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PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

SECOND EDITION



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Photo credit: ESP West Java

A field observation on water quality monitoring during in implementation of TOT for Community Leaders by ESP West Java with support from PT Indonesia Power.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

SECOND EDITION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	I
1. INTRODUCTION	I
2. ESP WORK PLAN AND PMP INDICATORS	7
2.1. COMPONENT OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (PM): CROSS CUTTING THEME/INTEGRATION.....	7
2.2. COMPONENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (WSM).....	8
2.3. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE DELIVERY (SD).....	10
2.4. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FINANCE (FN)	12
2.5. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ACEH (EN)...	14
3. PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM	15
3.1. PROGRAM IMPACT EVALUATION	15
3.2. QUALITY ASSURANCE	16
3.3. ACTIVITY MONITORING	16
3.4. INPUT MONITORING (THROUGH TAMIS)	17
4. BASIC HUMAN SERVICE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE (BHS SO).....	18
BHS SO: PERIOD PREVALENCE OF DIARRHEA	19
5. CROSS CUTTING THEME AND INTEGRATION: OTHER DELIVERABLE	20
6. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	24
7. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DELIVERY	31
8. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FINANCE.....	39
9. ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ACEH....	49
10. REFERENCES	54

I. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Services Program (ESP), Contract No. 497-M-00-05-00005-00, is a fifty-eight month program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented under the leadership of Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) in Indonesia. ESP works with government, private sector, NGOs, community groups and other stakeholders *to promote better health through improved water resources management and expanded access to clean water and sanitation services*. The period of the project is from December 2004 through September 2009. ESP activities are focused on the 6 High Priority Integrated Provinces (HPPs) of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatra, East Java, Central Java/Yogyakarta, West Java, and DKI Jakarta. ESP also supports a limited set of activities in the Special Concern Imperative Areas (SCIAs) of Padang, West Sumatra; Balikpapan, East Kalimantan; Manado, North Sulawesi; and Manokwari and Jayapura, Papua.

ESP is part of USAID/Indonesia's Basic Human Services (BHS) Strategic Objective (SO), which focuses on the interdependence of health and the environment, and their effect on health outcomes. USAID/BHS activities strive to improve the quality of three basic human services: water, food/nutrition and health, to improve the lives of Indonesians. ESP partners under the BHS umbrella include the Health Services Program (HSP), the Aman Tirta Safe Water Systems (SWS) program, the Orangutan Conservation Support Program (OCSP), the Community-Based Avian Influenza Control (CBAIC) program, and the Food Security and Nutrition - Development Assistance Program (FSN-DAP) NGO partners. In addition, ESP collaborates closely outside of BHS with programs under other USAID Strategic Objectives for Indonesia and the Southeast Asian Region. ESP collaborates with two of the three Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) projects to provide services and assistance to schools, LGSP to support local governance capacity building, and the new Participant Training Program. Regionally, ESP collaborates with the USAID regional Eco-Asia program on issues related to improved management of municipal water utilities and expanding access of the poor to drinking water.

ESP takes a 'Ridges to Reefs' approach to linking water resources management with improved health. Integrated technical components include Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation, focusing on raw water resource conservation and rehabilitation as well as biodiversity conservation; Environmental Services Delivery, ensuring increased access to clean water, sanitation services and improved hygiene behavioral change; and Environmental Services Finance, leveraging necessary investment in infrastructure, micro-finance and environmental service rewards; and Strategic Communications for Behavior Change, which integrates Health and Hygiene Behavior Change at the household and community level with Public Outreach Communications at the community to provincial level. In Aceh, ESP has an additional technical component, Environmentally Sustainable Design and Implementation. A Program Management component provides overall guidance and support for ESP, and also manages cross-cutting technical support in Program Communications, Monitoring and Evaluation, Small Grants, GIS, and Gender. All of ESP's work is implemented in an integrated manner, where links are made among various technical components as well as with our USAID/BHS partner programs in order to achieve causal links between environmental management, clean water access, and health and hygiene behavior change.

This document is a revision of the first approved PMP document, which was published in August 2006. This revision incorporates changes to the technical direction of ESP as set forth in Contract Modification #8, in July 2007. Most significantly, Contract Modification #8 led to a revision of wording and coding of a number of ESP outcomes.

This revised PMP document follows the structure of the current ESP Annual Work Plan, with indicators at the following levels:

1. USAID Basic Human Services (BHS) Strategic Objective (SO)
2. USAID Maintaining Healthy Ecosystems (MHE) Special Objective (Sp)
3. USAID Annual Operational Plan (OP) indicators
4. ESP Scope of Work Outcomes and Deliverables

A final level, Work Plan task and sub-task level indicators, are used for internal program monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Several of the ESP outcomes indicators contribute to USAID's BHS SO and IR level indicators, for example, access to clean water and basic sanitation. USAID is also devoting resources to the achievement of a Special Objective (SpO) that bridges the critical connection between healthy ecosystems and basic human services. USAID focuses its interventions on key threats to biodiversity values and specifically target protection of critical ecologically processes and function. Based upon these concerns, several PMP indicators also contribute to USAID's MHE SpO and IR level indicators, especially the indicators related to the component of Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation.

With the establishment of the Operational Plan (OP) by USAID, ESP has clarified specific outcomes indicators that contribute to OP indicators. Several ESP outcome indicators contribute to two objectives of the USAID's OP's indicators, including Investing in People (IIP) and Economic Growth (EG). Table I below describes the contribution of ESP indicators to USAID's BHS SO and MHE SpO indicators as well as to the OP's indicators.

The PMP is a performance management tool for ESP to help plan and manage the process of assessing and reporting progress towards achieving program outcomes and results. It is a critical tool for planning, managing, and documenting how performance data are collected and used. All indicators are presented in a uniform format. Each Performance Indicator Reference Sheet describes its indicator in detail and includes definitions, data sources, and frequency of data collection and reporting.

ESP is committed to providing monitoring information to USAID/Indonesia and its partners that meets the requirements and guidelines outlined in USAID's ADS Chapters 200-203 as well as the USAID OP Guideline. ESP has strived to ensure that the PMP adequately measures impact of work related to project financing from various earmarks including Biodiversity and Child Survival funding. Whenever possible, the indicators were adapted from standard indicators used by international organizations and USAID for child health programs and water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities. The relevant documents are listed under references. Where such commonly accepted standards do not exist, the proposed indicators closely follow the description of outcomes, tasks and sub-tasks. The development of the PMP indicators take into account the characteristics of good performance indicators as described in the relevant USAID guidelines:

- *Direct:* An indicator should closely track the result it is intended to measure. When direct indicators cannot be used because of costs or other factors, a reasonable proxy indicator may be used.

- *Objective*: Objective indicators are operationally precise and uni-dimensional. They should be unambiguous about what is being measured and what data are being collected.
- *Useful for Management*: Indicators should be useful for management purposes at relevant levels of decision making
- *Practical*: An indicator is practical if data can be obtained in a timely way and at reasonable cost.
- *Attributable to ESP*: Performance indicators should measure change that is clearly and reasonably attributable, at least in part, to the efforts of ESP and therefore USAID. That is, indicators should credibly reflect the actual performance of the ESP Scope of Work.
- *Timely*: Performance data should be available when they are needed to make decisions.
- *Adequate*: Taken as a group, a performance indicator and its companion indicators should be the minimum necessary to ensure that progress toward the given results is sufficiently captured.

In attempting to gauge the impact of ESP, attribution becomes a complex issue. Numerous organizations including government, NGOs and donors are active throughout the country and many in the same districts, municipalities and even the same communities as those in which ESP will be active. Wherever possible indicators were identified that will address this issue by focusing on impact that is specific to ESP activities. To be useful for program management, these indicators and key information from the performance indicator reference sheets have been entered in ESP’s management information system (TAMIS – Technical and administrative Management Information System) to ensure timely tracking and reporting.

Table 1: ESP’s indicators contributing to USAID’s Indicators (BHS and MHE)

USAID BHS and MHE		ESP		USAID Operational Plan (OP)	
SO/SpO	Level Indicators	Deliverables/ Outcomes	Indicator	Objective/ Program Area/ Element	Indicator
SO Indicator	SO-a: Percent of children < 36 months with diarrhea in last two weeks	Program Outcome	Proportion of children aged 0-59 months (or appropriate age range such as 0-35 or 0-23 months) who had diarrhea at any time in the two-week period prior to the survey	IIP 1.6. Maternal and Child Health	Number of people trained in effective hand washing with soap
Common indicator	SO-c: Number of people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply	Outcome 2.b.	Percent and number of household that benefit from an improved water source	IIP 1.8. Clean Water and Sanitation Services	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

USAID BHS and MHE		ESP		USAID Operational Plan (OP)	
SO/SpO	Level Indicators	Deliverables/ Outcomes	Indicator	Objective/ Program Area/ Element	Indicator
SO Indicator	SO-e: Number of people in target areas with improved access to adequate sanitation	Outcome 2.d.(2)	Number of people benefiting from the community based solid waste systems developed	EG 8.2. Clean Productive Environment	Number of people benefiting from the USG supported community-based solid waste system
		Outcome 2.e.(2)	Number of people benefiting from small scale sanitation system	IIP 1.8. Clean Water and Sanitation Services	Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance
Common Indicator	SpO-a: Number of hectares with improved natural resources management	Outcome 1.b.	Increase in area of rehabilitated land and forest, presented as percentage and in hectares	EG 8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
		Outcome 1.c.	Increase forest area with high biodiversity value under improved, local management, presented as percentage and in hectares	EG 8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance
SO and SpO Indicator	IR 1.1: Number of national, provincial or district-led advocacy initiatives in support of improved basic human services/ maintained healthy ecosystems	Outcome 0.b.(1)	Number of campaign activities supported by ESP	N/A	
		Outcome 0.b.(2)	Number of campaign supported led by ESP's partners/ stakeholders		
SO and SpO Indicator	IR 1.2: Amount of financial resources accessed from existing government or other sources to deliver basic human services/ maintain healthy ecosystems	Outcome 3.g.(1)	Amount (\$) of funding leveraged from public or private sector to expand the impact of ESP outcomes in Aceh and all HPPs	IIP 1.8. Clean Water and Sanitation Services	Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

USAID BHS and MHE		ESP		USAID Operational Plan (OP)	
SO/SpO	Level Indicators	Deliverables/Outcomes	Indicator	Objective/Program Area/Element	Indicator
SO and SpO Indicator	IR 1.3: Number of policies drafted and/or adopted	Outcome 1.a.	Number of new policies recognizing land tenure and access right of communities to manage forest land and watershed area	EG 8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance
SpO Indicator	IR 1.4: Number of watershed management plans implemented by stakeholders	Outcome 1.e.	Number of WSM plans actually have funds for implementation		N/A
SO indicator	IR 2.2: Number of districts with plans and budgets to improve service delivery	Outcome 4.a.	Number of spatial plans developed and/or improved at the district and/or municipality levels		N/A
		Outcome 2.c.	Number of sanitation strategies with action plans developed and ready to be submitted for funding by (Local and Central) Government, donor and/or other financing possibilities		N/A
SO indicator	IR 2.5: Number of PDAMs with improved service delivery	Outcome 2.a.	Number of PDAMs providing better services, indicated by the increasing of 20% of PDAM performance index		N/A
SO and SpO Indicators	IR 2.6: Number of DCAs and PPPs established to expand service delivery	Outcome 3.c.	Number of financing plans developed in cooperation with PDAMs or local governments to access commercial financing through DCA or other means	IIP 1.8. Clean Water and Sanitation Services	Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

