Data Source: Tetra Tech carbon estimates, verified via annual third party MRV and registered carbon credits.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Based on carbon models developed under the pilot PES project, Tetra Tech environment team in conjunction with the ECOM Climate team developed baseline carbon sequestration estimates for planting 1 million trees over 15-20 years. The third-party MRV firm will provide verification of annual tree planting and carbon sequestration estimates for reporting to Gold Standard, which will be used for reporting on this indicator. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individuals Responsible: MRV firm, Activity lead, MERL Manager
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: FY2024
Rationale for Targets: Tetra Tech's current carbon projections are based on the private sector funder's desire to claim 15-20 years of generated carbon removals, ~1 million tons of CO2e. By 2030, about half of these estimated 1 million tons will have been generated (485,000 tons). The project will report these estimates in FY2027 when it anticipates reaching the 1 million sapling planting target. These figures will be adapted if a higher number of saplings planted is reached and if MRV estimates of carbon sequestration vary.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director
Known Data Limitations: ● Precision: These projections are based on a number of assumptions regarding tree survival rate, species variety, and density. The model will be adjusted based on findings from the pilot project impact evaluation on tree survival, and adapted throughout the project life cycle to better capture on the ground realities.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/31/2024

INDICATOR 28 (EG.11-6)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2024-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.11-6
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is designed to capture individuals who have used climate information or implemented risk-reducing actions to improve their resilience to climate change. Participants may be part of direct adaptation funded programs or non-adaptation funded programs whose outcomes have changed to improve their resilience to climate change. Individuals who are broadly supported to adapt to the effects of climate change but without evidence that they have used climate information or implemented risk-reducing actions to improve their resilience to climate change should be counted under EG. 11-5, consistent with that definition. If and when people have used climate information or implemented risk-reducing actions to adapt to the effects of climate change, they should be reported to EG. 11-6. There may be cases where individuals meet the criteria under both EG. 11-5 and EG. 11-6. In that case, they should be reported to each indicator. Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate information may include, but is not limited to: (1) data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios), and (2) the outputs of climate impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, changes in stream flow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges. Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator. Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast. Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement. Examples of risk-reducing actions may include, but are not limited to: • In the agriculture sector, actions may include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops, better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities, using crops that are less susceptible to drought, salt and variability, or any other practices or actions that aim to increase predictability or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the water sector, actions may aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the health sector, actions may aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes. • In Disaster Risk Reduction, actions may aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and change.

- In urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change.

Reporting under this indicator is not limited to the above sectors. Any individuals using climate information or implementing actions that respond to climate change risks and increase resilience with USG support should be considered under this indicator.

Unit of Measure: People

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female, neither, not available)

Rationale for Indicator: USG programs utilize this indicator to track progress in climate change adaptation. This indicator measures individuals using climate information and implementing risk-reducing actions. Individuals taking these actions will be more resilient to the effects of climate change and better able to adapt.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: PES farmer enrollment data from ECOM.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ECOM will submit information on farmer PES payments on an annual basis to the Airtable database. They will provide information on the gender and age breakdown of recipients, as well as first time versus repeat payees. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Quarter

Individuals Responsible: ECOM Project Manager, Activity Lead, MERL Manager

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2024

Rationale for Targets: LOP target is 15,000 people (40% women). This figure is based on current project estimates of how many farmers need to be enrolled in the PES scheme to meet the private sector target of 1 million tree saplings planted (assumes 50 trees per hectare, average farm size of 1.2 ha). This figure may be adjusted based on the finalized implementation plan and community consultations. The current implementation plan assumes 20% of farmers enrolled in FY2025, 40% enrolled in FY2026, and 40% enrolled in FY2027. People will be counted in the year they planted shade trees (the year they enrolled) as this is evidence of application of adaptive climate smart practices.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y4 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: Using enrollment and initial planting of shade trees as evidence of climate smart practice application does not imply tree survival or continued application of climate information post planting, though farmers will attend climate smart agriculture training to support their ongoing learning.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/31/2024

