GCC Indicator Handbook

Definition Sheets

Updated: June 10, 2015

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Summary of Changes for FY 2015 (from FY 2013)

- For indicator 4.8.2-10:
  - Transitioned to "required as applicable" (pending approval)
  - Updated title of indicator:
    - "leveraged" changed to "mobilized"
    - "as a result of USG assistance" changed to "as supported by USG assistance"
  - Updated disaggregates:
    - Archived: "adaptation public", "adaptation private", "clean energy public", "clean energy private", "sustainable landscapes public", "sustainable landscapes private", "cross-cutting climate change public", "cross-cutting climate change private"
    - Added 12 disaggregates: combinations of "adaptation/clean energy/sustainable landscapes", "public/private" and "domestic funds/international funds"

- Added **four** new indicators:
  - 4.8.2-33: Clean energy generation capacity supported by USG assistance that has achieved financial closure
  - 4.8.2-34: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy as supported by USG assistance
  - 4.8.2-35: Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance
  - 4.8.2-36: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities

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4.8 - Environment

Indicator	**4.8-7 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	This indicator reports the quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO_2-equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided, as a result of USG activities, as compared to a baseline level of GHG emissions. The baseline is the "business-as-usual" reference for GHG emissions that would have occurred during the reporting period if there had been no USG intervention. This indicator is a calculated estimate, and typically not a result of direct emissions measurements. Many projects to which this indicator applies may result in GHG emissions reductions from carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and other GHG gasses. Relevant sectors for projects that may apply this indicator include, but are not limited to, climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, industry, urban, and transport. **NOTE for USAID Programs**: For USAID funded activities where the result is either zero or poses significant challenges in calculating (e.g., capacity building activities), OUs should consult with Bureau contacts in Washington to justify why this required indicator is not applicable and which alternative GCC Standard Indicator the project will apply. Additional tools and guidance related to data collection for USAID funded projects may be found at https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/what-we-provide
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing, sequestering, or avoiding GHG emissions will slow the rate of climate change and reduce the impacts. Reducing GHG emissions can also have strong ancillary benefits for air and water pollution, energy security, health, and gender issues.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons CO_2 equivalent (annual) Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gases from the IPCC Second Assessment Report should be used for calculations, and are as follows:

Gas	GWP
CH_4	21
N_2O	310

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Use of Indicator	Implementing partners use this indicator to monitor and report on activities with GHG mitigation outcomes. The USG uses this indicator to monitor and evaluate programs with GHG mitigation outcomes and to document and communicate the GHG mitigation results of the USG Global Climate Change initiative to domestic stakeholders and international audiences, including the UNFCCC.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Report only emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided, for the reporting period, not project lifetime. Data provided by USG implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. The data source may often be original, project- or program-level information. All OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator. OUs must as a first option, use USG standard calculators and methodologies (see Resources and Tools below). For projects that are not applicable to USG standard calculators and methodologies, OUs should fully document alternative methodologies, data inputs, and data sources. This deviation from standard methodologies and tools should be described in the indicator narrative. **CLEAN ENERGY** OUs should use standard, internationally-accepted electricity and fuel emission factors found below. If a recent and robust local emission factor is available or program-specific emission factor is developed, OUs can use it instead and document the factor in their indicator narrative. IEA *CO2 from Fossil Fuel Highlights*: http://www.iea.org/co2highlights/co2highlights.pdf Fuel emission factors – IPCC *2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol2.html **FOR LAND USE-RELATED EMISSIONS** In some cases programs will develop or use site specific tools or methodologies to estimate emission reductions from program activities as part of the program goal. In these cases, OUs should fully document the methodology data inputs, and sources of those data. This should be described in the indicator narrative. The value estimated represents the annual emissions avoided or sequestered. **NOTE**: Regarding land use-related reduced emissions or increased sequestration, if U.S. government supported project continues to conserve the same hectares of land as in a previous year, those hectares should be included in the calculations for the current year to determine the annual emissions reductions of the project. **RESOURCES AND TOOLS** UNFCCC Resources: http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/ghg_data_non_unfccc/items/3170.php USAID resources and tools: GHG Emissions/CLEER Protocol: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/ghg-accounting-tools GHG Reductions/AFOLU Calculator: http://www.afolucarbon.org/

