



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



Net Zero Deforestation Zones

Adaptive Management and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



Submitted:
April 30, 2012

**NZDZ –
NET ZERO
DEFORESTATION ZONES**

Reducing Land-use Emissions
in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

Adaptive Management and
Monitoring and Evaluation
Framework

Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-11-00046

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral
CONDESAN	Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion
ECOLEX	Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV:	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
RA	Rainforest Alliance
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
NZDZ	Net Zero Deforestation Zones
NRM	Natural Resource Management
RA	Rainforest Alliance
ReLEAF	Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests
USG	United States Government
PES	Payment for Environmental Services

1 INTRODUCTION

Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura in Colombia, Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru will implement the three-year Net Zero Deforestation Zones (NZDZ) project, “Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)”.

The project is based on three interrelated goals that provide the framework for interventions in, and exchange between, the three landscapes:

- 1) Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.
- 2) A community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- 3) Build stakeholder and institutional capacity for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

The project will collaborate with governments and relative stakeholders to implement net zero deforestation activities in the project areas, manage them adaptively and to set the stage for up-scaling of positive results.

The project focuses on creation of net zero deforestation zones (NZDZ), with activities across all three landscapes aimed at enhancing institutional capacity on forest monitoring, improving natural resource management in forests and productive lands, and in enhancing regional information sharing to improve stakeholder understanding of REDD+ and increase opportunities for their informed participation in the development of REDD+ projects.

2 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Adaptive management is an approach for simultaneously managing and learning, in which learning occurs through implementing activities, monitoring these and adjusting the management strategy based on identified improvements¹. The presented adaptive management and monitoring and evaluation framework is organized under three working axes: monitoring of project administration; monitoring of achievements in the three goals using consolidated indicators for the entire project; and evaluating project effects and lessons learned through internal adaptive management metrics specific to each landscape. It provides information for tracking the planned activities and processes against expected results, based on the indicators established. It includes the methodology for data collection, the timing of collection, details about gathering the data and support documentation.

Specific areas in which the M&E framework will guide the management in decision-making for the program are:

- Determining whether the project's original theory of change is holding true;
- Examining targets in need of revision;
- Test project hypotheses through impacts research on specific interventions;
- Defining impact as a result of program actions (including unforeseen ones);
- Determining what implementation actions truly are working and which ones require corrective attention; and
- Extracting lessons learned from life of the program.

2.1 Project Goals

The project's ultimate goal is to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions and enhance forest carbon stocks in the forest and land use sectors of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia by enabling farming and forest-dependent communities to effectively benefit from, contribute to, and participate in national REDD+ and PES systems. It will achieve this through i) piloting the creation of net zero deforestation zones, by incentivizing the reduction of forest degradation and loss of forest cover and thus reducing net GHG emissions in highly threatened regions of the Andean Amazon; ii) aligning with and contributing to REDD+ and PES governmental planning, from the local to national levels, including forest monitoring, and iii) piloting replicable, scalable models that serve as demonstrations for pathways to achieving each country's net zero deforestation goals. In so doing, the project seeks to support the broader goals of the NZDZ Initiative, in particular: developing demonstration projects to test scalable REDD+ approaches that improve land-use planning, policy and forest conservation goals (AmaZONAS Andinas Initiative Objective B), while also providing necessary technical assistance for enhancing the Initiative's ability to deliver improved institutional and

¹ Williams, Byron 2011: Adaptive management of natural resources - framework and issues. Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 92, Issue 5, May 2011, Pages 1346-1353, ISSN 0301-4797

governance capacity for forest monitoring and sustainable forest management (AmaZONAS Andinas Initiative Objective A). The project's goals are the following:

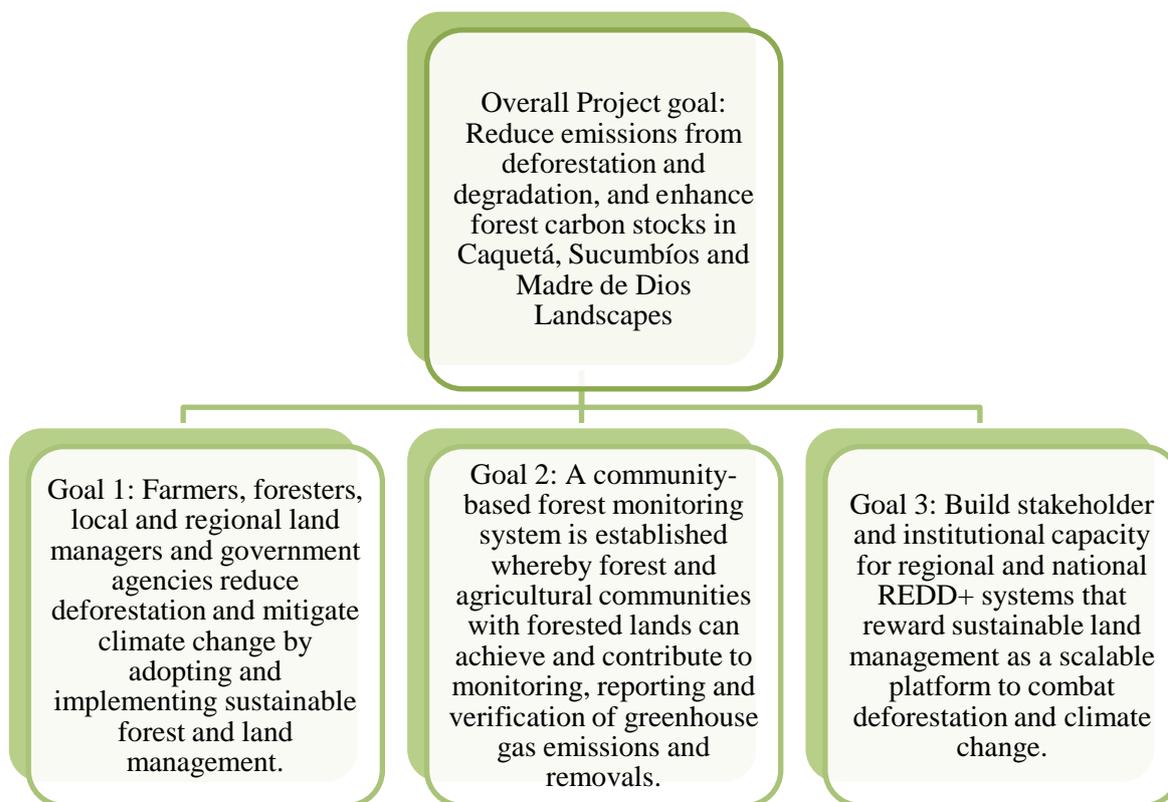


Figure 1: Project goals

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The project seeks to address and resolve principal deforestation drivers, including expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal or irresponsible logging, and cattle ranching, which stem from the direct threats of wholesale deforestation, systematic forest degradation and/or expansion of the agricultural frontier for low-productivity cropping systems or extensive cattle ranching. Further, in Madre de Dios, forest cover loss resulting from gold mining is a threat unique to the Peru landscape, affecting the Tambopata Reserve and surrounding buffer zone. As an ancillary strategy the project will seek to develop alternative livelihoods activities and strengthen coordination with other USAID grantees to indirectly address threats from gold mining.

The drivers or root causes of these threats can be grouped into three primary arenas: a) limited knowledge and institutional capacity by local governments and communities to engage in REDD+ and/or PES systems; b) lack of accessible and participatory tools, as well as technical knowledge, to implement activities that would result in – and reward – forest conservation; and c) weak organizational and management capacity of farm and forestry operations. The project design focuses on addressing drivers where the project can have the most significant impact and can be countered directly given the experience and expertise of RA and its partners in order to optimize impacts locally given the scope and level of project investments. In the

following section we define the primary deforestation drivers per landscape, and link these to conceptual models articulated for each.

Identified drivers in the Caquetá landscape are:

- Limited institutional capacity to develop/manage/monitor conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+);
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities;
- Unclear land use regulation and zoning in the Reserva Forestal
- Expansion of the agricultural frontier and deforestation due to cattle ranching;
- Poor production practices
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of incentive structures for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Little economic diversification amongst rural farm communities and lack of access to premium markets for products
- Lack of knowledge/access to improved production practices to maximize yields and returns

These drivers will be directly addressed or indirectly mitigated through pursuing the project's three principal strategies of: 1) Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development efforts; 2) Develop and pilot participatory monitoring and MRV tools required to quantify C storage and GHG emissions and 3) Provide technical assistance and promote incentives for land management agriculture practices that enhance carbon storage, reduce deforestation, and are viable economic alternatives compatible with climate change mitigation. As these causal contributing factors (drivers) are reduced, we anticipate that the direct threats to deforestation and forest degradation identified for the Colombian landscape will be correspondingly diminished (see figure 2).