USAID BHS and MHE		ESP		USAID Operational Plan (OP)	
SO/SpO	Level Indicators	Deliverables/ Outcomes	Indicator	Objective/ Program Area/ Element	Indicator
SO indicator	IR 2.7: Number of small-scale sanitation plans and community based solid waste systems	Outcome 2.d.(1)	Number of community-based solid waste systems developed and implemented	EG 8.2. Clean Productive Environment	Number of community-based solid waste management system developed and implemented as a result of USG assistance
		Outcome 2.e.(1)	Number of small scale sanitation systems (SSSS) developed and implemented	N/A	
SpO indicator	IR 3.5: Number of communities in critical watersheds that have adopted environmental management practices	Outcome 1.f.	Number of community groups implementing activities to improve natural resource management	EG 8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity	a) Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a results of USG assistance b) Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation
N/A		Outcome 3.d.	Number of local government, province or PDAM is assisted in the preparations of a revenue bond	IIP 1.8. Clean Water and Sanitation Services	Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee
		Outcome 3.e.	The number of new household connections as a results of micro-credit programs		

2. ESP WORK PLAN AND PMP INDICATORS

2.1. COMPONENT OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (PM): CROSS CUTTING THEME/INTEGRATION

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
Outcome 0.a.: Collaborative activities to support the Basic Human Services Strategic Objective	Number of integrated program activities between ESP and other USAID Programs	Number	0	10
Outcome 0.b.: Public Outreach and Communication	a. Number of campaign activities supported by ESP	a. Number	a. 0	a. 80
	b. Number of campaign supported led by ESP Partners/ stakeholders	b. Number	b. 0	b. 40
	c. Number of campaign materials developed	c. Number	c. 0	c. 80
Outcome 0.c.: People participate in the ESP trainings and workshops	Number of people that participate in ESP training and workshops	Number	0	12,000

2.2. COMPONENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (WSM)

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
<p>Outcome I.a.: The formation of 5 adequate policies to recognize the tenure and/or access rights of communities to manage their forests and watershed areas, and implement transparent and participatory district-level management of forests, thus reducing conflict and illegal logging</p>	Number of new policies recognizing land tenure and access right of communities to manage forest land and watershed area	Number	0	5
<p>Outcome I.b.: Improvement in watershed functions in areas supplying water to urban centers and PDAMs as measured by a 50% increase in rehabilitated land (total area of degraded land where trees, commercial or non-commercial, are planted)</p>	Increase in area of rehabilitated land and forest, presented as percentage and in hectares	Percentage and Hectare	70,464 Ha	50% (35,230 ha)
<p>Outcome I.c.: Area of forests with high biodiversity conservation value under improved, local management increases by 50%</p>	Increase forest area with high biodiversity value under improved, local management, presented as percentage and in hectares	Percentage and Hectare	165,296 Ha	50% (82,650 ha)
<p>Outcome I.d.: In Aceh, improvement in watershed functions with additional focus on the coastal margin directly impacted by the tsunami, as measured by implementation of 15 targeted community-based land rehabilitation activities, benefiting at least 6000 people</p>	Number of people benefiting from community-based land rehabilitation activities in coastal areas and coastal watersheds impacted by the tsunami	Number	0	5,820

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
<p>Outcome I.e.: At least 34 Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation management plans will be developed and have funds for implementation</p>	Number of management plans actually have funds for implementation	Number	0	34
<p>Outcome I.f.: At least 250 community groups will support and implement activities to improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation</p>	Number of community groups implementing activities to improve natural resource management	Number	0	250

2.3. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE DELIVERY (SD)

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
Outcome 2.a.: At least 33 PDAMs demonstrates 20% progress on a PDAM performance monitoring index that reflects technical, financial and managerial performance	Number of PDAMs indicated by the increasing of 20% of PDAM performance index	Number	0	33
Outcome 2.b.: Population with access to clean water is increased by 20% in ESP geographic areas except for Aceh. In the tsunami impacted areas of Aceh, population with access to clean water is doubled	Percent and number of household that benefit from an improved water source	Percentage and Number	700,000 HH (year 06/07)	20% (140,000 HH)
Outcome 2.c.: At least 5 district/municipal sanitation strategies with action plans including but not limited to centralized systems are developed in conjunction with local governments as catalyst for funding	Number of sanitation strategies with action plans developed and ready to be submitted for funding by (Local and Central) Government, donor and/or other financing possibilities	Number	0	5
Outcome 2.d.: At least 15 community-based solid waste management plans are developed and implemented. Of these, a minimum of 5 community plans for restored and new facilities will be developed and implemented for return communities in Aceh	a. Number of community-based solid waste systems developed and implemented	a. Number	a. 0	a. 15
	b. Number of people benefiting from the community based solid waste systems developed	b. Number	b. 0	b. 15,000

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
Outcome 2.e.: At least 25 community-based small scale sanitation plans are developed and implemented. Of these, a minimum of 5 community plans for restored and new facilities will be developed and implemented for return communities in Aceh	a. Number of small scale sanitation systems (SSSS) developed and implemented	a. Number	a. 0	a. 25
	b. Number of people benefiting from small scale sanitation system	b. Number	b. 0	b. 12,500
Outcome 2.f.: The precursors needed to impact childhood diarrhea (clean water, sanitation, and behavior change) are contributed to the BHS effort to reduce in the incidence of childhood diarrhea and mortality	a. Percent increased of household that adopted adequate health and hygiene practices within ESP project sites	a. Percent increased	a. 28%	a. 20%
	b. Number of school that adopted CGH concept	b. Number	b. 0	b. 60
	c. Number of people trained in effective hand washing with soap	c. Number	c. 0	c. 80,000

2.4. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FINANCE (FN)

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
Outcome 3.a.: At least 30 PDAMs individually demonstrate an improved operating ratio and those in default of old SLA and RDA debts are assisted in the preparation and submission of proposals to restructure outstanding debt	a. Number of PDAMs demonstrating an improved operating ratio	a. Number	a. 0	a. 30
	b. The number of PDAMs that were in default of SLA and RDA debts and are assisted in the preparation and submission of proposals to restructure outstanding debt	b. Number	b. 0	b. 5
Outcome 3.b.: An improved enabling environment for domestic investment and borrowing as indicated by the adoption of at least one ESP-assisted central government regulatory guideline	Number of regulatory guidelines developed with ESP assistance that improve the enabling environment for domestic investment and borrowing	Number	0	1
Outcome 3.c.: At least 10 PDAMs or local governments are assisted in the development of plans to access commercial financing through DCA or other means	Number of financing plans developed in cooperation with PDAMs or local governments to access commercial financing through DCA or other means	Number	0	10
Outcome 3.d.: At least 1 local government, province, or PDAM is assisted in the preparations for issuance of a revenue bond	Number of local government, province or PDAM is assisted in the preparations of a revenue bond	Number	0	1

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
<p>Outcome 3.e.: At least 12 micro-credit program are established with PDAMs and local banks, resulting in the connection of at least 100,000 low-income persons to the water supply network</p>	a. The number of microcredit programs established with PDAMs and local banks, including a signed master agreement, staff training, and promotional plan.	a. Number	a. 0	a. 12
	b. The number of new household connections as a results of micro-credit programs	b. Number	b. 0	b. 20,000
<p>Outcome 3.f.: At least four 'payment for environmental services' arrangements are implemented in ESP priority watersheds. (Refer to Task 1.5 of Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation)</p>	Number of 'Payment for Environmental Services' arrangements implemented	Number	0	4
<p>Outcome 3.g.: At least \$15 million USD is leveraged to expand the impact and geographic coverage of ESP. Of this amount, at least \$10 million USD is leveraged in Aceh."</p>	a. Amount (\$) of funding leveraged from public or private sector to expand the impact of ESP outcomes in Aceh and all HPPs	a. \$	a. 0	a. \$12 Million
	b. Number of PPP developed to expand the impact of ESP outcomes in Aceh and all HPPs	b. Number	b. 0	b. 50

2.5. COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ACEH (EN)

Deliverable	Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Target
<p>Outcome 4.a.: At least 4 spatial plans at the district and/or kota levels in the Banda-Aceh to Meulaboh coastal corridor directly impacted by the tsunami are developed and/or improved</p>	Number of spatial plans developed and/or improved at the district and/or municipality levels	Number	0	4
<p>Outcome 4.b.: A forum/network of donor, GOI and NGO water/ sanitation/ infrastructure/ environment practitioners is created and supported to address common implementation issues and to serve as a clearinghouse of best practices to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of post-tsunami reconstruction activities</p>	Forum/network of donor, GOI and NGO established and functioning	Number	0	1
<p>Outcome 4.c.: Hydrological study completed and disseminated widely for selected geographical areas</p>	<p>a) Number of hydrological study conducted</p> <p>b) Number of activities on dissemination of results of the hydrological study</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Number</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Outcome 4.d.: Technical assistance to other USAID contractors/grantees in mitigating environmental and social impacts upstream and downstream associated with post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction projects completed</p>	Number of USAID contractors/grantees received ESP assistance in mitigating environmental and social impacts upstream and downstream associated with post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction projects	Number	0	2

3. PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

A Performance Monitoring System is necessary to collect and present data and results for program indicators in a timely and reliable manner. Depending on the indicator, the ESP Performance Monitoring System has four components:

1. Program impact evaluation
2. Quality assurance
3. Activity monitoring
4. Input monitoring (through TAMIS)

Each of these four components is described in greater detail below.

3.1. PROGRAM IMPACT EVALUATION

ESP monitors program impact with two main tools, the ESP Longitudinal Study for qualitative impact, and the ESP Ten Minute Monitoring (Mini Baseline) for diarrhea prevalence. These impact evaluation tools present the qualitative impact that affects the ESP beneficiaries in selected program location over specific periods of time. This tool contributes to the qualitative achievement of ESP based on the outcomes stated in the contract.

The ESP Longitudinal Study aims to bring more voices directly from the people benefiting from ESP activities. This tool strives to develop participatory and non-traditional monitoring and evaluation tools to measure and understand the impact of ESP work. Through the implementation of this tool, ESP expects to increase the direct participation of ESP beneficiaries in the participatory monitoring and evaluation as they explore how ESP impacts their lives. The study monitors the impact of activities and change by looking at the same situation through the same lens over different periods of time (every six months). By taking pictures, shooting video, recording stories, and collecting qualitative and quantitative information over a period of time, longitudinal studies provide an honest picture of change in particular sites. Importantly, this tool also builds capacity of ESP community partners in monitoring and evaluation, and contributes to ESP's emphasis of leveraging for sustainability by building this capacity at the community level.

The second tool that measures ESP impact is the Ten Minutes Monitoring (Mini Baseline) on diarrhea prevalence. This tool is implemented at the household level by conducting a brief interview of mothers in specific sites in all HPPs. This monitoring activity involves *Posyandu* (Community Health Center) cadres to implement the survey. This contributes to strengthening capacity of *Posyandu*, especially to monitor the health status of the community members. Ten Minute Monitoring is conducted twice per year. The focus of this survey includes diarrhea prevalence as well as the ESP intervention that is affected the behaviors change for hygiene improvement related to diarrhea prevalence. ESP conducts this survey in locations that overlap with the ESP Longitudinal Study..