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	World Resources Institute (WRI) supports three relevant databases and tools: Greenhouse Gas Protocol: http://www.ghgprotocol.org/ Earthtrends database: http://earthtrends.wri.org/ Climate Analysis Indicator Tools: http://www.wri.org/project/cait **NOTE for USAID Programs**: For projects that are not applicable to USG standard calculators and methodologies, OUs should contact the USAID Global Climate Change office. For further guidance, tools, and data collection worksheets to share with implementing partners, USG project managers should visit: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/what-we-provide
Known Data Limitations	Integrity: The choices of possible values for emission factors, carbon sequestration rates, and other variables affect calculations. To ensure integrity, clearly and completely document GHG calculation methods, data inputs, data sources, and assumptions. Precision: There could be some imprecision due to variances in reporting methodologies. Using the standard GHG accounting methodologies in the AFOLU Tool and in the CLEER Protocol will enhance consistency and address variances in reporting from the use of diverse methodologies. Reliability: Consistent methodologies should be applied. Any revisions to standard USG GHG estimation methods should be clearly documented to ensure time series consistency and comparability.
Baseline Timeframe	The value of this indicator, i.e. emissions reduced, is zero at the start of the reporting period, and emissions reductions can continue to be determined on an annual basis.
Disaggregate(s)	• Clean Energy • Sustainable Landscapes

4.8.2 – Clean Productive Environment

Indicator	**4.8.2-6 Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	Training is defined as a learning activity for participants involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or attitudes; 2) formally designated instructors or lead persons; and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, and 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, or distance learning 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 not considered to be training. Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator. USG standards recommend that participants attend at least 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course. People attending more than one training should be counted once for each training they complete. This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included when calculating this indicator.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also improves the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage of USG supported training. Note that training can contribute to strengthened capacity but is not equivalent to capacity built or developed.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting by implementing partners using standard monitoring and evaluation procedures on an annual (fiscal year) basis

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| Known Data Limitations | Validity: This indicator addresses only the training of knowledge and skills related to climate change. It may not translate to action nor is it a direct indicator of changes in institutional or organizational capacity.

Precision: Simply knowing the number of people does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or capacity to act.

Reliability: Reliability becomes a concern if the number of training hours is not counted in the same way. Counting procedures should be consistent throughout the life of the activity. |
|---|---|
| Baseline Timeframe | Baseline is at the start year of the project. |
| Disaggregate(s) | Clean Energy men Clean Energy women Adaptation men Adaptation women Sustainable landscapes men Sustainable landscapes women Cross-cutting climate change men Cross-cutting climate change women |

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UPDATED FOR FY 2015 PPR	
Indicator	**4.8.2-10** **Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change as supported by USG assistance**
Definition	This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged), enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that avoid, reduce, or sequester GHGs, or that support actions, activities, projects or programs that increase capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change. Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (e.g. other governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g. corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by the USG-supported program.
	Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support as a result of USG support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:
	Finance interventions, such as:
	· Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance;
	· Loans;
	· Equity or investment shares;
	· Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts; and
	· Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees.
	Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:
	· Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation;
	· Market commercialization improvements such as grid code and access laws, transparent and fair permitting and approvals, competitive procurement platforms (e.g. - reverse auctions);
	· Regulatory policy support for the creation or implementation of feed-in-tariffs, renewables purchase obligations, land-use planning;
	· Fiscal policy support to develop preferential tax treatment for climate-friendly technologies and environmentally related taxes; and
	· Information or data-based interventions such as setting up technology centers of excellence, labeling schemes, wind speed or solar radiation mapping.
	Examples of what mobilized funds may support include improving the enabling environment for adaptation or mitigation actions, funding the costs of climate change activities advanced by the program, monitoring climate change progress or outcomes, or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks, energy and land use issues and opportunities addressed through the program.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	USG funds are intended to be catalytic and to have sustainable benefits. Depending on the intended objectives of a given program, the mobilization of additional financial resources can be an important indicator for assessing the success of a program in catalyzing resources needed for transformational change. This indicator can also help to provide a baseline of data