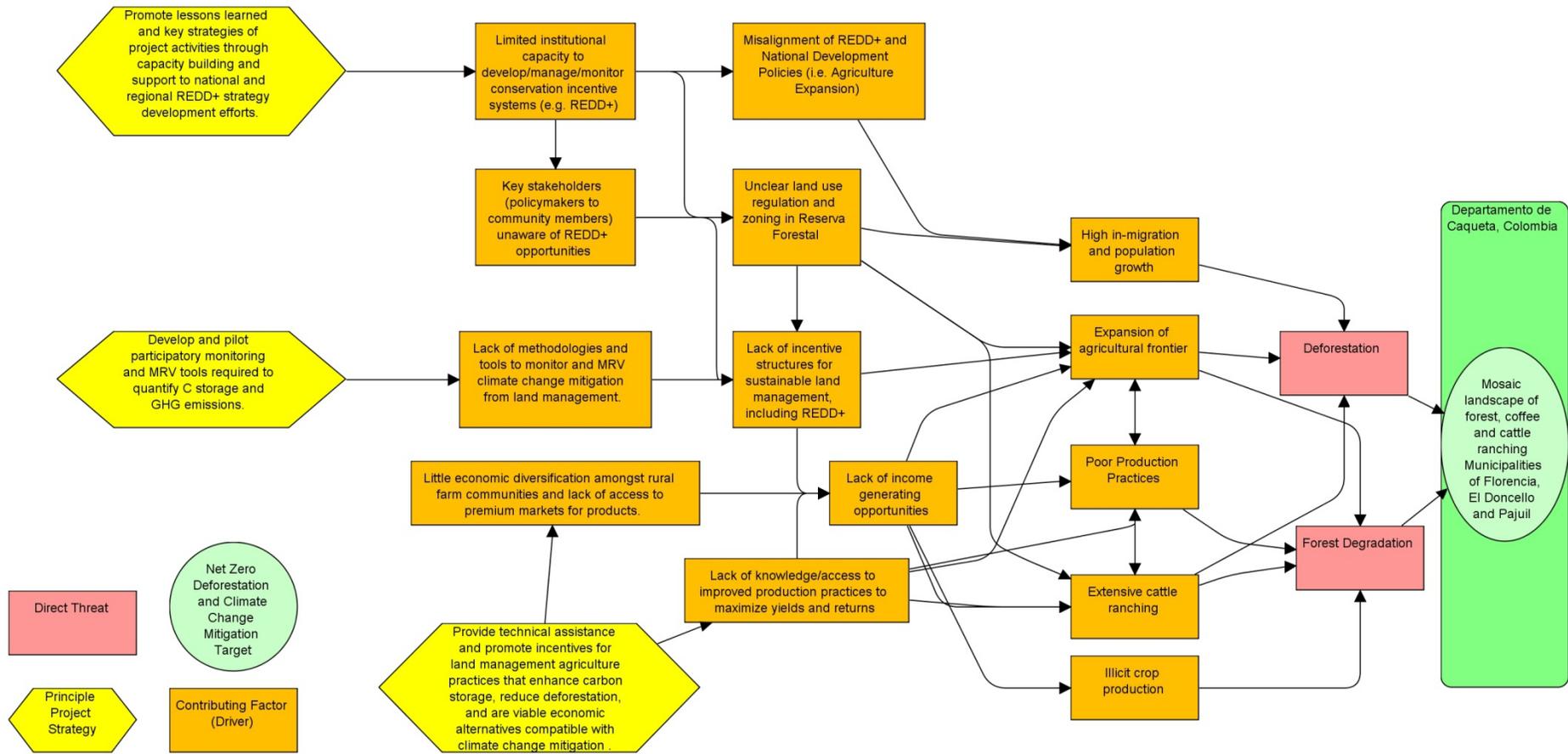


Figure 2: Conceptual Framework Caquetá landscape

The identified drivers for the Sucumbíos Landscape are:

- Agriculture expansion
- Indeterminate policies for management and administration of REDD+/PES systems
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities and how to avail themselves of these
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
- Lack of landowner understanding of C storage and GHG monitoring tools required to enable them to benefit from emerging systems to reward climate change mitigation
- Lack of land-use regulation / zoning
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Lack of sufficient incentive systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Limited institutional capacity at municipal, regional and national level to develop / monitor manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+)
- Oil exploration and drilling
- Poor agricultural production practices
- Unmanaged and unorganized logging
- Weak natural resource governance in communities, private sector and municipal government

The direct threats identified for Sucumbíos landscape which will be indirectly diminished by the accomplishment of the three principal project strategies through the causal chains are deforestation and degradation of forest and agricultural lands (figure 3).