3.2. QUALITY ASSURANCE

ESP's PMP provides for regular and timely data collection of program achievements through the specific intake forms. The result of data collection shows quantitative progress with qualitative notes for main ESP achievements based on the targeted outcomes. This progress is included in regular ESP reports including Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The PMP intake forms are posted in the ESP TAMIS (Technical and Administrative Management Information System). This system is an integrated system not only for the monitoring system but also as an effective for management tools.

The data entry is collected by all regional specialists per reporting period. The ESP M&E Specialist compiles, analyzes and presents data for each outcome every reporting period. As part of a quality assurance mechanism, ESP M&E Specialist communicates with the technical and regional advisors to review the results of the analysis prior to posting in the ESP reports.

Other activities to support quality assurance include regular field visits and report reviews to ground-truth the accuracy of PMP quantitative and qualitative information. Field visits are conducted to look at general activities per component as well as per integrated activity. The ESP M&E Specialist collaborates with each regional team to discuss how the activities support the achievement of the targeted outcomes. Quality assurance is also implemented through reviewing activity reports and other documents.

3.3. ACTIVITY MONITORING

ESP Monitoring activities are targeted to support two types of information collection and reporting: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data is presented as part of the regular ESP quarterly and annual reporting processes. These quantitative reports are developed in accordance with outcomes and deliverables defined in the ESP contract. Besides the quantitative report, the M&E team will also report on the qualitative achievement of the program through the implementation of ESP Longitudinal Studies.

Quantitative monitoring is focused on the presentation of the achievement of ESP outcome and deliverable on a quarterly and annual basis, as per the performance sheets in this PMP. To produce the reports, a regular data collection and review process is implemented. The method of the data collection used includes: 1) Review of reports received; 2) Data exploration through TAMIS; 3) Interviews; and 4) Field observations. The data collected is analyzed based on the methods stated in the performance indicator reference sheets.

Qualitative monitoring focuses on the presentation of program impact in specific locations over a given period of time. Through the Longitudinal Studies will communicate ESP successes through a journalistic approach, personalizing the impact of the quantitative data as well as demonstrating the integration among the components in the specific locations. The report of the qualitative monitoring is prepared in separate report of the quantitative monitoring report. Ten Minute Monitoring (or Baseline Monitoring) is another tool for monitoring qualitative impact of ESP.

3.4. INPUT MONITORING (THROUGH TAMIS)

The tracking of program inputs is managed through ESP's TAMIS (Technical and Administrative Management Information System). This keeps track of each output achieved of all program activities at program, provincial and component levels. The type of outputs kept in ESP's TAMIS include field-based achievements, meetings, publications, events (training, workshop, study tour, etc.), maps and other outputs. This includes such details as number and type of participants. Reports from TAMIS are generated regularly and are reviewed quarterly. The information collected from the ESP's TAMIS is included in ESP's reporting to USAID.

4. BASIC HUMAN SERVICE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE (BHS SO)

The Basic Human Services program focuses on the interdependence of human health and the environment. The program will increase access and utilization of key health and environmental services at the district level. Activities include: health and hygiene for vulnerable women and children; better nutrition; access to safe water and sanitation; sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation; family planning and reproductive health systems; infectious disease reduction, including tuberculosis (TB); HIV/AIDS prevention among at-risk populations; and polio and avian influenza (AI) surveillance and other prevention/eradication efforts. All family planning assistance agreements incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

In the “Safe Water and Environmental Services Programs”, USAID supports better health through improved water resource management and expanded access to clean water and sanitation services. With a ‘ridges to reef’ approach, partners improve water resource management from watershed sources along rivers and through cities to coastal reefs. In the upper watershed, the program promotes forest management, biodiversity conservation and land use planning to protect a steady, year-round source of clean water. Further downstream, the program strengthens municipal water utilities to improve and expand piped water and sanitation services to communities. Stakeholder forums link upstream and downstream communities to build consensus on water and waste management issues. Marginalized urban communities also benefit from the introduction of safe drinking water through *Air Rahmat*, a home chlorination product introduced to the market through a public-private partnership.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

BHS SO: PERIOD PREVALENCE OF DIARRHEA

Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized.

Intermediate Result: -

Indicator: Proportion of children aged under three years old who had diarrhea at any time in the two-week period prior to the survey.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): “*Diarrhea*” is commonly defined as three or more loose or watery stools in a 24-hour period, a loose stool being one that would take the shape of the container. Diarrhea that is of 14 or more days in duration is defined as “persistent diarrhea”. This indicator measures the prevalence of diarrhea among children under age three years and gives some indication of the importance of diarrhea as a public health problem. Diarrhea is one of the principal causes of morbidity and mortality among children in developing countries, accounting for about one fifth of all deaths of children under age three years (Kosek, Bern, and Guerrant, 2003). Diarrhea-related deaths are most commonly caused by dehydration produced by acute watery diarrhea and acute dehydration. Death can also be caused by infection, particularly in children who have persistent diarrhea (of 14 or more days in duration) and malnutrition, in those who have other infections at the same time (such as pneumonia), or in those who have bloody diarrhea.

Unit of Measure: household.

Disaggregated by: SES and age group.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Source(s): Household survey questionnaire and ESP Mini Baseline/Ten Minute Monitoring.

Data Collection Method: Household survey results from ESP intervention districts.

Method of Acquisition: Survey conducted by survey research organization.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline and regular follow up survey

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The indicator is useful for evaluating the effectiveness of specific public health interventions aimed at reducing the frequency of childhood diarrheal disease. It is simple to calculate and can be used to examine trends in diarrheal disease over time. Because diarrheal disease prevalence is influenced by season, surveys must occur in the same season if the data are to be comparable over time. While it is extremely useful for measuring the importance of diarrhea as a public health problem, the indicator is a reflection of both old and new cases of diarrhea in the population. It does not give any indication of how long the diarrhea has lasted and excludes children who may have died with symptoms of diarrhea.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Number of children aged 0-35 months who had diarrhea at any time in the two-week period prior to the survey

$$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 0-35 months who had diarrhea at any time in the two-week period prior to the survey}}{\text{Number of children aged 0-35 months surveyed}} \times 100$$

Presentation of Data: Diarrhea prevalence among children under three years old for boys and girls

Review of Data: M&E Specialist and Health Communication Coordinator

Reporting of Data: Baseline survey report and follow up survey report

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: relative reduction in prevalence in intervention areas

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Percentage of diarrhea incidence is decreased	28%	Target (Cumulative)	N/A	N/A	26%	22%	18%	18%
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07

5. CROSS CUTTING THEME AND INTEGRATION: OTHER DELIVERABLE

To support program integration among technical Components as well as to achieve all contractual outcomes and deliverables, ESP implements a number of Cross Cutting Themes. These are managed under the umbrella of the Program Management Component, and include ESP's Small Grants Program, GIS and Spatial Planning, Gender, and Monitoring and Evaluation. Specific outcomes and deliverables measured in the PMP include integration with other USAID partners, training activities that accommodate gender indicators, and specific deliverables related to public awareness and campaign activities.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
PM Deliverable 0.a.: Collaborative Program between ESP and Other USAID Partners								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human service								
Deliverable: Collaborative Program to Support the Strategic Objective of Basic Human Services								
Indicator: Number of integration program between ESP and other USAID Programs								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The integration program activities are conducted by collaboration between ESP and other USAID partners who have the same working area. The collaborative program activities is aimed to achieve higher impact of USAID's Special Objective especially Basic Human Service (BHS). The working area is determined by geographic or issues. The USAID partners involve in the integration program will not only under BHS Strategic Objective but it may include other USAID's strategic Objectives. The contribution of ESP and other USAID partners in the collaborative program will be in different form one to another such as financial (cost sharing) and other project resources (in-kind contribution: human and materials resources)								
Unit of Measure: Number of integration program								
Disaggregated by: Province and program level (national and regional level)								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID								
Data Source(s): Reports on integration program activities from ESP and other USAID programs and TAMIS entries								
Data Collection Method: Review of reports as received and TAMIS entries								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The performance monitoring will measure the number of integrated program by ESP and other USAID partners. It will not measure the level of impact of the "integration", even though this kind of program is targeted to achieve higher impact of USAID's Special Objective. The level of impact of the "integration" may prepare in the separate report.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting of total integrated activities conducted by ESP and other USAID Partners								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: COP, DCOP, technical and regional advisors								
Reporting of Data: ESP quarterly and annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The first year targeted will be in a minimum number. It will be expected to increase in the subsequent years. This reporting will be accompanied by a narrative report on the implementation of the integrated activities conducted by ESP and other USAID partners								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Joint program of integration conducted by ESP and other USAID partners	0	Target	2	2	2	2	2	10
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

**Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PM Deliverable 0.b.: Public Outreach and Communication**

Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human service
Deliverable: Public Outreach and Communication
Indicator¹:
 1. Number of campaign supported by ESP
 2. Number of campaign supported by ESP partners/stakeholders
 3. Number of advocacy materials produced

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The campaigns mentioned in first indicator led by ESP Team through multi media campaigns and other campaign approaches. Some campaigns will integrate the issues on environmental and hygiene improvement. The campaign will be conducted in different type of activities such as media relation activities (media visit, media gathering, press conference, etc.), advocacy events (meeting, seminar, exhibition, etc.), and media campaign (talk show and Public Service Advertisement in TV and radio; and articles and news in print media).
 The campaign supported led by the ESP partners/stakeholders (indicator 2) will be implemented by different type of ESP partners such as NGOs, Local Government, media, private sector and community groups.
 The advocacy materials produced (indicator 3) will be used to support the campaign activities both by ESP and ESP partners/stakeholders. There are different types of advocacy materials such as fact sheet, newsletter, bulletin, posters, media features, film, etc.
Unit of Measure: 1) Number of campaign; 2) Number of campaign; 3) Number material developed;
Disaggregated by: 1) each province; 2) each province; 3) type of advocacy materials

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Source(s): Campaign reports by ESP and its partners; and TAMIS entries on campaign activities
Data Collection Method: Review of reports as received and TAMIS entries
Method of Acquisition: M&E Specialist and POC Coordinator responsible for data collection through TAMIS
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): One campaign may take one topic that will be conducted through several activities in a certain period. It will be possible to be overlap with other activities. In this case, the counting of the results of this indicator will be focus only the activities related to the advocacy activities.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Simple counting of campaign activities conducted
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information
Review of Data: Initial review done by POC coordinator then final review by COP/DCOP
Reporting of Data: ESP quarterly and annual reports to USAID

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The campaign and publication activities in the early phase of the program will produce simple publication and campaign activities focusing on promoting the ESP program activities. In further phases it will be targeted to produce different level of campaign and publication in regular basis. This reporting will be accompanied by a narrative report on the implementation of advocacy activities in each region.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
1) campaign activities conducted by ESP 2) campaign activities conducted by ESP partners 3) sets of advocacy materials produced	0	Target	1) 8 2) 4 3) 8	1) 12 2) 6 3) 12	1) 20 2) 10 3) 20	1) 20 2) 10 3) 20	1) 20 2) 10 3) 20	1) 80 2) 40 3) 80
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07

¹ Only first and second indicator will contribute to BHS/MHE IR 1.1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet PM Deliverable 0.c.: People Participate in ESP Training/Workshop								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human service Deliverable: People Participation in the ESP Training and Workshop Indicator: Number of people participate in ESP trainings and workshops;								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The “people” mentioned in this indicator I consist of community people, government officers from different levels, private sectors officers, donor agency staff, ESP staff, etc who are participated in the ESP training and workshop activities. The training and workshops activities will be conducted at different levels such as national and local levels. Several topics of training and workshop include ESP related general issues, technical which is related to ESP components, advocacy and Behavior Change and Communication, etc.								
Unit of Measure: Number of people Disaggregated by: Gender (male and female) and each province								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries Method of Acquisition: M&E Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): To measure the people participated in the ESP trainings and workshops will only consider to the number of the people. It will not measure the designation of the people. The total number of the people is only differentiated by the gender (male and female).								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting of total people participated in ESP trainings and workshops, percentage of women participation Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by COP and DCOP Reporting of Data: ESP quarterly and annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: People trained from ESP sites in several topics. This reporting will be accompanied by a narrative report on the implementation of the training and workshop programs in each ESP location								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Number of people trained	0	Target	1,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

6. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

ESP's Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Component contributes to stabilizing and improving the supply of raw water to urban and peri-urban population centers in High Priority Provinces. This is achieved through promoting a landscape approach to improved land stewardship that integrates conservation of natural forests with high biodiversity value; restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests and critical land; and sustainable utilization of agricultural land. Enabling conditions for improved land stewardship include policy support for land tenure necessary for responsible community-based forest management, as well as financing options to reward upper-watershed communities for activities that contribute to conserving a stable supply of raw water for their down-stream neighbors.

