



**USAID** | **INDONESIA**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID INDONESIAN FOREST AND CLIMATE SUPPORT (USAID IFACS) PROJECT PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)

MAY 2011

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech ARD.

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number  
Contract EPP-I-00-06-00008-00, Task Order AID-497-TO-11-00002, under the Prosperity,  
Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems Indefinite Quantity Contract (PLACE IQC)

Implemented by:  
Tetra Tech ARD  
159 Bank Street, Suite 300  
P.O. Box 1397  
Burlington, Vermont 05402

# USAID INDONESIAN FOREST AND CLIMATE SUPPORT (USAID IFACS) PROJECT PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

JUNE 2011

## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>VII</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION TO USAID IFACS PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN</b> .....	<b>XXV</b>
<b>1.0 OVERVIEW OF USAID IFACS AND THE PMP</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS .....	1
C.7 Performance Monitoring Plan .....	1
F.2.4 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and Indicators .....	1
F.2.5 Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan .....	1
F.2.9 Evaluations of the Forest Resource Sustainability Program (FOREST) .....	2
1.2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK .....	2
1.3 COMPONENTS, TASKS, AND EXPECTED RESULTS .....	2
<b>2.0 OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN PRINCIPLES</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT .....	3
2.2 CAUSAL LINKAGES AND LEARNING – ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT .....	3
2.3 LEVELS OF DATA ACCURACY AND SENSITIVITY .....	3
<b>3.0 USAID IFACS PMP OPERATIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
3.1 OVERVIEW OF MONITORING SYSTEMS .....	5
3.1.1 LAPAN Semi-Annual Maps and Remote Sensing Data .....	5
3.1.2 USAID Forest Carbon Calculator .....	5
3.1.3 Annual Monitoring Survey .....	6
3.1.4 Partner Records .....	6
3.1.5 Training Provided Records and Evaluations .....	6
3.1.6 Program Records .....	7
3.2 BASELINE AND ANNUAL MONITORING .....	7
3.3 MONITORING TRAINING .....	10
3.4 THE POST-THEN-PRE TRAINING EVALUATION .....	10
3.5 DISAGGREGATION PARAMETERS .....	12
3.6 USE OF GPS CAMERAS AND HAND HELD UNITS FOR MONITORING .....	12
3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING .....	13
3.8 DATA COLLECTION SHEETS .....	13
3.9 ARCHIVES .....	18
3.10 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT (DQA) .....	19
3.10.1 Internal DQA .....	19
<b>4.0 USAID IFACS PMP INDICATOR AND TARGETS TABLE</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: USAID IFACS MONITORING AND EVALUATION SCHEDULE</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: USAID IFACS QUARTERLY REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR PMP</b> .....	<b>67</b>



# ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
APL	<i>Area Penggunaan Lain</i> (non-forest land under local government control)
AusAid	The Australian Agency for International Development
BAPLAN	<i>Badan Planologi</i> (Directorate General of Forestry Planning)
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (District/Province Development Planning Agency)
BKSDA	<i>Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam</i> (Natural Resources Conservation Board)
BMKG	<i>Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika</i> (Meteorological, Climatological & Geophysical Agency)
BD	Biodiversity
BMP	Best Management Practice
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
Co2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Chief of Party
CP	Component
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DOJ	US Department of Justice
EG	Economic Growth
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EOP	End of Project
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordinating and Tracking System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Carbon Calculator

GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
HL	<i>Hutan lindung</i> (Watershed Protection Forest)
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IR	Intermediate Result
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KPS	<i>Kantor Pusat Statistik</i> (Indonesian Statistics Office)
LAPAN	<i>Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional</i> (National Mapping Service)
LC	Local Community
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LG	Local Government
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OR	Overall Result
PA	Program Area
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PIRS	USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PS	Private Sector
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RR	Required Result
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> (Decree)
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

SO	Strategic Objective
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TOCOTR	Task Order Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID IFACS	Indonesia Forestry and Climate Support Project
UNEP/GRID	United Nations Environmental Program (provides GRID maps on orangutans)
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a plan to monitor overall performance and yearly progress to meet annual and LOP targets of the USAID IFACS Project for the Project Components 1-4 (Land & Forest Resource Governance, Improved Management and Conservation of Forest Resources, and Increased Resilience to Climate Change, Private Sector, Local Enterprise and Market Links and Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting, respectively). Where appropriate, USAID FACTS Indicators are used.