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	needed to test hypotheses as to the most effective strategies, techniques, or necessary capacities for mobilizing the funds required to address climate change, leading to lessons learning over time.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	U.S. dollars (USD)
Use of Indicator	As appropriate, aggregated mobilization data can be used to assess the impact of the GCCI portfolio for both domestic and international audiences as well as for the basis of tracking progress to international commitments and goals, such as those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting is on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S. support has facilitated the mobilization of additional resources and include information such as: source of funds by project name, type of project, and use of funds.
Known Data Limitations	Integrity: U.S. support for an observed mobilization of climate finance may involve an assumed causal or catalytic contribution of the U.S. assistance. Precision: Measuring mobilized finance is not intended to indicate the magnitude of impact or results achieved. Confidentiality restrictions related to precision: Some organizations providing funding may consider some information on their funding support to be proprietary and limit the extent to which it can be publicly reported. In these instances, it may be necessary to report mobilization at an appropriate level of aggregation.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is zero at the start of the project.
Disaggregate(s)	• Adaptation public, domestic funds • Adaptation public, international funds • Adaptation private, domestic funds • Adaptation private, international funds • Clean energy public, domestic funds • Clean energy public, international funds • Clean energy private, domestic funds • Clean energy private, international funds • Sustainable landscapes public, domestic funds • Sustainable landscapes public, international funds • Sustainable landscapes private, domestic funds • Sustainable landscapes private, international funds

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Indicator	**4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	Institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues have new or increased ability to use new or different approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. Measuring improved institutional capacity to address climate change an initial baseline assessment of the targeted capacity(ies) and a post-intervention assessment. Relevant institutions include partner government or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women's groups, farmers' or fishing cooperatives), and trade unions, among others. Indications of increased institutional capacity to engage with climate change adaptation, clean energy, or sustainable landscapes include, but are not limited to: - Generating or using trend data related to climate change projections, - Using climate-change information or vulnerability assessments to inform decisions and actions, - Hiring technically qualified staff with responsibility and authority to manage climate change related issues, - Having access to equipment or other inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management of climate change topics, - Engaging local-level stakeholders to ensure that policies, plans, budgets, and investments address on-the-ground needs related to climate change, - Developing a plan of action to respond to and build resilience to climate change impacts, - Increasing institution funding levels for addressing climate change issues, - Improving coordination with other key institutions, such as government ministries in non-environment sectors, to address climate change through an economy-wide approach, - Building networks with other organizations in the country or region to increase opportunities for clean energy trade or investment, - Building in-house expertise for assessing greenhouse gas sources and trends, and/or analyzing greenhouse gas mitigation options, and - Developing systems to measure and store data on carbon stocks of forests and other landscapes using improved tools and methodologies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should identify the institutions with increased capacity and, if possible, the extent to which capacity has been built. An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in more than one year. This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not have an exclusive climate change focus and improvements in general institutional capacity (such as administrative or organizational capacity) of institutions with a primary climate change focus.

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	Examples of methods for measuring specific climate change capacities of institutions include: • National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility report "Disaster response and climate change in the Pacific": http://www.nccarf.edu.au/sites/default/files/attached_files_publications/Gero-Willetts-Disaster-Response-Climate-Change-Pacific.pdf • "A framework for urban climate resilience": http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17565529.2012.745389#.UZ4l7IdwVWW Examples of methods for measuring general institutional capacities include: • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.vppartners.org/learning/mckinsey-vpp-ocat • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: http://www.initiativesinc.com/resources/publications/docs/NuPITAOCA.pdf • USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://quest.usaidlearninglab.org/node/2134 • The World Bank Institute's *Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results*
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of the climate change initiative, and it is expected that institutional capacity will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the intervention.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of institutions
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Activity implementers should establish a baseline reference of initial institutional capacity to address climate change issues for all target institutions. Activity implementers should measure changes in institutional capacity to address climate change issues for each institution relative to its baseline assessment at regular reporting intervals throughout the life of the program.
Known Data Limitations	Integrity: This indicator's data may depend on a subjective detection of capacity change, which may affect data integrity. Precision: This indictor does not detect the magnitude of capacity improvement. It will report two institutions with different levels of improvement as both having had their capacity improved. Accuracy: Accuracy may depend on the quality of an enumerator's subjective judgment in scoring. Reliability: If initial and subsequent capacity assessments use different methods, reliability will be degraded. Timeliness: Many institutional capacity assessments are time-consuming.

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Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is start year of project. An initial assessment should be conducted or other sources used to assess institutions' capabilities to deal with climate change before interventions are initiated.
Disaggregate(s)	- Clean energy capacity - Adaptation capacity - Sustainable Landscapes capacity - Cross-cutting climate change capacity

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Indicator	4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance

| Definition | "Capacity to adapt" is the ability to adjust to climate change by either coping with negative effects or taking advantage of positive climate change opportunities. Counting individuals with "increased capacity to adapt" requires a baseline measure of initial capacity to adapt, then a measure of the change relative to that baseline that is plausibly attributable to the USG intervention. USG support aims to increase medium and long-term adaptive capacity.