ESP's main approach to Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation starts with site selection through Development Pathways to ensure sites balance opportunities for biodiversity conservation and critical land rehabilitation in areas clearly linked to the supply of raw water to PDAMs and urban areas. This is followed by a series of integrated field activities that include community-based field schools; field days for bringing together results of community field schools in a broader sub-catchment context, multi-stakeholder action plan development and implementation to improve sub-catchment ecological functions, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure action plans are making an impact on factors including but not limited to water quality, critical land rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation. Importantly, health and hygiene communications as well as service delivery support in community-based clean water, sanitation and solid waste management systems is provided.

Finally, ESP works with field based partners from local communities, government agencies, PDAMs and the private sector to leverage the results of sub-catchment achievements to a broader scale. This includes deepening and expanding activities in existing watersheds of ESP's HPPs as well as expanding to new areas across Indonesia through training and capacity building for national government initiatives as well as policy support to provide enabling conditions for scaling-up. This year, ESP is placing emphasis on building from our foundation of solid field activities to scale-up and leverage for sustainability.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
WS Outcome 1.a. – Formation of Adequate Local Policies Recognize Land Tenure and Access of Community								
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services</p> <p>Outcome: The formation of 5 adequate policies to recognize the tenure and/or access rights of communities to manage their forests and watershed areas, and implement transparent and participatory district-level management of forests, thus reducing conflict and illegal logging</p> <p>Indicator: Number of new policies recognizing land tenure and access right of communities to manage forest land and watershed area</p>								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): The formation of new policy focuses on the development of new policies related to recognizing land tenure and access rights of communities to manage forest land and watershed area. The efforts of forming new policies are priority to the development policy at the local level while it is possible to develop national policies that support the formation and/or implementation of local policies. The formation of new policies can be developed through a review process of existing policies to have better value to voice more clearly for responsible land tenure and access rights of communities to manage forest land and watershed area. The “Local” level indicates several sub-national levels, including province, district, sub-district, village and community level. The formation of new policies at the local level follow the steps as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi-stakeholder workshop to review existing policies and practices 2. Identify policy issues 3. Consensus for policy development 4. Capacity building 5. MOU development 6. Funding allocated 7. Draft policy 8. Public hearing/consultation 9. Redrafting 10. Local Policy signed and recognized <p>Unit of Measure: Number of policies developed</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Each province</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
<p>Data Source(s): TAMIS entries and report of policy development by regional teams, including copies of finalized polices</p> <p>Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports received</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: M&E Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi annual and annual data collection and analysis of TAMIS entries</p>								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The formation of new policies at local level to recognize land tenure and access right of community to manage forest land and watershed area take several steps. In each HPP, the policy formation may take different approaches and processes. The achievement of data obtained will more in qualitative rather than in quantitative during policy development. Based upon this, the performance monitoring only reports on the achievement of each step of policy formation rather than to consider the quality of each step of policy formation.</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
<p>Data Analysis: Counting of percentage of the achievement of each step of policy formation</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information</p> <p>Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor</p> <p>Reporting of Data: ESP Semi-annual and Annual report to USAID</p>								
OTHER NOTES								
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The formation of new policies will not appear in the early stage of program implementation. The initial step of policy development starts at the beginning of program implementation. While target achievement is limited in the early stage of the program, it does not necessarily mean that progress is not being made.</p>								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Formation of new policies at local level initiated	0	Target (cumulative) ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	5	5
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

² This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
WS Outcome 1.b. – Increasing of Rehabilitated Land to Improve Watershed Function for Water Supply								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: Improvement in watershed functions in areas supplying water to urban centers and PDAMs as measured by a 50% increase in rehabilitated land (total area of degraded land where trees, commercial or non-commercial, are planted)								
Indicator: Increase in area of rehabilitated land and forest, presented as percentage and in hectares								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The rehabilitation activities under consideration are limited to tree crops and bamboo only. A survival rate is then applied to this base area estimation. With an assumption that current mortality rate of standard rehabilitation projects in Indonesia is 20%, increase of the rehabilitated land is measured under this assumption. There are several rationales of this assumption: 1) rehabilitation projects include planting, but no crop maintenance; 2) land conflict is a problem and people remove or damage newly planted seedlings; 3) inappropriate species selection; 4) planting often occurs during the dry season as a result of poor activity planning. Based on the consideration above, below are details for measuring the increased area of rehabilitated land: Year 1 = Year 1 area Year 2 = Year 1 (mortality rate) + Year 2 area Year 3 = Year 1 (mortality rate) + Year 2 (mortality rate) + Year 3 area Year 4 = Year 1 (mortality rate) + Year 2 (mortality rate) + Year 3 (mortality rate) + Year 4 area Year 5 = Year 1 (mortality rate) + Year 2 (mortality rate) + Year 3 (mortality rate) + Year 4 (mortality rate) + Year 5 area The area estimation is measured from the total targeted areas where ESP committed to conduct rehabilitation activities in a particular sub-watershed area. It does not be counted for the entire watershed area. The area applied toward the ESP target of 50% increase is inclusive of both direct ESP assistance and indirect assistance carried out by ESP partners. The rehabilitation program that is implemented in the targeted area will use the environmentally friendly and community-based approaches in different activities such as reforestation, community-based agro-forestry, ecological-based farming, sustainable agriculture, silviculture, etc. Unit of Measure: Area of rehabilitated land Disaggregated by: Each province and each type of land rehabilitation activities (For example: reforestation, community-based agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, silviculture, etc.)								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the rehabilitation activities by regional teams								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The data collection to achieve the outcomes consists of several activities that support rehabilitation activities. Measuring the percentage of rehabilitated land does not differentiate by land ownership. It measure the percentage of rehabilitated land against the total area of ESP targeted area.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Average of the percentage and simple counting on hectares of the total area of rehabilitated land against total area of ESP targeted area from each ESP site as stated above in precise definition section, disaggregated by each type of land rehabilitation activities								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information as necessary in reports as well as maps								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor, including field-level ground truthing and mapping								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline activity is conducted through data collection and analysis at national and local levels on rehabilitation programs in each HPP. The data is used to determine the baseline number of rehabilitated land. This is measured against current mortality rates of standard rehabilitation projects of 20%. Progress toward achieving this outcome focuses on additional area planted and reduced mortality rates of ESP and ESP-stimulated rehabilitation projects. The early year target starts with a small percentage because most of the project time is in the preparation stage. In the following years the target increases after ESP approaches for land rehabilitation have been implemented and promoted.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Percent or hectares of rehabilitated land increased	70,464 ha This data is based on assumptions described in precise definition section above	Target	N/A	10% (7,046 ha)	10% (7,046 ha)	10% (7,046 ha)	20% (14,093 ha)	50% (35,230 ha)
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
WS Outcome 1.c. – Increasing of Biodiversity Value under Improved & Local Management								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: Area of forests with high biodiversity conservation value under improved, local management increases by 50%								
Indicator: Increase forest area with high biodiversity value under improved, local management, presented as percentage and in hectares								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The forest area with high biodiversity value is measured only within the ESP targeted area. It does not measure the total forest area in the watershed area. The category of the forest area includes 1) protected areas, including national parks, nature reserves, grand forest parks, etc.; 2) protection forest; 3) other closed canopy forest area (significant forest cover found outside of area category 1 and 2 using recent land cover maps). Improved management is based on two criteria, first, quality of the conservation management and, second, the presence of local involvement in management through a biodiversity conservation threats assessment process. To measure the management index, first we determine several steps as follow: 1. Where are formal and informal conservation management activities happening? 2. What is the quality of the conservation management? (score: 1 = good, 0.5 = fair and 0 = poor) 3. Is there any local involvement in the management? (Score: 1 = yes; 0 = no) Under improved local management = (areas of high biodiversity value)*(conservation management score)*(local improvement score) The intervention of ESP on improving local conservation management focuses on increasing the score of conservation management and local involvement in this process resulting in an increase in the management index compared to the index obtained during the baseline. By increasing improved local conservation management, it is assumed that the forest area with high biodiversity value is increased. Unit of Measure: Protected and forest area Disaggregated by: Each province and each category of forest area (protected area, protection forest and other forest)								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the improving of conservation management and report by regional teams								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The kind of biodiversity identified from each province will show differently. It is necessary to identify the biodiversity value in each targeted forest area in each province. This result will be used as a baseline data to assign the value of biodiversity.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Average of the percentage and simple counting on hectares of the total of forest area under improved local management as stated above in precise definition section, disaggregated by each category of forest area (protected area, protection forest and other forest)								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information as necessary presented in reports and maps								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor and ground-truthing by WSM advisor								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual Progress reports to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline activity is conducted through data collection and analysis at national and local levels to determine total forest area with high biodiversity value, existing quality of conservation management, and local involvement in conservation management. This area can include existing protected areas and protection forest as well as other forest area determined to be of high biodiversity value. The measurement of improved local conservation management will be conducted annually. A preliminary assessment of valuation of forest area as well as conservation threats assessment is conducted as part of baseline activities. First year targets are low, however this increases in the subsequent years as indicated below. The first year of the program will be a preparation process to achieve overall targets.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Total forest area that is increased high biodiversity value and improve local management	165,296 ha This data is based on an assumption described in precise definition section above	Target	N/A	10% (16,530 ha)	10% (16,530 ha)	10% (16,530 ha)	20% (33,060 ha)	50% (82,650 ha)
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
WS Outcome 1.d. –Improvement of Watershed Function directly impacted by the tsunami in Aceh								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: In Aceh, improvement in watershed functions with additional focus on the coastal margin directly impacted by the tsunami, as measured by implementation of 15 targeted community-based land rehabilitation activities, benefiting at least 6000 people								
Indicator: Number of people benefiting from community-based land rehabilitation activities in coastal areas and coastal watersheds impacted by the tsunami								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The community-based coastal rehabilitation activities are conducted by people/beneficiaries living in the coastal margin directly impacted by the tsunami. The type of coastal rehabilitation activities are determined based on the result of the community livelihood and land rehabilitation assessments conducted by community groups of the areas directly impacted by the tsunami. The rehabilitation activities that are implemented in targeted areas use the environmentally friendly and community-based approaches in different activities such as reforestation, community-based agro-forestry, community-based coastal management, sustainable agriculture, rehabilitation of mangrove forest, etc.								
Unit of Measure: Number of people/beneficiaries								
Disaggregated by: Each location along the coastal margin directly impacted by the tsunami								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the coastal activities and report by regional teams								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The data collection to perform the achievement of this outcome consists of several activities that support the rehabilitation activities. In measuring the number of community-based coastal rehabilitation activities, it estimates that the type of rehabilitation activities will not vary enough in the targeted area due to the most impacted area is in a type of coastal area.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting of number of people/beneficiaries receive benefit from different type of land and coastal rehabilitation activities from each targeted site as stated above in precise definition section								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline activity is conducted through two approaches, including development of GIS map on area damaged and communities affected by tsunami as well as Community Participatory Assessment to identify specific community-based land rehabilitation activities. The first year program is used as preliminary stage. The target number will increase in subsequent years.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Beneficiaries/people community-based coastal rehabilitation activities in targeted areas	0	Target	N/A	1,164	1,552	1,940	1,164	5,820
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet Outcome 1.e. – Development of Management Plans								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for improved health, water and sanitation services								
Outcome: At least 34 Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation management plans are developed and have funds for implementation								
Indicator: Number of management plans actually have funds for implementation								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): Political recognition means relevant government and civil society stakeholders acknowledge the relevance of a management or action plan as a planning and management tool. Under implementation means that there are observable field activities and funding for activities linked to the plans. The functioning of WSM plans contributes to the 2 nd and 3 rd outcomes of the WSM component, which aims to increase local management of forest area with high biodiversity value and rehabilitation of degraded lands.								
Unit of Measure: WSM plan								
Disaggregated by: each province								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the progress of development of WSM and report by regional teams; copies of completed plans								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annual and annual data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Available funding for WSM plan implementation is a necessary prerequisite, but it does not reflect whether these plans are implemented effectively or what result these WSM plans achieve. This will require separate assessment								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Counting of percentage of the achievement of each step of development of management or action plans								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor, including field-based ground-truthing								
Reporting of Data: ESP Semi-annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: During the initial phase of developing management or action plans, funding sources may not be in place and progress in WSM plan development (1 st draft, final plan, initial funding, one year funding secured, multiyear funding secured) may be reported instead until funding for WSM plan implementation is secured. This reporting is accompanied by a qualitative description of each stage of development of fund for WSM plans.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
WSM plans developed and functioning	0	Target (cumulative) ³	0	6	8	10	10	34
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

³ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

MHE IR 3.5

OP – EG 8.1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
Outcome I.f. Community Groups Supporting Improved NRM								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Improved practices and behaviors adopted at the community and household levels								
Outcome: At least 250 community groups support and implement activities to improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation								
Indicator: Number of community groups implementing activities to improve natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): Community groups involved in the implementation of activities toward improving natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation are the communities that live in the selected WSM area where ESP implements activities. Community groups consist of 20-30 people from a sub-village or village in ESP area. The activities of the community groups include participatory planning, agroforestry, land rehabilitation, rural community-based water and sanitation management, and conservation/protected areas management. It also includes the strengthening of inter-community networks, support for advocacy on local policy that relates to natural resource management, and also establishment of public private partnerships								
Unit of Measure: Community groups								
Disaggregated by: Each province HPP								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the activities by community group and report by regional teams								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The capacity building activities by the community groups may differ from one WSM area to another due to local conditionality. The performance monitoring will only measure on community groups that conduct capacity building activities in all selected WSM areas without differentiating the activities themselves								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting of community groups conduct activities to improve NRM and biodiversity conservation								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by WSM advisor, including field-based ground truthing								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual reports to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The capacity building activities by community groups in the early phase may focus on assessment activities to identify the main problems related to natural resource management and conservation management, and increasing understanding of community groups toward this. By having strong understanding, it continues and contributes to the development of sustainable improved natural resource management and conservation management by these community groups.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Community groups implement activities on improved natural resource management	0	Target (cumulative) ⁴	0	50	100	200	250	250
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/03/07								

⁴ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DELIVERY

The Service Delivery Component links the upstream Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation component, the Environmental Services Finance component and Strategic Communications for Behavior Change component to increase delivery of basic human services of water and sanitation in the most appropriate, efficient and effective manner. It combines institutional strengthening of key stakeholders (providers, supporting agencies, decision makers and users), demonstrating activities, based on a menu of options (technical, financial, institutional) through public awareness and campaigns. This component also helps to identify and promote possibilities for attracting external finance, both from public or private sources.

The Service Delivery program concentrates its efforts on supporting the local partners in the various ESP regions, with ongoing and new innovative initiatives. Special focus areas for the Service Delivery Program are to support new models for increasing access to basic water and sanitation services for urban and rural poor families, improve operational efficiency and raw water conservation measures of water utilities, develop sustainable models for community based sanitation and solid waste management systems and introduce citywide sanitation strategies. The Service Delivery team is increasingly seeking collaboration with other donor agencies and (National) Government to showcase successful model and use then to leverage additional resources to increase the replication and scaling-up to other Provinces. In addition to these main themes, the Service Delivery team collaborates closely with other USAID programs, especially Aman Tirta and FSN partners and promotes integration with the other ESP components to support ESP's integrated approach.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet SD Outcome 2.a. – Improve PDAM Technical Operational and Financial Management								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized Intermediate Result: Basic Human Services delivered effectively at the local level Outcomes: At least 33 PDAMs demonstrates 20% progress on a PDAM performance monitoring index that reflects technical, financial and managerial performance Indicator: Number of PDAMs indicated by the increasing of 20% of PDAM performance index								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): Improvement of PDAM technical operational and financial management performance is measured through a “PDAM performance index” which considers several key performance topics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate plan 2. Non Revenue Water (NRW) reduction 3. Tariff 4. Customer relationship 5. Human Resource Development policies/programs 6. PDAMs staff training 7. Operational Cost efficiency 8. PDAM Benchmarking program 9. Water quality program 10. GIS/MIS For each of these topics detailed criteria have been identified and weighted. Total maximum score is 100%. In addition to this qualitative assessment ESP regional staff will regularly collect quantitative information with regard increase in revenue and connections for all participating PDAMs. Unit of Measure: PDAM Disaggregated by: each province								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the PDAM performance index based on data of PDAM semi annual and annual report Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and National Watsan Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There is no existing index. A complete set of PDAM index has been developed by ESP Team, based on PDAM assessment (baseline) conducted in Project Year 1. Baseline data collection was done around the same time.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Progress on the individual PDAM performance index Presentation of Data: Qualitative with additional quantitative information Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Environmental Services (SD) Advisor Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Conduct PDAM assessment to identify condition of existing services and key criteria to determine PDAM index indicates better services of PDAM. The baseline for PDAM in Aceh was started on the condition after tsunami. The first year program is used as preliminary stage. The target number increases in subsequent years. This reporting is accompanied by a quantitative description of achievement based on index as mentioned in definition section.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
PDAMs show increasing of 20% PDAM performance index	0	Target (cumulative) ⁵	N/A	8	16	24	33	33
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/07/07								

⁵ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet SD Outcome 2.b. – Access to Clean Water								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Basic Human Services delivered effectively at the local level								
Outcomes: Population with access to clean water is increased by 20% in ESP geographic areas except for Aceh. In the tsunami impacted areas of Aceh, population with access to clean water is doubled								
Indicator: Percent and number of household that benefit from an improved water source								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): Clean water is water that only requires boiling to become safe as defined by Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia. In accordance with International practice, clean water will be measured as the use of improved water source, mainly through PDAM connection to the individual household consumers or public water facilities and non-PDAM water sources. For this project, non-PDAM water source will include the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access through community based water supply., Improvement of unprotected dug well or boreholes to become improved water source. <p>For non-PDAM water source, the percentage of increase access to clean water is applicable only to ESP sites and does not apply to total household population in that area.</p> <p>The above assumption is also applied for Aceh, both for area of three PDAMs, included in ESP program, as well as locations with non-PDAM (community based) water supply programs.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: number of PDAM and non-PDAM connection</p> <p>Disaggregated by: each province</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on PDAM connection based on data of PDAM semi annual and annual report and non PDAM water supply								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and National Watsan Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Counting number of households have clean water access through PDAM and non-PDAM connections in ESP sites and counting in percent increased of households access to clean water..in relation to baseline (determined each year)								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information.								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Environmental Services (SD) Advisor								
Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The 20% increased is accounted from the PDAM baseline survey in the Year 1, this number will change by adding new PDAMs involve in the ESP program in subsequent years. In average, target to increase the (PDAM and non-PDAM) connections by 5% per year. In the context of Aceh, “Increased is doubled” is measured from the existing connections in three PDAM in Aceh, which were impacted by tsunami (December 2004)								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Household in ESP program location has access to improved water sources	1) For PDAM water source: 700,000 connections (will be increased by additional PDAM in the following years); 2) For non-PDAM water source: 0	Target (cumulative) ⁶	N/A	5% (35,000 HH)	10% (70,000 HH)	15% (105,000 HH)	20% (140,000 HH)	20% (140,000 HH)
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/07/07								

⁶ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
SD Outcome 2.c. – Development of City-wide Sanitation Strategies with Action Plans								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Improved Practices and Behaviors adopted at the community and household level								
Outcomes: At least 5 district/municipal sanitation strategies with action plans including but not limited to centralized systems are developed in conjunction with local governments as catalyst for funding								
Indicator: Number of sanitation strategies with action plans developed and ready to be submitted for funding by (Local and Central) Government, donor and/or other financing possibilities								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The development of Citywide Sanitation Strategies Plan (CSSP) includes the following index steps:								
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identification of Potential Locations + Development of CSSP Guidelines 2) Establishing city sanitation working group (POKJA) , including PEMDA budget for operational cost of POKJA 3) Development Geographic Sanitation Mapping Soft Program for target cities 4) TA to facilitate develop CSSP - Phase #1: potential and existing condition, direction and policy sanitation, vision, mission, target and strategy, including the implementation of Local Stakeholder Workshop #1 to collecting community aspiration and public consultation. 5) TA to facilitate develop CSSP - Phase #2: program strategic and activities, plan schedule, performance indicators and budgeting, and institutional and sector responsibility 6) TA to facilitate develop CSSP - Phase #3: action plan (implementing of CSSP phase 1) and development cost, including Local Stakeholder Workshop #2 to identify local stakeholder commitment on implementation of CSSP 7) National CSSP workshops to promoting CSSP to the Central Government and other donors in Indonesia (looking for national commitments) 								
Unit of Measure: Number of steps completed for City-wide sanitation strategy with action plans by Local government								
Disaggregated by: Province								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the progress of development of city-wide sanitation strategies with action plans and report on the process of development the strategies								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The approach for development of city-wide sanitation strategy with action plan isbe different from one location to another location, which affects the recording of the process of proposal development as per mentioned in the definition section above.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Counting of percentage of the achievement of each step of development of city-wide sanitation strategy with action plans								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information.								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Municipal Water Services (SD) Advisor								
Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The first two years is used to study and assess the existing and potential new system before developing of establishing a new city-wide sanitation system.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Locations with city-wide sanitation developed	0	Target (cumulative) ⁷	N/A	N/A	1	3	5	5
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON 12/07/07								

⁷ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

BHS SO-e
BHS IR 2.7

OP – EG 8.2

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
SD Outcome 2.d. – Development of Community-based Solid Waste Management Systems								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Improved practices and behaviors adopted at the community and household level								
Outcomes: At least 15 community-based solid waste management plans are developed and implemented. Of these, a minimum of 5 community plans for restored and new facilities will be developed and implemented for return communities in Aceh								
Indicator⁸: 1) Number of community-based solid waste systems developed and implemented; 2) Number of people benefiting from the community based solid waste systems developed								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The development and implementation of SWMS follows the index steps below: 1. Location identified and agreed upon with local stakeholders (government and local communities) 2. Solid waste management system plan developed and agreed upon by stakeholders 3. Community roles and responsibilities defined 4. Tariff and fee collection system in place 5. Solid waste collection system implemented 6. Solid waste disposal systems (where possible including recycling) implemented The development of the community-based SWMS includes the system developed by the ESP partners/stakeholders through small grant scheme Unit of Measure: Each system developed + number of people benefitting Disaggregated by: Province								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the progress of development of community-based solid waste management system that include technical report of the activity and secondary data from local authority Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The approach for development of community solid waste system might be different from one location to another location, depend on the existing condition of each solid waste management in each location. It will affect the recording of the process of proposal development as per mentioned in the definition section above.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Counting of percentage of the achievement of each step of development of community-based solid waste management system developed + counting number of participating/benefitting households Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information. Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Environmental Services (SD) Advisor Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The first year program will be used as preliminary stage. The completion of the target achievement will be counted after all steps are achieved. The target number will begin by year 2 and increase in subsequent years.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
a) SWMS developed and implemented b) People implement community-based SWMS	0	Target (cumulative) ⁹	a) 0 b) 0	a) 2 b) 2,000	a) 6 b) 6,000	a) 10 b) 10,000	a) 15 b) 15,000	a) 15 b) 15,000
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/07/07								

⁸ First indicator will contribute to BHS IR 2.7. and the second indicator will contribute to BHS SO-e

⁹ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

BHS SO-e
BHS IR 2.7.