For Components 1 to 3, a total of 29 impact indicators are detailed for both contracted Overall Results (6) and Required Results (23). Each of these is detailed in an appendix of Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) formatted to USAID standards. A further 10 process indicators are detailed for Component 4 (M&E and Reporting).

The PMP is based on preliminary baseline data collection for the 8 Project landscapes established in Aceh (Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara); West Kalimantan (Katapang); Central Kalimantan (Katingan); South Papua Asmat Laurenz (Mimika, Asmat) and North Papua Mamberamo (Sarmi, Mamberamo).

The structure and content of this PMP is based on the requirements as outlined in the contract. It includes sections dealing with contractual obligations, an overview of performance monitoring plan principles—including PMP adaptive management and required levels of data accuracy and sensitivity. This is followed by a section covering the actual administration of the PMP covering an overview of data sources and methods, instrumentation, description of the determined Project indicators and targets, approach to be adopted to baseline and annual monitoring, data quality assessment (DQA) and archiving data.



# RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

*Dokumen ini merupakan perencanaan untuk melakukan pemantauan kinerja secara keseluruhan serta perkembangan proyek setiap tahun guna memenuhi target jangka panjang dari proyek USAID IFACS (Governansi Sumberdaya Hutan dan Lahan, Perbaikan Pengelolaan dan Konservasi Sumberdaya Hutan, dan Peningkatan Daya-pulih terhadap Perubahan Iklim, Sektor Swasta, Wirausaha Setempat dan Keterkaitan dengan Pasar serta Pelaporan Hasil Pemantauan dan Evaluasi). Jika dianggap perlu, indikator-indikator USAID FACTS akan digunakan.*

*Untuk komponen 1 sampai dengan 3, total indikator dampaknya nya adalah 29 yang terdiri atas Hasil-hasil Keseluruhan (6 indikator) dan Hasil-hasil yang Disyaratkan (23 indikator). Masing-masing indikator disajikan secara rinci pada lampiran Lembar Rujukan Indikator Kinerja yang dibuat sesuai dengan standar USAID. Di samping itu disajikan juga 10 indikator untuk komponen 4 (M&E dan pelaporan)*

*PMP ini didasarkan pada pengumpulan data rona awal di delapan bentang wilayah proyek yang telah dipilih, yakni Aceh (Aceh Selatan dan Aceh Tenggara); Kalimantan Barat (Kabupaten Ketapang); Kalimantan Tengah (Kabupaten Katingan); Papua bagian selatan yakni Asmat Laurenz (Kabupaten Mimika dan Asmat) dan Papua bagian Utara yakni Mamberamo (Kabupaten Sarmi dan Mamberamo).*

*Struktur dan isi dari PMP ini didasarkan pada persyaratan-persyaratan sebagaimana disebutkan dalam dokumen kontrak. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah bagian tentang kewajiban-kewajiban kontraktor, sekilas tentang dasar-dasar rencana pemantauan indikator kinerja, termasuk pengelolaan yang adaptif dari PMP dan kebutuhan terhadap ketepatan dan sensitifitas data. Selanjutnya disajikan bagian yang mencakup administrasi PMP yang meliputi sumber data dan metode, instrumen, uraian tentang indikator proyek yang telah ditentukan serta capaiannya, pendekatan yang akan diterapkan pada penentuan rona awal serta pemantauan tahunan, telaah mutu data dan pengarsipan data.*