An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities. Actions taken or behaviors changed can be easily identifiable and a reliable marker to count, however increased capacity need not be limited to actions or behaviors.

Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may include, but not limited to:
Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:
- Stakeholders implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress due to changing rainfall patterns,
- Farmers or pastoralists utilizing index-based insurance to help deal with climate variability and change, or adopting practices like improved soil or herd management, stress-tolerant crop varieties, or planting practices to adapt to climate change,
- Individuals diversifying income sources toward less climate-sensitive activities to hedge against climate change impacts, or
- Stakeholders implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress

Using climate information in decision making, for example:
- Farmers utilizing climate forecasts to inform planting decisions,
- Water resource managers utilizing forecasts to issue flood warnings, implement water demand management strategies in case of drought, or
- Planners, policy-makers, or resource manager utilizing climate scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales for resilient infrastructure, water security, disaster risk reduction, or land-use planning.

With increased knowledge of climate change impacts and response options, for example:
- Individuals with improved understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities,
- Individuals with improved access to and ability to apply climate information, or
- Individuals with improved knowledge and skills to implement and disseminate adaptation actions. |

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	The narrative accompanying this indicator should briefly describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved. In particular, indicate the climate change vulnerability being addressed by the intervention and the capacity or behavior change that addresses the vulnerability. Note: Attending training does not automatically count towards increased capacity to adapt to climate change. Measuring increased knowledge that may have been attained at training requires an initial baseline assessment of the targeted individual(s) and a post-intervention assessment.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator measures the effect of USG interventions on the capacity of individuals to adapt to climate change. The more individuals there are with a capacity to adapt to climate change, the more resilient "people" and "livelihoods" will likely be.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Stakeholders, as defined by the project (e.g., individuals, decision-makers, or organizations).
Use of Indicator	Activities use this indicator to monitor achievement towards targets related to results statements of the adaptation results framework. USG programs aggregate data for this indicator to track progress of the global portfolio towards high-level outcomes of the adaptation pillar.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	The data source for this indicator is USG supported activities counting individuals with a detectable change in capacity to adapt to climate change due to an activity's intervention. A properly designed and validated survey of individuals is the most rigorous source of data for this indicator. Since the indicator requires only scoring of whether capacity was substantively increased and not uniform measures of extent of increase, detailed surveys of individual's capacity and behavior may not be feasible or necessary in all cases. Activity monitoring efforts may be used, such as observed changes in behaviors, use of websites, and logs of data used. Projections beyond those directly observed should be used only when methods are documented and explained. Narratives accompanying this indicator can describe the extensiveness of increased capacity or the threshold used for inclusion. Activity implementers should measure changes in capacity to adapt to climate change relative to the baseline assessment at least annually. U.S. fiscal years should be used whenever possible.
Known Data Limitations	Integrity: This indicator's data may depend on a subjective detection of capacity change, which may affect data integrity. Validity: Since the indicator requires only scoring of whether capacity was substantively increased and not uniform measures of extent of increase, detailed surveys of individual's capacity and behavior are not always feasible or necessary, and may not be used in all cases.

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	Precision: This indictor will not detect the magnitude of capacity improvement. It will report two individuals with different levels of improvement as both having had their capacity improved.
	Accuracy: When changes are slight, accuracy may depend on the quality of an enumerator's subjective judgment in scoring.
	Reliability: If initial and subsequent capacity assessments use different methods, reliability will be degraded.
	Timeliness: Many institutional capacity assessments are time-consuming. It may not be possible to repeat assessments annually.
Baseline Timeframe	There must be an initial baseline of capacity or behavior established before the interventions start or there is a risk of understating changes due to the intervention. Where relevant to measure year-to-year increments of capacity or behavior change, the baseline may be reset every year.
Disaggregate(s)	- Implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change - Using climate information in decision making - With increased knowledge of climate change impacts and response options