OP – IIP 1.8

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
SD Outcome 2.e. – Development of Small Scale Sanitation Systems

Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized
Intermediate Result: Improved practices and behaviors adopted at the community and household level
Outcomes: At least 25 community-based small scale sanitation plans are developed and implemented. Of these, a minimum of 5 community plans for restored and new facilities will be developed and implemented for return communities in Aceh
Indicator¹⁰: 1) Number of small scale sanitation systems (SSSS) developed and implemented; 2) Number of people benefiting from small scale sanitation system

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Small scale sanitation includes sewage treatment at the local level. The development and implementation of small scale sanitation plans follows the steps below:

1. Locations identified and agreed upon with Local stakeholders (Government, local communities)
2. Plans and designs developed and agreed upon by stakeholders
3. Community roles and responsibilities defined through workshops and formal training
4. Operation, maintenance and monitoring system established
5. Community Sanitation systems constructed
6. Quality of effluent in accordance to relevant standards

The development of the SSSS includes the system developed by the ESP partners/stakeholders through small grant scheme

Unit of Measure: Each system developed + number of people benefiting

Disaggregated by: Province

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP

Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the progress of development of small scale sanitation system that include technical report of the activity and secondary data from local authority

Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received

Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Progress of development process of community sanitation systems and number of people benefiting

Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information.

Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Environmental Services (SD) Advisor

Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The first program is used as preliminary and preparation stages. The target number begins by year 2 and increases in subsequent years.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
a) Small scale sanitation plans developed and implemented b) people implement SSSS	0	Target (cumulative) ¹¹	a) N/A b) N/A	a) 6 b) 3,000	a) 12 b) 6,000	a) 18 b) 9,000	a) 25 b) 12,500	a) 25 b) 12,500
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 12/07/07

¹⁰ First indicator will contribute to BHS IR 2.7. and the second indicator will contribute to BHS SO-e

¹¹ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet SD Outcome 2.f. – Behavior Change Intervention	
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Improved practices and behaviors adopted at the community and household level</p> <p>Outcomes: The precursors needed to impact childhood diarrhea (clean water, sanitation, and behavior change) are contributed to the BHS effort to reduce in the incidence of childhood diarrhea and mortality</p> <p>Indicator: a) Percent increased of household that adopted adequate health and hygiene practices within ESP project sites; b) Number of school that adopted Clean, Green and Hygiene (CGH) concept; c) Number of people trained in effective hand washing with soap</p>	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The indicator will be composed of four practices below (average percent across four practices below). These four practices are adopted from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP).</p> <p>1) Percent of households having soap who used soap for washing hands during 24 hours recall at least at 3 out of 5 critical times (after defecation and before eating, plus one of the following 3: after cleaning a child bottom, before preparing food, and before feeding a child).</p> <p>2) Percent of households that apply effective water treatment regularly. Beside using an improved water treatment and storing drinking water safely, treating this water through physical or chemical means can further reduce the risk of contamination. Households may use one type of treatment or a combination depending on the method. All methods used should be recorded.</p> <p>3) Percent of households who appropriately disposed of their child's feces the last time s/he passed stool. In this survey, the question is address to one specific child continuously and usually the youngest child (under three years old). Followed by questions on the caretakers' defecation habit. If the caretaker did not use a toilet facility, record the alternative disposal facilities use.</p> <p>4) Percent of households that dispose safely of solid waste. In addition to human excreta disposal, the way in which the household's garbage is disposed can have a major impact on the risks of infectious diseases. This question inquires about the household's method of garbage disposal and the frequency, if the garbage is collected.</p> <p>The Clean, Green and Hygiene (CGH) concept is the application of better hygiene and healthy living for every individual. The CGH School, is the application of better hygiene and healthy living through students learning and behavior change process with the goals that they will apply these behavior not only at the school but also in their own family. Criteria for CGH School: (1) all teachers are well train in the behavior change related to HWWS, solid waste, sanitation, POU Water and conservation, (2) all the students are engaged in the practice of HWWS and properly practice the behavior in their daily routine, (3) the school has practice garbage separation, (4) teachers and students are aware of and use better method to purify water for drinking through boiling or other alternative, (5) school has implement re-greening program: school nursery, tree planting, saving through conservation, (6) school has endorse all the above practices in their school system.</p> <p>People trained in effective hand washing with soap will ONLY counts people who participate in the ESP training and workshops that discuss the complete package of improving health and hygiene behavior which include fecal oral transmission to reduce diarrhea and practice proper hand washing with soap. This achievement does NOT include number of people participate in the hand washing with soap event.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: a) household; b) school; c) people</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Each province</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP	
<p>Data Source(s): a) Results of Mini Baseline/Ten Minutes Monitoring; b) TAMIS entry and report on the CGH school; c) TAMIS entry</p> <p>Data Collection Method: a) Review of household Survey through Mini Baseline/Ten Minutes Monitoring; b) Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received; c) review of TAMIS entry</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Health Communication coordinator responsible for data collection through TAMIS</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: a) Semi-annually and annually data analysis of Mini Baseline; b) Semi-annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries; c) Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entry</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: a) Counting of Percentage of household adopting proper hygiene practices; b) Progress of development process of school adopting CGH concept; c) Simple counting of number of people received training on proper hand washing with soap</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information.</p> <p>Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and Health Communication Coordinator and final review by COP/DCOP</p> <p>Reporting of Data: a) and b) ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID; c) ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID</p>	
OTHER NOTES	
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: Conduct BHS baseline household survey and formative research on key issues of access to clean water. The first year program is used as preliminary and preparation stages. The target will be determined after a baseline is conducted.</p>	

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
a. Household adopted improved hygiene practices b. School adopting CGH concept c. People trained in proper hand washing with soap	a. xx% (This baseline is taken from the result of BHS Baseline Survey)	Target (cumulative) ¹²	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. 10,000	a. N/A b. N/A c. 20,000	a. N/A b. 48 c. 10,000	a. 20% b. 12 c. 10,000	a. N/A b. 60 c. 50,000
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07

¹² This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

8. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FINANCE

In close coordination with the Watershed Management and Service Delivery Components, the Environmental Services Finance (FN) component seeks to strengthen the creditworthiness of water utilities, facilitate access to long-term financing in order to improve and expand water supply services, and develop innovating financing mechanisms to protect upstream water sources. Overall, the FN Component can be divided into five aspects:

Water Utility Financial Management. Two major constraints to the expansion of water utility services are tariffs that do not allow utility's to recover their costs, and outstanding debts to the central government. The FN Component works with water utilities to improve their tariff structures and reconcile or restructure their outstanding debts to the central government, thereby strengthening their credit worthiness.

Enabling Environment for Domestic Borrowing. In the new era of decentralization, local governments must mobilize resources to provide an unprecedented amount of the country's public services. To help meet these new demands, the FN Component provided support to the Ministry of Finance in the development of a national policy on municipal bonds.

Alternative Financing for the Water Sector. Of particular importance for water utilities to expand and improve their services is access to long term financing for new projects. At present, local government and water utility revenues are unable to finance the needed investments alone, and both domestic banks and the central government are reluctant to extend long term loans. To assist water utilities in developing bankable projects, the FN Component provides technical assistance in the development of capital investment studies and works with domestic financing institutions (both banks and securities firms) to structure long term financing.

Financing Water Connections. The expansion of water utility services alone does not guarantee increased access to clean water by individual households, particularly lower income families. There is a very real, upfront connection cost that many families cannot readily afford. To mitigate the connection cost, the FN Component is working with domestic banks and water utilities to establish micro-credit arrangements that can provide loans to potential customers who would like to connect but who cannot pay the fixed connection fee in one payment.

Payment for Environmental Services. Upper watersheds around Indonesia are increasingly degraded due to improper management. ESP's FN Component works to raise alternative finance for watershed and biodiversity conservation through 'payment for environmental services' schemes.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet FN Outcome 3.a. – Improved Operating Ratio & Debt Restructuring
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Basic Human Service delivered effectively at the local level</p> <p>Outcome: At least 30 PDAMs individually demonstrate an improved operating ratio and those in default of old SLA and RDA debts are assisted in the preparation and submission of proposals to restructure outstanding debt.</p> <p>Indicator(s): a) The number of PDAMs demonstrating an improved operating ratio; b) The number of PDAMs that were in default of old SLA and RDA debts and are assisted in the preparation and submission of proposals to restructure outstanding debt.</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Improved Operating Ratio:</p> <p>The Operating Ratio is a key measure of a PDAM's financial condition, and is defined as: Total Operating Revenues divided by Total Operating Costs (including depreciation). In addition to tracking the quantitative Operating Ratio for a respective PDAM, ESP will also track (and provide qualitative descriptions of) those activities carried out by ESP that contribute to an improved Operating Ratio, such as tariff adjustments, debt restructuring, corporate planning, and technical operations improvements (such as a reduction in non-revenue water).</p> <p>Unit of Measure: The Number of PDAMs with an improved OR at the end of ESP's assistance to a respective PDAM.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Each province</p> <p>Precise Definition(s): Debt Restructuring</p> <p>Some of the PDAMs with which ESP works have outstanding loans to the Ministry of Finance. (MOF) Based on the PDAM's request, ESP will provide technical assistance to a PDAM to prepare a debt restructure proposal in accordance with the MOF's guidelines. The principals steps (or progress benchmarks) in the debt restructuring process are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data/Information Gathering 2. Preparation of the Company Performance Improvement Plan (RPKP), including a Financial Action Recovery Plan (FRAP) 3. Presentation/Socialization to Local Government to obtain Letters of Commitment (Bupati/Walikota and DPRD) 4. Submission of Debt Restructuring Proposal <p>Unit of Measure: The Number of PDAMs assisted in the preparation and submission of debt restructuring proposals, with progress tracked as a percentage of the above steps (1 – 4) ongoing or completed.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Each province</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP
<p>Data Source(s): PDAM Financial Reports and TAMIS entry</p> <p>Data Collection Method: Review TAMIS entries based on semi-annual and annual PDAM financial statements.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: The FN team will review data and calculate Operating Ratio as accurately as possible. Additionally, the FN team will track debt restructuring progress using the ESP TAMIS.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: a) semi annually and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries; b) quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): PDAM accounting procedures and the accuracy of the financial data can vary from one PDAM to the next.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Calculation of PDAM Operating Ratio, and calculation of the percentage of debt restructuring steps completed.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative (Operating Ratio) with additional Qualitative information (progress on specific initiatives to improve the financial status of PDAMs)</p> <p>Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP</p> <p>Reporting of Data: a) ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID; b) ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: ESP will conduct a baseline analysis of the OR of respective PDAMs prior to ESP assistance. This baseline date will be tracked semiannually throughout ESP's assistance. The OR at the end of ESP's assistance will then be compared to the baseline data. It is estimated that progress will be slower during the first 3 years, as ESP's technical assistance activities may not immediately impact the OR. For Debt restructuring, the baseline will serve as the number of PDAMs that submit a written request to ESP for restructuring assistance.</p>