**RENCANA PEMANTAUAN INDIKATOR KINERJA PROYEK USAID IFACS DAN TABEL TARGET YANG INGIN DICAPAI**

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
<b>Hasil Keseluruhan (Tingkat Dampak)</b>										
1		OR1: Penurunan sebesar 50% laju degradasi hutan ataupun penyusutan kawasan hutan karena konversi, pengambilan ilegal hasil hutan, pemanfaatan secara berlebihan dan kebakaran hutan dibandingkan rona awal setidaknya pada 6 juta hektar di bentang wilayah yang menjadi daerah kerja USAID IFACS	Penurunan laju degradasi hutan dan kehilangan hutan akibat konversi, pengambilan hasil hutan yang illegal maupun pemanenan secara berlebihan dibandingkan dengan rona awal, sedikitnya pada 10 juta hektar di wilayah hutan tropis yang menjadi daerah kerja	Analisa data dari Kementerian Kehutanan yang ditumpang-padukan dengan bentang wilayah untuk menentukan laju penurunan	Tahunan	Rona Awal	16%	34%	50%	Penurunan degradasi hutan sebesar 50% di 10 juta hektar wilayah dampingan
2		OR2: Perbaikan pengelolaan paling sedikit 3.5 juta hektar pada Kawasan dengan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (KNKT) yang menjadi daerah kerja, , termasuk 1.7 hektar yang menjadi habitat orangutan	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-2:</b> Luas wilayah (dalam ha) hutan yang memiliki nilai biologis mengalami perbaikan pengelolaan sebagai hasil bantuan Pemerintah Amerika.	Kajian ulang struktur & proses pengelolaan, termasuk perencanaan & pelaksanaan dari hasil laporan dan observasi di lapangan	Tahunan		1,2 hektar	2,3 hektar	3.5 hektar	Pengelolaan pada 3.5 ha hutan mengalami perbaikan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
3		OR3: Perubahan dalam praktek-praktek penatagunaan lahan dan perbaikan pengelolaan kehutanan di bentang wilayah kerja yang telah berhasil menurunkan laju emisi gas-gas rumah kaca (GRK) sebesar 50% berdasarkan penghitungan yang telah disepakati.	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-10:</b> Penurunan atau penyerapan jumlah emisi gas kaca yang dihitung dengan ton CO2 ekuivalen sebagai hasil bantuan Pemerintah Amerika.	USAID Forest Carbon Calculator (proteksi, pengelolaan dan restorasi) dan penggunaan data dari Kementerian Kehutanan dan sumber-sumber lainnya.	Tahunan	(Catatan: Gt akan diganti dengan persen setelah rona awal selesai dan penurunan sebesar 50% dapat dihitung)	16%	34%	50%	Penurunan 50% emisi gas kaca dibandingkan dengan rona awal
4		OR 4:Sedikitnya 50% staf Pemda terlibat secara langsung dalam pengelolaan pada skala bentang wilayah kerja telah menerima pelatihan yang memadai di bidang perencanaan ruang dan pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan	Persentase staf Pemda memperoleh pelatihan rencana tata ruang tingkat landscape dan pengembangan ekonomi berkelanjutan.  Sebagian <b>FACTS 4.8.1-5:</b> jumlah orang yang memperoleh pelatihan pengelolaan sumberdaya alam atau konservasi biodiversitas yang didukung oleh Pemerintah Amerika	Data-data yang ada di setiap pelatihan	Setiap kuartal	10% (Catatan: Jumlah orang pasti yang mendapatkan pelatihan dapat disampaikan jika data dasar sudah lengkap)	30%	45%	50%	50% dari staf Pemda mendapatkan latihan bidang Rencana Tata Ruang dan pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
5		OR 5: Sedikitnya anggaran untuk pengelolaan hutan meningkat sebesar 20%, peningkatan transparansi dan keterbukaan akses atas informasi, dan penguatan kapasitas pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, dan sektor swasta di bidang konservasi dan pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan, keanekaragaman hayati, serta jasa ekosistem pada bentang wilayah kerja	<p>Peningkatan sumberdaya keuangan (dalam %) yang diperuntukan bagi pengelolaan sumberdaya alam berkelanjutan di bentang wilayah kerja</p> <p>Sebagian FACTS <b>4.8.2-10</b>: Jumlah dana yang berasal dari pemerintah maupun swasta yang diperuntukan bagi perubahan iklim sebagai hasil bantuan Pemerintah Amerika</p>	Mengkaji anggaran Pemda serta data proyek USAID IFACS	Tahunan	(note: Jumlah yang ditampilkan dalam bentuk Rupiah dan persentase dapat disajikan jika data awal sudah terkumpul)	7%	13%	20%	Peningkatan Sumberdaya keuangan sebesar 20%
6		OR 6: Strategi pembangunan pertumbuhan rendah karbon akan diuji-cobakan sedikitnya di delapan kabupaten/kota yang berada di bentang wilayah kerja	Jumlah kabupaten/kota yang menguji-cobakan LEDS (Low Emission Development Strategy atau Strategi Pembangunan Beremisi Rendah) (misalnya: efisiensi energi, energi terbarukan, sumber nafkah alternatif, intensifikasi kegiatan-pertanian).	Kaji-ulang strategi pembangunan kab/kota, catatan program dan laporan-laporan	Tahunan		3	5	8	Sebanyak 8 kab/kota telah menguji-cobakan LEDS