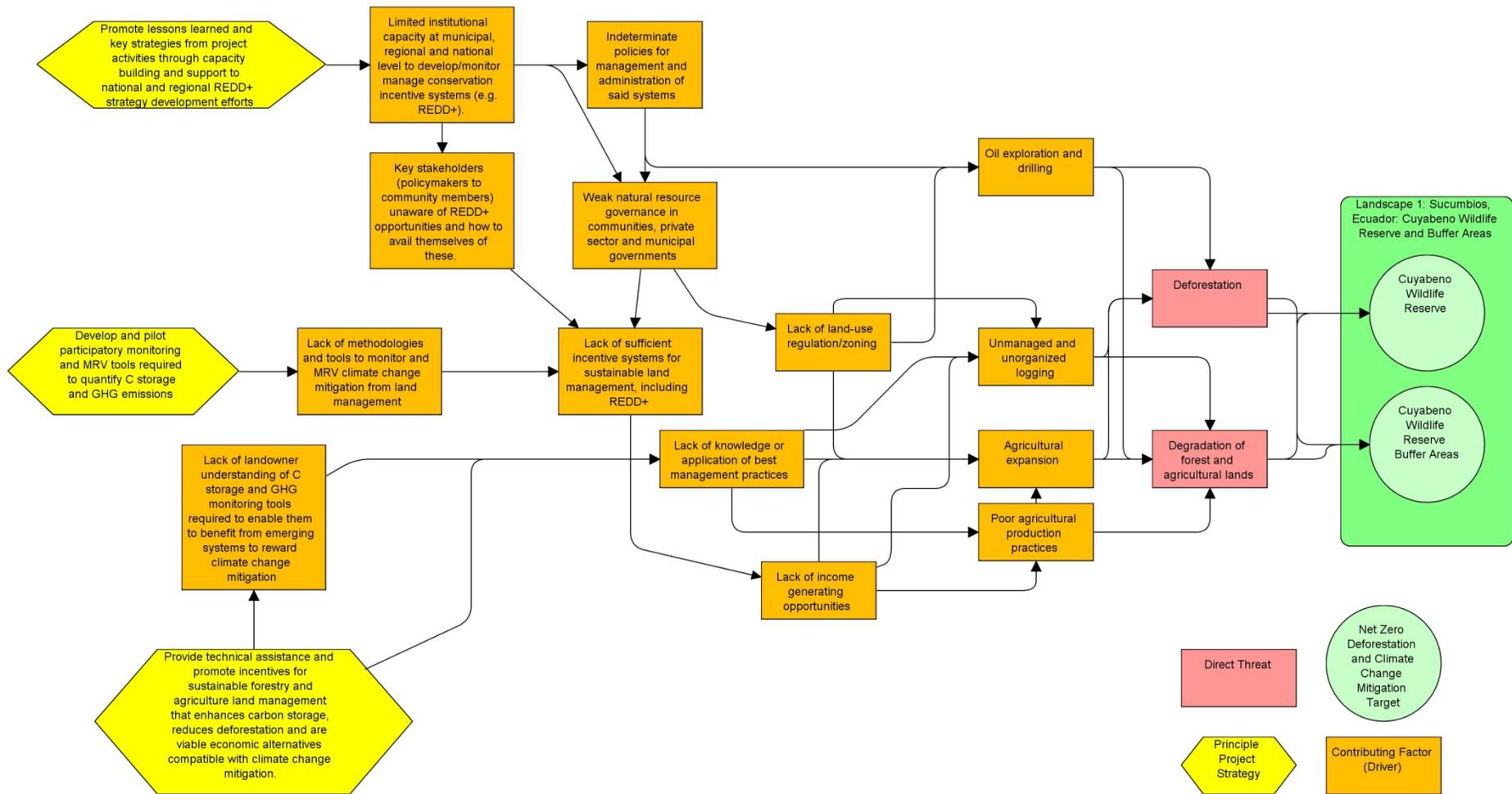


Figure 3: Conceptual Framework Sucumbíos landscape

The identified drivers for the Madre de Dios Landscape are:

- Agriculture expansion
- Indeterminate policies for management and administration of REDD+/PES systems
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities and how to avail themselves of these
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
- Lack of landowner understanding of C storage and GHG monitoring tools required to enable them to benefit from emerging systems to reward climate change mitigation
- Lack of land-use regulation / zoning
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Lack of sufficient incentive systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Limited institutional capacity at municipal, regional and national level to develop / monitor manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+)
- Poor agricultural production practices
- Unmanaged and unorganized logging
- Weak natural resource governance in communities, private sector and municipal government

Again the Madre de Dios landscape work through the three principal project strategies towards the direct threats the NZDZ project will confront: deforestation and degradation (figure 4).