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Indicator	**4.8.2-27 Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders**
Definition	The provision of goods or services to developing countries and other USAID recipients in direct support of a development objective-as opposed to the internal management of the foreign assistance program. Services could include the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, skills training, research work and financing to support quality of program implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, publicity, policy development and capacity building. Technical assistance includes both human and institutional resources. Technical assistance does not include financial assistance.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Technical assistance supports institutional capacity building, a key goal for long term sustainability.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of days of technical assistance provided in each reporting period. Rounded up or down into whole numbers.
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage and capacity building contribution of USG programs.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting by implementing partners on an annual basis
Known Data Limitations	Validity: This indicator addresses only one of the limitations, exposure to concepts and systems that offer solutions to development problems or institutional gaps that prevent people from taking appropriate actions. Precision: Simply knowing the number of person days of technical assistance provided does not provide information about the quality and appropriateness of the technical advice provided.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is the start year of the project. The baseline value will be zero to measure the incremental change in the number of people trained resulting from a project.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A

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Indicator	**4.8.2-28 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	Laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations include those measures developed to address climate change and/or biodiversity conservation issues. However, if a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official government process to be reported. "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 national government entity with decision making authority in their national legal, regulatory, or policy system. Legal, regulatory and policy reform can incentivize investment in clean energy or energy. Laws, policies, strategies, plans, and regulations that address climate change and/or biodiversity conservation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address sectors, such as water, marine resources, forests, land use and agriculture, energy, trade, education and urban development. It is essential that the indicator narrative explain the connection between the measure and climate change or biodiversity. The narrative should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly: • What is the title of the measure? • At what stage is it? (officially proposed or adopted) • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to climate change mitigation or adaptation or biodiversity conservation?
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy reform, strategy development and planning is essential for ensuring that efforts and investments in climate change have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track national progress in addressing climate change and/or conserving biodiversity.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Data provided by project partners and/or implementers by U.S. fiscal year.

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Known Data Limitations	Validity: If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the laws, policies, strategies, plans, and regulations, and procedures provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Measures might not be well-designed or effective. Timeliness: Preparatory studies 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, drafting, approving, and implementing/enforcing measures. A clear indicator narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator.
Baseline Timeframe	The baseline needs to be established by individual activity at the start of a program.
Disaggregate(s)	• Clean Energy related measure, national • Clean Energy related measure, sub-national • Adaptation related measure, national • Adaptation related measure, sub-national • Sustainable Landscapes related measure, national • Sustainable Landscapes related measure, sub-national • Cross-cutting climate change measure, national • Cross-cutting climate change measure, sub-national • Biodiversity related measure, national • Biodiversity related measure, sub-national

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Indicator	**4.8.2-29 Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	Training is defined as a learning activity for participants involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or attitudes; 2) formally designated instructors or lead persons; and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, and 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, or distance learning 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 not considered to be training. This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants: (Instruction hours of USG supported training) x (Number of people completing each training)= Person hours of training supported by USG assistance Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator. USG standards recommend that participants attend at least 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course. People attending more than one training should be counted once for each training they complete. As a result of USG: This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included when calculating this indicator.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also improves the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Person-hours
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage of USG supported training. Note that training can contribute to strengthened capacity but is not equivalent to capacity built or developed.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting by implementing partners using standard monitoring and evaluation procedures on an annual (fiscal year) basis.

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Known Data Limitations	Validity: This indicator addresses only the skills and knowledge that prevent people from taking certain actions to address climate change. It may not translate to action unless other issues are also addressed. Training is not a direct indicator of changes in institutional or organizational capacity. Precision: Simply knowing the person hours of training does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or capacity to act. Reliability: Projects should count the number of training hours in the same way. If they do not, reliability becomes a concern. Counting procedures should be consistent throughout the life of the activity.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is at the start year of the project.
Disaggregate(s)	• Clean Energy men • Clean Energy women • Adaptation men • Adaptation women • Sustainable landscapes men • Sustainable landscapes women • Cross-cutting climate change men • Cross-cutting climate change women