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
<b>Komponen 1: Governansi Lahan dan Sumberdaya Hutan</b>										
7		CP1RR1: Perbaikan proses penyusunan kebijakan penataan ruang membaik; dan pelaksanaannya pada skala bentang wilayah yang mampu menurunkan laju emisi GRK dari sektor kehutanan, yang mengarah pada pemeliharaan (atau peningkatan) tutupan hutan dan kesatuannya pada bentang wilayah kerja	Dipantau indikator OR3, CP2RR5, and CP2RR8.							
8		CP1RR2: Setidaknya ujicoba delapan proyek mitigasi perubahan iklim dibuat dan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan tata ruang yang telah diperbarui, dan Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH) menyediakan insentif keuangan yang berkelanjutan guna mengurangi emisi karbon	Jumlah uji-coba proyek pengurangan karbon dibuat dan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang yang telah diperbaiki dan KPH menyediakan insentif dana yang berkelanjutan untuk mengurangi emisi karbon	Review rencana pengembangan dan tata ruang, catatan/laporan program	Annual		3	5	8	8 proyek pengurangan perubahan iklim dilaksanakan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
9		CP1RR3: Sedikitnya 1 juta hektar wilayah HPH yang terlantar pada bentang wilayah kerja yang masih memiliki kualitas hutan yang baik ditata ulang (daripada dilelang-ulang), dan lahan terdegradasi dimana di dalam RTRW diperuntukan bagi terkebunan, pertanian, dan pembangunan infrastruktur dilakukan peruntukan-ulang.	Luas (dalam hektar) wilayah HPH yang terlantar pada bentang wilayah kerja ditata kembali (daripada dilelang-ulang), dan lahan terdegradasi dimana dalam RTRW diperuntukan bagi terkebunan, pertanian, dan pembangunan infrastruktur diperuntukan-ulang.	Kaji rencana tata ruang dan SK (Surat keputusan) serta dokumen sah lainnya	Tahunan		300,000	650,000	1,000,000	Dalam Tata ruang, 1 juta hektar lahan ditata ulang untuk menjaga keberadaan hutan
10		CP1RR4:hak-hak serta kewajiban masyarakat lokal tentang pengelolaan hutan diakui dan disetujui oleh Pemda di 8 kabupaten/kota pada bentang wilayah kerja	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-7:</b> Jumlah kebijakan, kesepakatan, ataupun regulasi yang mendorong pengelolaan dan konservasi sumberdaya alam oleh masyarakat lokal di 8 bentang wilayah kerja sebagai hasil bantuan pemerintah Amerika	Kaji catatan yang ada di Pemda ataupun di program	Annual	2	8	12	15	8 Kab/kota dimana masyarakat lokal memperoleh hak-hak kehutanan
11		CP1RR5: Peningkatan kemampuan penegakan hukum dalam penanganan kejahatan kehutanan (sedikitnya meningkat 20% dalam hal kemampuan dibandingkan rona awal) pada bentang wilayah kerja.	Kenaikan persentase kemampuan penegakan hukum. <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-5:</b> Jumlah orang yang menerima pelatihan dalam hal penegakan hukum lingkungan, partisipasi publik.	Kaji APBD, Test Sesudah dan sebelum pelatihan; Survei KAP	Kuartal dan Tahunan	Rona Awal (Catatan: Angka sesungguhnya akan dimasukkan setelah pengumpulan data selesai	7%	13%	20%	Kapasitas Penegakan hukum meningkat sebesar 20%