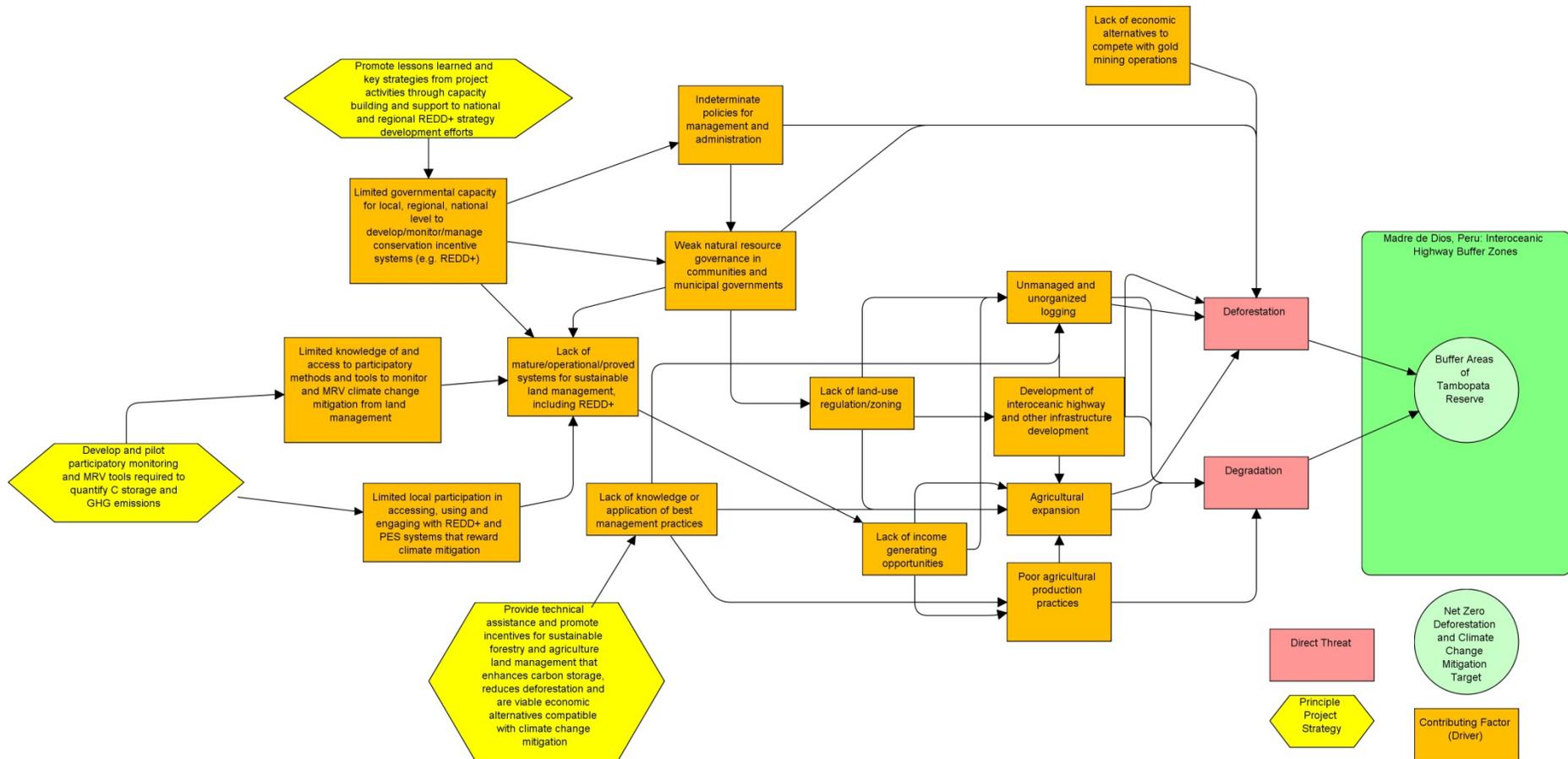


Figure 4: Conceptual Framework Madre de Dios landscape

As included in the drivers lists above, large-scale extraction of natural resources, such as oil exploration and drilling in Ecuador, and gold mining in Madre de Dios and large scale infrastructure projects like the Inter-oceanic Highway in Peru, land tenure and access, and illegal logging are also driving deforestation and forest degradation. Because of their magnitude, complexity and persistence, it is beyond the capacity of this project's landscape focus to fully address these nationally important issues.

Interventions are premised on key considerations like: a) local and indigenous people rely on forests to meet their own domestic needs for fuel and other forest products as well as to supplement household income where employment in agriculture or off-farm activities does not suffice to earn a living for the family; b) lack of knowledge, skills and resources to adopt REDD+ or other PES systems, coupled with barriers in market access constrain productivity and eventually farm income, necessitating the continuing cycle of forest clearing for subsistence agriculture; c) irresponsible commercial farming and logging are intensifying deforestation and land degradation; and d) lack of clarity of land titles and difficulties in enforcing land rights and other regulations are providing perverse incentives for the exploitative use of nature.

Therefore the project will follow a multifaceted strategy addressing the need for improvements and changes at multiple levels, including: a) economic level, improving production and commercialization of a cluster of farms or community-based production forests, and enabling these groups to avail themselves of climate finance to bring additional revenue to their communities; and b) structural level, to address local governance, institutional capacities, small enterprise development, markets, and higher-level REDD+ policy issues.

The background of threats, drivers and strategy above mentioned is the foundation of indicator designing for this project, together with the following criteria:

- Do the indicators appropriately measure the results?
- Is the measurement reliable and valid when performed by different people?
- Is the information easy to gather and report at all levels?
- Is the information useful to inform program decision-making processes?
- Is the indicator sensitive to changes during the execution of the program?

2.3 Indicators and Targets

The project includes two types of indicators: 1) element indicators drawn from a standardized list of USAID environmental indicators and 2) custom indicators which blend USAID-requested (but not standardized) indicators and other indicators specific to the project.

The indicators selected for the NZDZ project are selected to measure of change for the goals identified and where possible, ICAA 2 shared indicators were used for this purpose, as the both projects are complementary.

Indicator data will be collected, analyzed and documented on an on-going basis by the program's executive team. Progress in the implementation of activities, major accomplishments and any issues affecting implementation will be reported in narrative form on

a semi-annual basis. Overall project performance against the indicators will be evaluated annually, and any necessary changes to target levels will be incorporated into the annual planning process.

Indicators will be disaggregated by landscapes and where relevant by gender, ethnic group and age, measured with a standardized methodology and reported at least on an annual frequency.