Indicator	**4.8.2-31 Expected lifetime energy savings from energy efficiency or energy conservation, as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	This indicator reports on both thermal and electricity savings generated from energy efficiency and energy conservation as a result of USG assistance. Lifetime savings must be calculated using the USAID default lifetime values for each technology (included in the link below) unless more accurate data is available and reported in the indicator narrative. Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs, such as the USAID Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) Protocol, can be found at: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/ghg-accounting-tools Energy savings is the difference between the energy required to provide the same products or services using energy efficient technology or behavior as compared to the original (baseline) technology or behavior. These savings may be in the form of heat or electricity depending on the intervention. Energy efficiency activities typically involve the replacement of an existing system with a more efficient system or behavior. However, energy efficient activities or installations that replace what *would* have been installed, for example in new buildings or recently electrified areas, may also be included in this indicator if a common practice baseline can be established. Energy conservation activities, such as behavior changes, can also be calculated using the CLEER protocol (see GHG tools link above), and can be reported for the lifetime of the related technology. This indicator includes activities that were completed directly as a result of USG assistance. Energy efficiency activities that were supported by funding leveraged by USG can be included in this indicator only if the OU can support that without USG intervention, under a business as usual scenario, the outcome would not have taken place.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Energy savings contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, saving costs, and increasing energy security in the long term. Energy efficiency measures put in place will have lasting effects on energy usage over the life of the intervention.
Indicator Type	Outcome

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Unit of Measure	Gigajoules (GJ) – This unit was chosen because it can be used as a measure of both heat and energy savings, and is the international standard unit of energy reporting. Activities that measure energy savings in different units should still report on this indicator in GJ, using standard conversions, such as:
	1 kWh = .0036 GJ
	1MWh = 3.6 GJ 1mmBTU = 1.055 GJ

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Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track the results of energy saving activities.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs can be found at: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/what-we-provide Data provided by USG implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. The data source should most often be original activity level information. Data may be obtained directly from operating information (e.g., utility records), or calculated using a commonly accepted methodology. OUs should first use the CLEER protocol to determine lifetime energy savings, which uses default technology-specific lifetime values. If an OU has more up-to-date or robust information on lifetimes, the OU should document the values used in the narrative. Refer to the above link for default lifetime values for certain project types.
Known Data Limitations	Reliability: Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator. Precision: There could be some imprecision due to variances in reporting methodologies and data collection methods by IPs.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is zero at the start of the reporting period. OUs may only report on the lifetime expected energy savings for an intervention or installed technology once over the lifetime of the project.
Disaggregate(s)	• buildings • transmission and operating systems • industrial processes • transportation • biomass/biofuels • supply side (e.g., combined heat and power) • other

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Indicator	**4.8.2-32 Clean energy generation capacity installed or rehabilitated as a result of USG assistance**
Definition	According to Sec. 7069 of the FY 2012 Congressional Appropriations Act and accompanying Statement of Managers, clean energy is defined as renewable energy (RE) technologies and end-use energy efficiency technologies. Some examples of renewable energy sources that are included in clean energy generation capacity are solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, waste biomass, and biofuel energy sources. It follows that clean energy generation does not include nuclear power, gas, coal and oil production, transmission, distribution, or the generation of electricity with these sources. In limited cases, with GCC Coordinator approval, gas that would otherwise be flared may be. This indicator is measured in MW. This represents the total capacity of the system, not the actual amount of electricity generated (MWh). OUs may only report on power generation capacity that has been installed or rehabilitated, not expected or incomplete construction. Each installation or rehabilitation can only be reported in one fiscal year. This indicator includes activities that were completed directly as a result of USG assistance. Installed, operational RE capacity that was co-funded or not directly funded by USG can be included in this indicator only if the OU can claim that without USAID intervention the outcome would not have taken place.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Renewable technologies offset current or future generation of energy from non- clean energy sources, such as traditional fossil sources. This offset results in a net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, clean energy technologies provide additional energy access as well as domestic energy security benefits.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Megawatts (MW) This indicator reports power generation **capacity**, not annual electricity generation. Energy or power output capacity that is not measured in MW at the activity level, such as kW, must be converted to MW for indicator reporting. (1 kW=.001 MW)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track built clean energy capacity resulting from USG assistance.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs, such as the USAID Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) Protocol, can be found at: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/what-we-provide Data provided by USAID implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. The data source should most often be original activity level information. OUs should first seek capacity values from manufacturer nameplates or factsheets, and only if needed can use the CLEER protocol to estimate power generation capacity.