INDICATOR 29 (EG.13-8)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of USG assistance.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Outcome
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2024-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.13-8
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. Emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHGs), such as carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), can be reduced, avoided, or sequestered as a result of improved management practices, including: protection/conservation, restoration, and management. For hectares included under this indicator, the improved management approaches applied must be reasonably expected to result in emission reductions. 'Improved management' includes protection/conservation, restoration, and management activities that reduce emissions while promoting enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as mitigating climate change, conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, and/or promoting community participation. An area is considered to be under improved management practices when, at least partially as a result of USG support, additional areas have been conserved or restored, or additional emissions reductions are expected be achieved due to changes in management planning, implementation of management plans or policies, or application of data to management decisions and enforcement actions. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USG-supported activity can be plausibly linked to the approaches applied. Implementing partners should clearly articulate the milestones used to gauge success and provide a short narrative describing the milestones reached in the reporting period. The conversion to hectares of some management actions can be challenging, but should be based on the theory of change behind how the management action is expected to lead to emissions reductions. OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator in the PPR Sustainable Landscapes Narrative. Hectares reported may include sustained improvements in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. The same hectares should only be reported once per year per implementing mechanism. Results for this indicator should be classified under two sets of disaggregates: 1. The type of intervention: Protection, Restoration, or Management; and 2. The intervention land type: Forest or Non-Forest. 'Protection' includes improved management activities that prevent the loss of native ecosystems. Examples of protection include: reducing conversion of forests to agricultural lands; preventing or mitigating forest fires; halting or slowing illegal mining or logging; preventing the loss of biodiversity and native ecosystems; and supporting the enforcement of designated protected areas. 'Restoration' includes improved management activities that expand the spatial extent of native cover types, including forest and non-forest ecosystems, to areas from where they had previously been lost or degraded as a result of human activity. Examples of restoration include: planting native trees in degraded forested areas; peatland restoration; and rehabilitating mangroves or watersheds for improved ecosystem services. 'Management' includes improved management activities that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions or enhance carbon sinks on working or managed lands through improved management practices. Examples of management include: planting fruit, wood fuel, and/or timber trees for economic development; alternate

wetting and drying of rice; improved agroforestry and silvopastoral systems; nutrient management; and improved grazing practices.

'Forest' lands can be defined broadly for the purpose of this indicator. OUs may choose to refer to the definition of forests used by the local government (e.g., the country Forest Reference Emission Level) or partner organizations (e.g., FAO). Examples of landscapes included under this disaggregate are: forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas; forest stands on agricultural lands (e.g., windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees); mangrove forests; peat swamp forests; and plantation forests (e.g., timber, pulp, rubber).

'Non-forest' lands include areas with little or no tree cover. Examples of landscapes included under this disaggregate are: non-forest natural ecosystems; non-forest wetlands; grasslands; rice paddies; pastures with few or no trees; agricultural lands (e.g., oil palm, fruit, coffee, cacao plantations); and agroforestry systems.

If an area with expected emission reductions under improved management is also a biologically significant area for biodiversity (indicator EG10.2-2) or shows improved biophysical conditions (indicator EG10.2-1), then the corresponding hectares can be reported under each applicable indicator in the same year.

Collecting Geospatial Data:
Implementing Partners should collect geospatial data associated with the hectares under improved management. This data should be collected at the relevant scales of implementation or impact of the activities or sub-activities (e.g., national, provincial, municipal, household, or plot). These datasets should further be tagged and calculated for each applicable disaggregate: protection, restoration, and management.

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Intervention type (protection, restoration, management); land type (forest, non-forest)

Rationale for Indicator: This indicator is used to document and communicate the scope of activities with expected sustainable landscapes benefits and to inform the adaptive management of programs. Improved land management is essential for reducing emissions from the land use sector. A spatial indicator is useful for determining the scale and potential impact of sustainable landscapes interventions.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: ECOM PES enrollment database, verified by MRV firm.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ECOM will submit annual PES program enrollment data, including farm size, from their farmer database. This will include spatial data with PII removed as available. The third-party MRV firm will provide verification of annual tree planting and carbon sequestration estimates for reporting to Gold Standard, which will be used for reporting on this indicator. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: ECOM Project Manager, Activity lead, MRV firm, MERL Manager

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2024

Rationale for Targets: LOP target is 18,000 hectares. This figure is based on current project estimates of how many hectares need to be enrolled in the PES scheme to meet the private sector target of 1 million tree saplings planted (assumes 50 trees per hectare, average farm size of 1.2 ha). This figure may be adjusted based on the finalized implementation plan and community consultations. The current implementation plan assumes 20% of farms enrolled in FY2025 (3,600 ha), 40% enrolled in FY2026 (7,200 ha), and 40% enrolled in FY2027 (7,200 ha).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Precision: "Improved management" is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improvement. 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.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/31/2024