Targets for each FY year are defined by the actual situation in each landscape, based on the experience of the technicians, realistic and ambitious to document the progress toward achieving results. Indicators targets shared with ICAA 2 will in some cases have the same or partial targets as ICAA 2, these will be identified with a footnote.

The following section presents the project indicators. These are presented at the program level, because of the high degree of overlap across objectives, and because most indicators can serve as milestones towards the projects overarching indicator of demonstrating emissions reductions and enhancements in carbon stocks in the project area:

- **Indicator 1** Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.
- **Indicator 2** Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG.
- **Indicator 3** Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.
- **Indicator 4** Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.
- **Indicator 5** Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased.
- **Indicator 6** Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased.
- **Indicator 7** Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance.
- **Indicator 8** Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation².
- **Indicator 9** Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

Indicators 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 are standardized USAID indicators, indicator 3 to 8 are shared ICAA 2 indicators.

² Focusing on REDD+ training

2.4 Master Table

The following master table will be used in project reports presenting the summary of project indicators and targets information.

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Sucumbios	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Madre de Dios	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Total	TBD		TBD		TBD	
Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG	# materials developed, tested, and/or adopted	Caquetá	3		4		5	
		Sucumbíos	1		4		7	
		Madre de Dios	3		4		6	
		Total	7		12		18	
Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7,500		15,000		20,000	
		Sucumbíos	100*		300*		750*	
		Madre de Dios	250*		750*		32,449*	
		Total	7,850		16,050		53,199	
Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	0		0		1,080	
		Sucumbíos	0		0		100*	
		Madre de Dios	0		0		146*	
		Total	0		0		1,326	
Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# products	Caquetá	10		15		20	
		Sucumbíos	1*		3*		8*	
		Madre de Dios	3*		5*		6*	

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
		Total	14		23		34	
Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# copies	Caquetá	2,000		3,000		4,000	
		Sucumbios	100*		300*		530*	
		Madre de Dios	225*		550*		1,050*	
		Total	2,325		3,850		5,580	
Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	# hours	Caquetá	2,054		7,655		11,276	
		Sucumbíos	1,304		2,836		4,116	
		Madre de Dios	1,552		2,822		3,798	
		Total	4,910		13,313		19,190	
Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	# individuals	Caquetá	1,036		2,139		4,352	
		Sucumbios	84		221		301	
		Madre de Dios	540		1,033		1,428	
		Total	1,660		3,393		6,081	
Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	# laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented	Caquetá	0		1		3	
		Sucumbíos	0		1*		4*	
		Madre de Dios	0		1*		3*	
		Total	0		3		10	

*Targets partially or completely shared with ICAA 2

3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

The following indicator reference sheets detail the description, source and method for data collection, data limitations, and cost effort.

Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance
INDICATORS DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise definition of Indicator: Tons of carbon dioxide equivalents avoided or sequestered as a result of USG programs in climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, and other relevant sectors. It will be measured as a result of field-level activities (e.g. adoption of improved management practices) and as a result of actions at the national and subnational level (e.g. adoption of REDD+ policies) that can be reasonably attributed to project activities in the demonstration zones in the project’s three landscapes.</p> <p>The LOP values for this indicator will be revised pending completion of baseline analyses in year 1.</p> <p>Unit of Measurement: Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) avoided or sequestered</p> <p>Disaggregation: Landscape</p>
COLLECT AND GATHERING
<p>Method: In pilot farms field sampling protocols will be utilized to monitor and measure carbon storage in different land management systems. Field sampling will result in generation of default values, accurate within acceptable error limits, and these values will be extrapolated from data collected on pilot farms and land management units to estimate the emissions reduced/avoided in the all project intervention sites. Further, where accurate deforestation baselines and/or spatial mapping tools exist, or will be developed by the project, these tools will be applied to monitor and measure emissions avoided/sequestered by the project. As appropriate, and such data becomes available, the project will consider using remote sensing imagery as a proxy for estimating tCO₂e values at the landscape scale.</p> <p>Source: Directly, from limited pilot monitoring activities. Indirectly, by applying default values or spatial mapping/monitoring tools to estimate emissions reductions/sequestration to the total number of hectares where project activities are occurring, based on the spatial impact of management improvements or policy interventions that have been designed or adopted.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager</p> <p>Costs: High – due to need to develop and/or access technical tools to conduct monitoring and measurement activities</p> <p>Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative. Analysis of spatial mapping and regional deforestation baselines; extrapolation of default values developed for carbon stock estimation; review of reports and other support documentation.</p> <p>Reports: Technical report with supporting documentation, including maps of deforestation, when available.</p>
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			
OTHER			
<p>Limitation for data: Uncertainty inherent in application of REDD+ monitoring and methodology tools and/or human error when applying these tools, may impact the quality of data collected.</p> <p>Precision: There could be some imprecision due to variances in reporting methodologies and in standard error for application of default values or use of remote sensing imagery.</p> <p>Ways of dealing with limitations: The project has embedded participatory monitoring and training as a core project strategy to reduce the probability of improper application of technical tools. Methods for calculating emissions will be clearly documented and underlying assumptions and standard errors for equations used will be clearly articulated.</p>			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012			

Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: Tools are defined as materials (e.g. guidance manuals, software, training materials, curricula, information platforms, GIS/GPS data collection platforms, devices, etc.) developed for targeted stakeholders that facilitate or enhance their engagement in REDD+ and measure and/or calculate carbon emissions, perform GHG inventories, measure and monitor emissions reductions. "Technologies" and "methodologies" enable or facilitate the quantification of carbon stocks, deforestation rates, baseline scenarios, or other technical aspects required to implement REDD+ activities.