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Known Data Limitations	Reliability: Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator. Precision: There could be some imprecision due to variances in reporting methodologies and data collection methods by IPs.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is zero at the start of the reporting period.
Disaggregate(s)	- solar - wind - hydro - geothermal - biomass and biofuels - flared gas - other

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NEW FOR FY 2015 PPR	
Indicator	**4.8.2-33 Clean energy generation capacity supported by USG assistance that has achieved financial closure**
Definition	Clean energy under this indicator is defined as renewable energy technologies and end-use energy efficiency technologies. Some examples of renewable energy sources that are included in clean energy generation capacity are solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, waste biomass, and biofuel energy sources. Clean energy generation does not include nuclear power, gas, coal and oil production, transmission, distribution, or the generation of electricity with these sources. This indicator is measured in Megawatts (MW). This represents the total planned capacity of the system, not the actual amount of electricity generated (MWh). Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Renewable technologies offset current or future generation of energy from non-clean energy sources, such as traditional fossil sources. This offset results in a net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, clean energy technologies provide additional energy access as well as domestic energy security and broader benefits.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Megawatts (MW) This indicator reports power generation **capacity**, not annual electricity generation. Energy or power output capacity that is not measured in MW at the activity level, such as kW, must be converted to MW for indicator reporting. (1 kW=.001 MW)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track potential clean energy capacity resulting from USG assistance.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting is on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. **For USAID ACTIVITIES:** Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs, such as the USAID Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) Protocol, can be found at: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/gcc-indicators Data provided by USAID implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. Estimated capacity should be provided by project developers during closing. Potential links to other4.8.2 standard indicators: • 4.8.2-32: Once the project is installed, it may be reported under 4.8.2-32. The same project (MWs) can be reported under both indicators, where and when applicable, as they represent distinct stages in project implementation. • 4.8.2-10: The value of projects that reach financial closure can also be reported under 4.8.2-10 in USD.
Known Data Limitations	Reliability: Recipients should document methods used from year to year and make efforts to utilize consistent methods. Precision: Variation in reporting methodologies and data collection methods by

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	implementing partners may result in an anticipated and acceptable level of imprecision.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is zero at the start of the reporting period.
Disaggregate(s)	- Solar - Wind - Hydro - Geothermal - Biomass and biofuels - Flared gas - Other

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NEW FOR FY 2015 PPR	
Indicator	<mark>4.8.2-34</mark> **Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy as supported by USG assistance**
Definition	This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered through 2030, in metric tons of CO_2-equivalent, from the time the policy took effect or action was taken, through 2030. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2010 that have not been previously reported, may be included. Clean energy programming aims to enable countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy. This indicator is applicable to all types of clean energy policies and actions, including but not limited to nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), energy efficiency or renewable energy policies, regulations and standards, GHG reporting programs, emissions-trading programs, and deployment of technologies that result in emission reductions.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	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.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2010, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates. OUs may utilize projections developed by governments or organizations for a variety of reasons such as reporting to the UNFCCC or as part of a cost-effectiveness analysis to inform decision-making or design of the policy or action. Documentation for the results estimated under this indicator should include estimates by the time frame disaggregates for this indicator and may include year-by-year projections, as applicable, the type of action U.S. assistance supported, key assumptions, and the calculation methodology applied to estimate the GHG result. **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. Standardized calculations for reporting under this

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	indicator for certain types of policies and technologies are under development as part of the CLEER Protocol and CLEER Tool. This indicator may be used in conjunction with 4.8-7 GHG emission reductions, as this indicator represents projected emission reductions, and 4.8.2-34 measures ex-post emission reductions. Activities that use this indicator may also report on 4.8.2-28 Laws and policies, and 4.8.2-32 and 4.8.2-33 Megawatts (MWs) of CE capacity.
Known Data Limitations	Validity: GHG projections may exhibit a wide range of results due to variation in relevant project based assumptions, use of standardized or agency-specific tools, the aggregation of results across calculation methods, and project-specific factors across U.S. foreign assistance programs. Precision: The variety of acceptable methodologies used to calculate GHG estimates will result in expected variation in the level of precision which is to be expected and acceptable due to the wide range of activities being aggregated under this indicator. Documented estimates of the potential impact of U.S. assistance are not intended to be investment-quality estimates. Integrity: There is the limited possibility of double-counting within a country if there is overlap between multiple laws or policies that are reported under this indicator. If applicable, reporting on aggregated results from one country should be caveated accordingly. Reliability: Implementer expertise informs the use of acceptable methodologies for calculating GHG projections.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline each year is zero.
Disaggregate(s)	• Year of adoption through 2020 • 2021 through 2025 • 2026 through 2030