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	Total
Increased Operating Ratio	[Differs by PDAM]	Targeted # of PDAMs with Increased OR (cumulative) ¹³	0	3	10	20	30	30
		Actual						
PDAM Debt Restructuring Proposal Submitted	All PDAMs begin at 0% of the process completed.	Targeted # of PDAMs completing debt restructuring process (cumulative) ¹⁴	0	0	0	3	5	5
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07

¹³ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

¹⁴ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
FN Outcome 3.b. – Improved Domestic Investment and Borrowing Environment								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: An improved enabling environment for domestic investment and borrowing as indicated by the adoption of at least one ESP-assisted central government regulatory guideline								
Indicator: Number of regulatory guidelines developed with ESP assistance that improve the enabling environment for domestic investment and borrowing								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): In the new era of decentralization, local governments must now mobilize resource to provide an unprecedented amount of the country’s public services. To help meet these new demands, a clear legal framework must be established that gives local governments the tools necessary to mobilize capital effectively. ESP will provide assistance to the MOF to develop new regulations and improve existing regulations. The principal steps (or progress benchmarks) in this process are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify need of legal framework or new regulation 2. Review of existing laws and regulations 3. Preparation of the ministerial regulation or its technical guidance/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) 4. Submission of the draft regulation or SOPs to the Ministry 5. Socialization of draft regulation 6. Approval of regulation <p>Unit of Measure: The number of regulatory guidelines developed with ESP assistance that improve the enabling environment for domestic investment and borrowing. as measured by the completion of Steps 1 – 6 above.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Regulation and Process Steps</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): Meetings with MOF, ESP Staff Progress Reports, Formal Communications								
Data Collection Method: Not Applicable.								
Method of Acquisition: Environmental Finance (FN) team responsible for reviews and reporting through TAMIS.								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Progress updated quarterly and input into TAMIS.								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Data entered into TAMIS by FN team members.								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative (% of Regulation Complete) and Qualitative (description of progress achieved)								
Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets:								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Approval and Socialization of Regulatory Guideline	0	Target (cumulative) ¹⁵	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

¹⁵ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet FN Outcome 3.c. – Alternative Financing Plans								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services.								
Outcome: At least 10 PDAMs or local governments are assisted in the development of plans to access commercial financing through DCA or other means.								
Indicator: The number of financing plans developed in cooperation with PDAMs or local governments to access commercial financing through DCA or other means.								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The principals steps (or benchmarks) in the development of a financing plan are defined as follows:								
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Identification (agreed by PDAM and/or stakeholders) 2. Pre-Feasibility Study (Desk Study, Technical/Financial Audit) 3. Presentation/Socialization of Pre-Feasibility Study result to PDAM and stakeholders, followed by written request from PDAM/Local Government to proceed. 4. Full Feasibility Study (which may include one or more of the following elements: Water Supply and Demand Analysis, Investment Cost, Financial Analysis of Historical and Projected Costs/Revenue, Identification of financing options, Technical analysis, and Recommendations) 5. Presentation/Socialization of Full Feasibility Study result to PDAM and stakeholders, followed by written request from PDAM/Local Government to proceed 6. Identification and Implementation of Follow-up Action(s) (which may include one or more of the following elements: Preparation of detailed timeline, Preparation of Terms of Reference, Preparation of Project Tendering Documents, Selection of Financing Institution, Revision of Financial Projection, etc.) 								
Unit of Measure: The number of financing plans developed, as measured by the completion of Steps 1 – 6 above.								
Disaggregated by: Financing Plan and Process Steps								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): PDAM, ESP Documentation, Formal Written Communication								
Data Collection Method: Review of Meeting Minutes and ESP documentation								
Method of Acquisition: Environmental Finance (FN) team responsible for reviews and reporting through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Data Updated and input into TAMIS Quarterly and annually								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Data entered into and analyzed in TAMIS by FN team members.								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative (the number of financing plans underway/completed), and Qualitative (description of progress achieved)								
Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets:								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
10 Financing Plans Developed to Access Commercial Finance.	0	Target (cumulative) ¹⁶	0	1	4	8	10	10
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

¹⁶ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet FN Outcome # 3.d – Preparation for Bond Issuance								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: At least 1 local government, province, or PDAM is assisted in the preparations for issuance of a revenue bond.								
Indicator: Number of local government, province or PDAM is assisted in the preparations of a revenue bond.								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): The principals steps (or progress benchmarks) for the preparation for issuance of a bond are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Identification (agreed by PDAM and/or stakeholders); 2. Pre-Feasibility Study (Desk Study, Technical/Financial Audit); 3. Presentation/Socialization of Pre-Feasibility Study result to PDAM and stakeholders, followed by written request from PDAM/Local Government to proceed; 4. Credit Rating of PDAM or Local Government; 5. Full Feasibility Study (which may include one or more of the following elements: Water Supply and Demand Analysis, Investment Cost, Financial Analysis of Historical and Projected Costs/Revenue, Identification of financing options, Technical Analysis, and Recommendations); 6. Presentation/Socialization of Full Feasibility Study result to PDAM and stakeholders, followed by written request from PDAM/Local Government to proceed; 7. Identification and Implementation of Follow-up Action(s) (which may include one or more of the following elements: Preparation of detailed timeline, Preparation of Terms of Reference, Preparation of Project Tendering Documents, Selection of Financing Institution, Revision of Financial Projection, etc.) <p>Unit of Measure: The number of local governments, provinces or PDAMs assisted in the preparation of a revenue bond, as measured by the completion of Steps 1 – 7 above.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Financing Plan and Process Steps</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): PDAM, ESP Documentation (Feasibility Studies), Formal written communication								
Data Collection Method: Review of Meeting Minutes and ESP documentation								
Method of Acquisition: Environmental Finance (FN) team responsible for reviews and reporting through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Data Updated and input into TAMIS Quarterly and annually								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Data entered into and analyzed in TAMIS by FN team members.								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative (the number of plans underway/completed), and Qualitative (description of progress achieved)								
Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Achievements under Outcome #3.d are also applicable to Outcome #3.c								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
1 PDAM or Local Gov't assisted in Preparation of Bond Issuance.	0	Target (cumulative) ¹⁷	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

¹⁷ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet FN Outcome # 3.e – Microcredit Program for New Water Connections	
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services</p> <p>Outcome: At least 12 micro-credit programs are established with PDAMs and local banks, resulting in the connection of at least 100,000 low-income persons to water supply network.</p> <p>Indicators: a) The number of microcredit programs established with PDAMs and local banks, including a signed master agreement, staff training, and promotional plan; b) The number of new household connections as a results of micro-credit programs</p>	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Establishment of Microcredit Programs</p> <p>The principal steps (progress benchmarks) for the implementation of a microcredit program within a PDAM are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact local banks to assess their interest in providing micro-credit financing facilities 2. Road show to introduce micro-credit program to water utility 3. Obtain written confirmation from Water Utility of interest in program and decision to proceed 4. Arrangement, negotiation and documentation of agreement among PDAM stakeholders and local bank 5. Preparation of draft Master Agreement for PDAM with Local Bank 6. Microcredit Master Agreement (MMA) signing between PDAM and Local Bank 7. Internal training for the staff of PDAM and Local Bank 8. Communications strategy to promote micro-credit to potential customers prepared and implementation underway. <p>Unit of Measure: The number of microcredit programs established (as measured by the completion of Steps 1-8 above). Notably, a single PDAM can have more than one “microcredit program” by executing multiple Microcredit Master Agreements (MMA’s) with different banks or different branches of the same bank.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: PDAM, Master Agreement (Bank), and Process Steps</p>	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Household Connections</p> <p>The FN team shall count the number of new connections achieved by each PDAM using the microcredit arrangement. Each new connection is assumed to represent 5 persons.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of new connections (multiplied by 5 to arrive at estimated number of persons connected)</p> <p>Disaggregated by: PDAM</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP	
<p>Data Source(s): Documentation of microcredit program (such as signed Master Agreement, promotional materials), etc.; PDAM report on new connections.</p> <p>Data Collection Method: Copies of Documentation maintained by ESP as well as regular reporting from PDAM on number of new connections added each month.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: Environmental Finance (FN) team responsible for review, verification, and reporting through TAMIS</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually through TAMIS</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Data entered into and analyzed in TAMIS by FN team members.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative (number of programs established and number of new connections), and Qualitative (description of progress achieved at each PDAM)</p> <p>Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP</p> <p>Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual Report</p>	
OTHER NOTES	
<p>A single PDAM can have more than one “microcredit program” by executing multiple Microcredit Master Agreements (MMA’s) with different banks or different branches of the same bank. For example, if a PDAM signs an MMA with one bank branch to cover the western section of the city and a separate MMA with another branch to cover the eastern section of the city, then these shall be considered as separate “microcredit programs.”</p>	

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN SECOND EDITION

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	Total
Establishment of 12 microcredit programs	0	Target (cumulative) ¹⁸	0	2	8	12	12	12
		Actual						
20,000 New Household Connections	0	Target (cumulative) ¹⁹	0	0	5,000	10,000	20,000	1
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

¹⁸ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

¹⁹ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

**Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
FN Outcome # 3.f – Payment for Environmental Services**

Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services
Outcome: At least four 'payment for environmental services' arrangements are implemented in ESP priority watersheds. (Refer to Task 1.5 of Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation)
Indicator: Number of 'Payment for Environmental Services' arrangements implemented

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The principal steps (progress benchmarks) of the establishment of a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) arrangements are defined as follows:

1. Opportunity for 'Payment for Environmental Services' Arrangement Identified
2. "Buyers" and "Sellers" of the Environmental Service Identified and Initial Commitment Obtained
3. Draft 'Payment for Environmental Services' Contract Prepared and Socialized with Stakeholders
4. 'Payment for Environmental Services' Contract Finalized
5. Initial Transaction Completed Resulting in Improved Environmental Management and Monitoring Underway.

Unit of Measure: The number of PES arrangements established (as measured by the completion of Steps 1-5 in the above process)

Disaggregated by: Watershed/Subwatershed and Process Steps.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP

Data Source(s): Community Groups, ESP Staff and Documentation

Data Collection Method: Meetings with Buyers and Sellers, ESP Reporting

Method of Acquisition: Environmental Finance (FN) team responsible for review, verification, and reporting through TAMIS

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis into TAMIS

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data entered into and analyzed in TAMIS by FN team members.