Unit of Measurement: Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies, and methodologies developed/tested/adopted. Each instance of development, testing or adoption will be counted independently.

Disaggregation: Landscape

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: Data will be collected through reporting to USAID and evidence of materials produced (i.e. as Annexes to reports; publications or documents available on the intranet platform)

Source: Project documents, publications produced and internal records, which may include i.e. report on development and application of carbon stock estimation protocols, training material, presentations, working platforms etc.

Frequency: Bi-annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Low - collaborators will develop during project implementation

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through technical report including support documentation.

Reports: Database on the intranet platform

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: 1) Poor flow of information/updating from partner organizations to Rainforest Alliance, resulting in achievements not captured. 2) Carbon accounting tools, in particular, are often subject to delays in development given the complex nature of REDD+. This may result in delays in finalizing materials under development.

Ways of dealing with limitations: 1) Foster close communication and coordination between partners and RA to ensure that all accomplishments are captured in reporting to USAID. 2) Foster close coordination amongst NZDZ partners and external partners, to benefit from accrued knowledge on climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools development, as a means to avoid the same challenges to climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools development others may have

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012

Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: “Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.

An area is considered under “*improved natural resource management*” when any one of the following occurs:

1. Change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM;
2. A local site assessment is completed which informs management planning;
3. Management actions are designed with appropriate participation;
4. Human and institutional capacity is developed;
5. Management actions are implemented;
6. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established;
7. Adaptive management is demonstrated; or
8. On-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated.

As long as one of the mentioned activities is implemented the numbers of hectares can be counted as “improved natural resource management”

Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained hectares in previously reported hectares (these are areas with ongoing activities during the life of project) and/or new, additional hectares.

Biological categories:

1. Biological significance: national, regional or global evaluations that determines the biological significance of the area
2. Natural resources

Land ownership:

1. Indigenous lands
2. Public protected areas
3. Private land under productive use or in conservation
4. Non indigenous landowner groups

Unit of Measurement: Number of hectares

Disaggregation: Landscape, biological category and type of land ownership

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: Project technical staff reporting on relevant parameters; areas need to be supported by geographical information; each year the hectares need to be qualified under “improved natural resource management”; not accumulative

Source: Official document for legal status change, site assessment reports, documentation for human capacity developed, recognized sustainable certification, verification tools, internal audit, M&E documentation, documentation for land boundary delineation, data collection (natural resources, social, economic, legal) etc.

Frequency: Annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Medium – support documentation can increase the costs

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through technical report including support documentation.

Reports: Database with support documentation.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: Validity, integrity and reliability of data are high but regular data quality analysis is necessary. “Improved natural resource management” is a relative term, and annual qualification done by project staff could be cause interest conflict.

Ways of dealing with limitations: Train project staff and use objective tools to document “improved natural resource management”

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Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance			
INDICATORS DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise definition of Indicator: “Increased economic benefits” are direct or indirect benefits derived from sustainable management or conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>A <i>direct economic benefit</i> would mean personal employment, expansion of other income-earning opportunities or increased availability of credit, economic incentives or other inputs. An <i>indirect benefit</i> might be gained by other members of the household, via another person in their household, or others in the community.</p> <p>Economic benefits from conservation should be directly linked to environmentally friendly practices or economic incentive programs.</p> <p>Unit of Measurement: Number of individuals</p> <p>Disaggregation: Landscape, direct and indirect beneficiaries</p>			
COLLECT AND GATHERING			
<p>Method: Establish baseline in year 1 and collect data about increased economic benefits at the end of the project</p> <p>Source: Primary data collection</p> <p>Frequency: At the end of the project</p> <p>Responsible: Consultant, Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager</p> <p>Costs: Medium to high - due to need of field survey and / or evaluation</p> <p>Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through technical report including support documentation.</p> <p>Reports: Documentation of a qualitative survey or evaluation</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			
OTHER			
<p>Limitation for data: Project beneficiaries are not confident with project staff and give limited or incorrect information on their income and costs; sample size limitation</p> <p>Ways of dealing with limitations: Involve local people in gathering information; return to the same households over time</p>			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012			

Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: Printed and digital material elaborated during the project for internal and / or external circulation generated by NZDZ partners. Products can be:

1. Training material (e.g. presentations, manuals, etc.)
2. Knowledge information (e.g. investigations, evaluations, systematizations etc.)
3. Communication (videos, press release, booklets, posters etc.)
4. Reports (plans, progress reports) and
5. Others

Unit of Measurement: Number of products

Disaggregation: Landscape

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: Data will be collected through reporting to USAID and evidence of materials produced (i.e. as Annexes to reports; publications or documents available on the intranet platform).