	NEW FOR FY 2015 PPR
Indicator	**4.8.2-35 Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance**
Definition	This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered through 2030, in metric tons of CO_2-equivalent, from the time the policy took effect or action was taken, through 2030. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2010 that have not been previously reported, may be included. Sustainable landscapes programming aims to slow, halt, and reverse emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. This indicator is applicable to all types of sustainable landscapes policies and actions, including, but not limited to, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), improved logging regulations, deforestation laws, payments for ecosystem services, improved agricultural practices, and deployment of technologies or programs that result in emission reductions.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	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.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2010, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates. OUs may utilize projections developed by governments or organizations for a variety of reasons such as reporting to the UNFCCC or as part of a cost-effectiveness analysis to inform decision-making or design of the policy or action. Documentation for the results estimated under this indicator should include estimates by the time frame disaggregates for this indicator and may include year-by-year projections if applicable; the type of action U.S. assistance supported, key assumptions, and the calculation methodology applied to estimate the GHG result. **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 can be used to

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	generate GHG projections for a variety of sustainable landscapes activities http://www.afolucarbon.org/. This indicator may be used in conjunction with 4.8-7 GHG emission reductions, as this indicator represents projected emission reductions, and 4.8.2-35 measures ex-post emission reductions.
Known Data Limitations	Validity: GHG projections may exhibit a wide range of results due to variation in relevant project based assumptions, use of standardized or agency-specific tools, the aggregation of results across calculation methods, and project-specific factors across U.S. foreign assistance programs. Precision: The variety of acceptable methodologies used to calculate GHG estimates will result in expected variation in the level of precision which is to be expected and acceptable due to the wide range of activities being aggregated under this indicator. Documented estimates of the potential impact of U.S. assistance are not intended to be investment-quality estimates. Integrity: There is the limited possibility of double-counting within a country if there is overlap between multiple laws or policies that are reported under this indicator. If applicable, reporting on aggregated results from one country should be caveated accordingly. Reliability: Implementer expertise informs the use of acceptable methodologies for calculating GHG projections.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline each year is zero.
Disaggregate(s)	• Year of adoption through 2020 • 2021 through 2025 • 2026 through 2030

NEW FOR FY 2015 PPR	
Indicator	**4.8.2-36 Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities**
Definition	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 ecosystem services, 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.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	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.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track the benefits accruing to people because of the implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs, or actions.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting is on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. 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.
Known Data Limitations	Precision: This indicator is not intended to capture the quality of co-benefits received or the degree to which livelihoods are improved.

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	Validity: OUs may endeavor to incorporate performance and other relevant assumptions into their calculations if desired. These assumptions should be documented.
Baseline Timeframe	The baseline is zero at the start of a program.
Disaggregate(s)	- Male - Female

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4.4.1 – Modern Energy Services

Indicator	**4.4.1-31 Number of beneficiaries with improved energy services due to USG assistance**
Definition	This is the number of people who benefit from improved energy services due to USAID assistance. Illustrative examples of improved energy service include a new electricity connection, improved cook stove, or access to gas, increased number of hours of electricity service, and reduced outages and voltage fluctuations. This indicator includes disaggregates for whether the improved energy service is from clean energy or non-clean energy sources, and for the sex of the beneficiaries. According to Sec. 7069 of the FY 2012 Congressional Appropriations Act and accompanying Statement of Managers, clean energy is defined as renewable energy technologies and end-use energy efficiency technologies. It follows that clean energy does not include nuclear power, gas, coal and oil production, transmission, distribution, direct use; the generation of electricity with these fuels; or supply-side energy efficiency technologies. In limited cases, with GCC Coordinator approval, avoided gas flaring may be allowed.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The number of beneficiaries of USAID- assisted energy services indicates increased availability of energy for more rapid and sustained economic growth and social development.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Persons
Use of Indicator	This indicator will enable the Agency to explain to external stakeholders how many persons globally benefit from energy services supported by USAID.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	This indicator must be counted by USAID Operating Unit contractors and grantees on an annual basis. Each contractor and grantee will need to be asked to identify the infrastructure that has been supported with USAID funding, and to estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries of this infrastructure. This indicator will be extrapolated from the average number of persons per household, which will vary by country.
Known Data Limitations	The main limitations of this indicator include estimating the number of beneficiaries of energy services for public facilities (schools, health clinics, etc.) will require more detailed guidance on methodology to ensure consistency across countries.
Baseline Timeframe	The number of beneficiaries will be estimated annually.
Disaggregate(s)	• clean energy male • clean energy female • non-clean energy male • non-clean energy female

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