INDICATOR 30 (CUSTOM – GEEA-1)

USAID PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Indicator: Number of individuals participating in GEEA funded activities.
Name of Result Measured: Activity Output
Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No __ Yes X for Reporting Year(s): 2024-2028 **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** Custom GEEA indicator
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is designed to capture the number of participants reached through the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund. This indicator counts all of the individuals participating in GEEA funded activities including: ● Individuals reached directly by GEEA activities or activity supported actors ● Individuals reached directly by community level activities supported by GEEA ● Individuals who directly interact with GEEA assisted firms (for example, this would include individuals selling wares to an aggregator or purchasing improved technologies from an assisted firm but would not include customers of a service oriented firm such as customers receiving a haircut at a barber shop). ● Individuals in civil society organizations and government whose skills and capacity have been strengthened by projects or project supported actors. To be counted under this indicator, a person must have directly participated in a GEEA funded intervention within the past year. By participation, we mean an individual that has had meaningful contact with activity interventions. The intervention or interventions need to be significant. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect, and hold Implementing Partners (IPs), responsible for achieving measurable progress toward changes in behaviors or other outcomes for individuals or entities receiving or accessing the goods and services provided by the intervention. If the individual is merely contacted through attendance at one-off wide-scale events such as a training or attendance at a meeting should not be counted. Individuals who are trained by an implementing mechanism as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy that then go on to deliver services directly to individuals or to train others to deliver services should be counted as participants of the activity. The individuals who then receive the services or training delivered by those individuals are also considered participants. However, spontaneous spillover of improved practices to neighbors does not count as a deliberate service delivery strategy; neighbors who apply new practices based on observation and/or interactions with participants who have not been trained to spread knowledge to others as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy should **not** be counted under this indicator. This indicator does **not** count the indirect beneficiaries of our activities. An indirect beneficiary is someone who does not have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population that uses a new road constructed by the activity, neighbors who see the results of the improved technologies applied by direct participants and decide to apply Individuals having participated in more than one USG funded intervention within the year should only be counted once. Participants may be counted once for each year they are active participants. Nota Bene: This indicator does not disaggregate by new or continuing participants, therefore, results **cannot** be summed across years. For example, if the FY20 result is 500 women and the FY21 result is 650 women, the FY20-21 results cannot be reported as 1150 women reached. Doing so would introduce multiple-counting as Individuals can participate in an intervention across fiscal years.
Unit of Measure: People
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex (male, female, neither, not available); age group (youth >29, adults 30+)

Rationale for Indicator: This indicator measures a primary output of USG assistance efforts that seek to support long-term, sustainable progress toward gender equality and female empowerment objectives across a wide range of sectors in which the USG provides assistance (e.g., access to justice, closing educational gaps, improving access to health services, addressing barriers to political participation). It will also identify programmatic gaps by analyzing the number and types of people being reached by services/interventions.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Gender norms dialogues and agroforestry training records and PES enrollment from ECOM.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: ECOM will submit information on trainings held each quarter via ILRG II Airtable database. They will list the name, date and location of the training, learning objectives, theme and attendance figures disaggregated by gender and age. They will upload supplementary materials including digital copies of attendance records, training agendas, photos, and any pre/post tests conducted. Data will be reviewed and assessed by the MERL Manager for data quality and accuracy.

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Individuals Responsible: ECOM GECCA Project Manager, Activity Lead, MERL Manager.

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: FY2024

Rationale for Targets: The LOP target for this indicator is 34,000 (50% women), subject to revision based on the finalized implementation plan. Current targets assume the project will reach 20,000 people (50% women) through gender norms dialogues, and 20,000 people (40% women) through gender-responsive agroforestry training. Gender norms training will focus on ECOM's supply chain, while agroforestry work will target a broader population of farmers in ECOM sourcing communities. We are currently assuming a 6,000 person overlap between the two trainings, giving us an LOP target of 34,00, divided evenly over the 4 years of implementation (8,500 per year).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Y2 by Tetra Tech Home Office MEL Director

Known Data Limitations:

- Validity: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training. Efforts will be made to avoid double counting within a given fiscal year, noting that this indicator is not additive across fiscally years.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: N/A

Other Notes: N/A

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/31/2024

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