Source: Hard or digital copy of elaborated products

Frequency: Bi-annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Low

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through support documentation.

Reports: Database with support documentation.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: Means of verification could be difficult to collect because of the dispersion of the documentation.

Ways of dealing with limitations: Organize and systemize from the beginning of the project the information.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012

Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: Disseminated copies of products reported under indicator 5 available to people through different media (direct delivery, website downloads, shipping newsletter, posting on social media, radio or television transmission) and product (printed or electronic / digital).

Unit of Measurement: Copies of products disseminated

Disaggregation: Landscape

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: Number of copies of materials produced registered.

Source: Products printed, visits on internet page, listener to radio, etc.

Frequency: BI-annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Low to medium – due to type of copies

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through support documentation.

Reports: Database on the intranet platform

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: Dissemination will be through media where the control of copies will be difficult to determine.

Ways of dealing with limitations: Define estimation of copies for special media before dissemination.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012

Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance			
INDICATORS DESCRIPTION			
Precise definition of Indicator: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance registered under indicator 8. Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people <i>completing</i> that training course			
Unit of Measurement: Number of hours			
Disaggregation: Landscape, gender, age			
COLLECT AND GATHERING			
Method: At the end of every training session, partners will complete a training tracking sheet that includes information on number of people trained, type of training, gender of trainees, date, hours and location of training, and other miscellaneous information			
Source: Register form and list of participants at the end of each training course			
Frequency: Annual			
Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager			
Costs: Low			
Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative. Training totals will be summarized and then disaggregated by gender, theme, country and other relevant variables.			
Reports: Database on the intranet platform			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			
OTHER			
Limitation for data: Lists may sometimes be incomplete in disaggregation aspects, or participants may be unwilling to provide their personal information.			
Ways of dealing with limitations: Pre-formatted records, and focus on educating participants on why we are collecting the information.			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012			

Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on technical assistance to enhance carbon stocks, participation in REDD+ feasibility analyses and receipt of recommendations, training to manage lands sustainably, improve yields and diversify incomes, field-guidance on using REDD+ tools, as well as training workshops to educate on REDD+, technical assistance, and other related activities that enable critical stakeholder groups to better understand and engage in REDD+ activities, policies and/or processes. There should be designated instructors or lead persons, learning objectives and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently. NRM and biodiversity conservation training can consist of transfer of knowledge, skills, or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means, to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term, non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions.

Minimum number of participants: 5

Unit of Measurement: Number of individuals; Each time an individual receives a discrete type of training, counts as “1” instance of an individual trained.

Disaggregation: Landscape, gender, age

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: At the end of every training session, partners will complete a training tracking sheet that includes information on number of people trained, type of training, gender of trainees, date, hours and location of training, and other miscellaneous information.

Source: Register form and list of participants of each training course

Frequency: Bi-annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Low

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative. Training totals will be summarized and then disaggregated by gender, theme, country and other relevant variables.

Reports: Database on the intranet platform

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: Lists may sometimes be incomplete in disaggregation aspects, or participants may be unwilling to provide their personal information.

Ways of dealing with limitations: Pre-formatted records, and focus on educating participants on why we are collecting the information.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012

Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Precise definition of Indicator: Policies, laws, strategies, plans, agreements and regulations developed and/or implemented by governmental, non-governmental, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders to address climate change and/or biodiversity conservation issues. As adoption frequently depends on complex political motivations, adoption is aspirational and may be difficult to achieve.

For interpretation of this indicator, a qualitative description should be provided to explain what the number represents, particularly:

1. What is the title of the measure?
2. At what stage is it? (e.g., officially proposed, adopted, or implemented?)
3. How does the measure contribute to climate change and / or biodiversity conservation?
4. What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure, and at what scale (e.g., national, state, municipal, community)?

Unit of Measurement: Laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented; each instance of development, proposal, adoption and/or implementation will count independently.

Disaggregation: Landscape, type.

COLLECT AND GATHERING

Method: Data will be collected through evidence of materials produced (i.e. as Annexes to reports; publications or documents available on the intranet platform)

Source: Project documents and support materials (e.g. policy proposals submitted to government)

Frequency: Bi-annual

Responsible: Technical staff and Technical Coordination Manager

Costs: Low

Methodology for data analysis: Quantitative and qualitative: through technical report including support documentation.

Reports: Database on the intranet platform

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUE

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012			
2013			
2014			

OTHER

Limitation for data: The calcification of implementation could be subjective and the consistence depends on the reporting people.

Ways of dealing with limitations: Provide guidance for measuring the progress of the implementation.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 30 APRIL 2012