Presentation of Data: Quantitative (total number of arrangements implemented), and Qualitative (description of progress achieved)

Review of Data: Environmental Finance Coordinator, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, and COP

Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Establishment of 4 PES Arrangements	0	Target (cumulative) ²⁰	0	0	2	3	4	4
		Actual						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07

²⁰ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

BHS/MHE – IR 1.2

OP – IIP 8.1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet FN Outcome 3.g. – Leveraging other Financial Support								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for improved health, water and sanitation services								
Outcome: At least \$15 million USD is leveraged to expand the impact and geographic coverage of ESP. Of this amount, at least \$10 million USD is leveraged in Aceh								
Indicator: 1) Amount (\$) of funding leveraged from public or private sector to expand the impact of ESP outcomes in Aceh and all HPPs; 2) Number of PPP developed to expand the impact of ESP outcomes in Aceh and all HPPs								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): Level of funding means that number of agreement between ESP and other fund providers who provide direct funding to support the ESP program. The other fund providers will consist of different financial institution such as Local Government, Private Sector, other USAID BHS partners. The funding generated from other public and private sectors is focused to expand the program activities initiated by ESP. The expansion of ESP will be targeted to achieve the same objective of ESP. The contribution from the ESP grantee through the ESP Small Grant Program will be also counted as leveraging to support the ESP activities. The public and private sectors who will provide fund could be the local, national or international type of organization who work in the same areas of ESP.								
Unit of Measure: Each partnership program								
Disaggregated by: Each province and type of fund providers								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID								
Data Source(s): TAMIS entries on the partnership program with ESP partners and report of activities								
Data Collection Method: Review of TAMIS entries and reports as received								
Method of Acquisition: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist responsible for data collection through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The funding support by other funding providers sometimes not really in form of cash. It will be possible to have in-kind support for ESP activities. In this point, the Performance Monitoring will transfer the in-kind support become an amount of cash use the standard of the institution.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: 1) Simple counting of total amount generated to support ESP activities; 2) simple counting of PPP developed								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: Initial review by M&E Specialist and final review by Environmental Services Finance (FN) Coordinator and DCOP/COP								
Reporting of Data: ESP Semi Annual and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The first year targeted amount of fund leverage by other institution is in a minimum number. It will be expected to increase in the subsequent years.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
1) Amount received to support the ESP activities 2) PPP developed to support ESP activities	0	Target	1) \$1 Million 2) 10	1) \$3 Million 2) 10	1) \$5 Million 2) 10	1) \$5 Million 2) 10	1) \$1 Million 2) 10	1) \$15 Million 2) 50
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

9. ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ACEH

ESP work in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is grounded in four main approaches to affect reconstruction and long-term, sustainable development:

- Working primarily in communities along the corridor where USAID is funding a road connecting Banda Aceh and Meulaboh;
- Relying upon community-based planning and management to affect long term development;
- Strengthening the environmental governance capacity of communities and agencies;
- Enhancing the abilities of USAID partners, NGOs, donors and communities to engage in environmentally sustainable development activities.

A technical component specific to ESP's work in Aceh to support the approaches above is Environmentally Sound Design and Implementation. This component makes immediate and important contributions to reconstruction efforts in Aceh. The Tsunami changed the environment in which reconstruction takes place. "Building Back Better", the BRR motto accommodates those changes with designs that make living not only possible but of an acceptable quality. ESP in Aceh helps the communities, NGOs and donors by assisting in spatial planning activities, supporting the sharing of information and experiences, and conducting specific studies. Approaches for sharing information include workshops, providing documentation and data to existing networks, UNIMS and others, and acting as an information clearing house.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet EN Outcome 4.a. – Development of Spatial Plans								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services Outcome: At least 4 spatial plans at the district and/or kota levels in the Banda-Aceh to Meulaboh coastal corridor directly impacted by the tsunami are developed a and/or improved Indicator: Number of spatial plans developed and/or improved at the district and/or municipality levels								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The spatial plans will provide the data to support the reconstruction of area impacted by the tsunami along the coastal corridor from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh. The development of spatial plans will, among other, use GIS data that focuses on several aspects that affected by the tsunami. The development of spatial plans will be conducted by other institutions and ESP in Aceh will contribute the technical expertise on the development of the spatial plans. The spatial plans will be developed from different levels in the selected districts/municipality Unit of Measure: Spatial plans developed Disaggregated by: Each district/municipality								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): Reports and data sounding the situation of area directly impacted by the tsunami in Banda Aceh to Meulaboh coastal corridor Data Collection Method: Review of reports as received in early stage of spatial planning development and final report to meet the target achievement Method of Acquisition: Spatial Planning Specialist in Aceh responsible for reviewing and working together with M&E Specialist to report through TAMIS Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis of TAMIS entries								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There is a variation of data concerning the situation of the affected tsunami areas in Banda Aceh to Meulaboh coastal corridor that will be collected from various sources. The data will come in different versions that need to be verified in order to develop the spatial plans. Subsequently, these data needs to be confirmed on the validity prior to the development of the spatial plans.								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting the data collected and integrate in GIS data for the spatial plans development Presentation of Data: Quantitative data with additional qualitative information Review of Data: By Aceh Regional advisor and consultation with WSM Advisor and COP Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Conduct data collection to be used for development of GIS map for spatial planning in the district and/or municipality levels from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh. The target achievement of spatial plans developed will gradually increased in the third year and will be completed in the fourth year.								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Spatial plans of the area directly affected by the tsunami develop	0	Target (cumulative) ²¹	N/A	1	3	4	4	4
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 8/14/06								

²¹ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
EN Outcome 4.b. – Development of Forum/Network to Support the Common Implementation Issues in Aceh								
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services</p> <p>Outcome: A forum/network of donor, GOI and NGO water/sanitation/infrastructure/ environment practitioners is created and supported to address common implementation issues and to serve as a clearinghouse of best practices to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of post-tsunami reconstruction activities</p> <p>Indicator: Forum/network of donor, GOI and NGO established and functioning</p>								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): The development of forum/network involves key players who work for post-tsunami reconstruction activities. They are donors, GOI, NGOs, water/sanitation/infrastructure/ environment practitioners, etc. The forum will focus on addressing common implementation programs on post tsunami reconstruction activities and also oversee the mitigation on the adverse environmental impact. The forum/network that has been developed should sustain until it function completely. The functioning of the forum/network will follow the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members identified Rules, regulation, responsibility and governing structure of forum/network developed Regular meeting among the forum member Forum/network action plans developed Program implementation by the forum/network members <p>Unit of Measure: Number of Forum/network developed</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Each progress by step</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
<p>Data Source(s): ESP regular reports from Aceh and other relevant reports produced by the forum/network committee</p> <p>Data Collection Method: Initial review of reports as received by quarter and conduct annual review to determine the target achievement</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: Regional Specialist involved in the forum work with M&E Specialist responsible for reviewing and reporting through TAMIS</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis</p>								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The progress achievement of forum/network development will depend on the process of establishing the forum/network stated in the definition section above. The Data collected for reporting on the target achievement of this outcome will mostly in a qualitative data. However, the quantitative result will be determined through several data information such as number organization involved in the forum/network, number of steps achieved on the development of forum/network, etc.</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
<p>Data Analysis: Simple counting of step achieved on the development of forum/network</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative data with additional qualitative information</p> <p>Review of Data: By Aceh Regional advisor and consultation with WSM Advisor and COP</p> <p>Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID</p>								
OTHER NOTES								
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The initial operating stage of the forum/network will commence during the second year implementation period and will gradually function in the following years.</p>								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Steps of development of Forum/network to support common implementation of post-tsunami reconstruction activities conducted	0	Target (cumulative) ²²	N/A					
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

²² This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet EN Outcome 4.c. – Implementation of Hydrological Study in Aceh								
Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized								
Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services								
Outcome: Hydrological study completed and disseminated widely for selected geographical areas								
Indicator: a) Number of hydrological study conducted; b) Number of activities on dissemination of results of the hydrological study								
DESCRIPTION								
Precise Definition(s): The assessment report will be produced through a series of assessment activities in Aceh. The assessment activities will focus on assessing the use of timber materials for USAID funded projects in Aceh. The assessment is targeted to assure that each USAID project will be an environmentally sound design program.								
Unit of Measure: Number of assessment report								
Disaggregated by: Type of project								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
Data Source(s): Report/data of Hydrology Study conducted by ESP Aceh								
Data Collection Method: Review of reports as received and final report to meet the target achievement								
Method of Acquisition: Regional Specialist involved in the study activities and work with M&E Specialist responsible for reviewing and reporting through TAMIS								
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
Data Analysis: Simple counting of hydrology study conducted; 2) simple counting of activities to disseminate the results of the study								
Presentation of Data: Quantitative data with additional qualitative information								
Review of Data: By Aceh Regional advisor and consultation with WSM Advisor and COP								
Reporting of Data: ESP Quarterly and Annual report to USAID								
OTHER NOTES								
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target of the outcome achievement will be done in second year and followed by the dissemination activities on the results of the study								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Each environmental impact assessment report of USAID funded projects completed	0	Target (cumulative) ²³	a. N/A	a. N/A	c. N/A	a. 1	a. N/A	a. N/A
		Actual	b. N/A	b. N/A	d. N/A	b. 1	b. N/A	b. N/A
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/07								

²³ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet								
EN Outcome 4.d. – ESP Technical Assistant for USAID Contractors/Grantee in Aceh								
<p>Strategic Objective: Higher Quality Basic Human Services Utilized</p> <p>Intermediate Result: Government, communities and the private sector mobilized to advocate for higher quality basic human services</p> <p>Outcome: Technical assistance to other USAID contractors/grantees in mitigating environmental and social impacts upstream and downstream associated with post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction projects completed</p> <p>Indicator: Number of USAID contractors/grantees received ESP assistance in mitigating environmental and social impacts upstream and downstream associated with post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.</p>								
DESCRIPTION								
<p>Precise Definition(s): The other USAID contractors/grantees are the organizations who received funding from USAID and work in Aceh support post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction. The ESP assistant to the USAID's contractors/grantee is focus on the environmental aspect related to the rehabilitation and construction work.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: USAID contractors/grantee</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Type of project</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY ESP								
<p>Data Source(s): Several reports of different USAID projects.</p> <p>Data Collection Method: Review of reports as received and final report to meet the target achievement</p> <p>Method of Acquisition: Regional Specialist involved in the assessment activities and work with M&E Specialist responsible for reviewing and reporting through TAMIS</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annually data analysis</p>								
DATA QUALITY ISSUES								
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): USAID funded projects in Aceh work in several sectors that may cause different assistant that is required. ESP will consider as same assistant as long as still in the scope of ESP work.</p>								
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING								
<p>Data Analysis: Simple counting of meter cubic of timber and alternative building materials used in each project and review on the source of the materials used</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information</p> <p>Review of Data: By Aceh Regional advisor and consultation with WSM Advisor and COP</p> <p>Reporting of Data: ESP Annual report to USAID</p>								
OTHER NOTES								
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The ESP assistant may different from one program to another. ESP will only provide assistant in the environmental aspect that is link with the scope of ESP work.</p>								
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES								
Output Target	Baseline	Result Data	Program Year					Total
			FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	
Timber information clearing house established	0	Target (cumulative) ²⁴	N/A					
		Actual						
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 11/28/76								

²⁴ This result is counted cumulatively because this result indicates a process where the achievement of each step is continuing

10. REFERENCES

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