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
12		CP1RR6: Penguatan perencanaan multipihak untuk pengelolaan bentang wilayah yang berimbang antara pembangunan dan konservasi yang akan menghasilkan tata ruang yang beradilan dan didukung oleh kemampuan setempat di 8 kab/kota pada bentang wilayah kerja	Jumlah Rencana Tata Ruang yang disampaikan serta dikonsultasikan kepada publik/pemangku kepentingan dan diterima mereka sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika. <b>Partly FACTS 4.1.1-5:</b> Jumlah kebijakan yang sudah diperbarui/ regulasi/prosedur administrasi yang telah disusun serta disampaikan kepada publik/pemangku kepentingan sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika.	Kaji document dari proyek maupun dari Pemda setempat	Kuartalan		3	5	8	8 Rencana Tata Ruang kab/kota memperoleh dukungan dari para pemangku kepentingan
13		CP1RR7: Tersedianya sumberdaya yang dibutuhkan untuk melaksanakan RTRW, dan sedikitnya telah dilaksanakan di 8 kab/kota	Jumlah kabupaten/kota yang melaksanakan rencana tata ruang dengan dana yang mencukupi	Kaji APBD ataupun catatan Pelaksanaan Tata Ruang	Tahunan		3	5	8	Sebanyak 8 kab/kota melaksanakan Rencana tata Ruang dengan sumberdana yang mencukupi
<b>Komponen 2: Perbaikan Pengelolaan dan Konservasi Sumberdaya Hutan, dan Peningkatan Ketahanan terhadap Perubahan Iklim</b>										
14		CP2RR1: Pemahaman dan pengertian tentang issue-issue besar menyangkut konservasi, kehutanan, dan iklim oleh staf pemerintah, masyarakat lokal di bentang wilayah sasaran meningkat 50% dibandingkan dengan data dasar	Persentase peningkatan Pemahaman dan pengertian tentang issue-issue besar menyangkut konservasi, kehutanan, dan perubahan iklim oleh staf pemerintah, masyarakat lokal di bentang wilayah sasaran	Kaji data dari hasil KAP Survey (Survey Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktek) serta catatan pelatihan (Teknik Sesudah dan Sebelum)	Tahunan dan Kuartal		16%	34%	50%	50% peningkatan pemahaman para pemangku kepentingan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
15		CP2RR2:Paling tidak 5,000 anggota masyarakat lokal serta staf teknis Pemda dan LSM meningkat secara pengetahuan dan metodologi yang dibutuhkan untuk mengelola sumberdaya hutan dan adaptasi terhadap perubahan iklim di bentang wilayah sasaran	a), Jumlah anggota masyarakat lokal, staff Pemda serta LSM yang meningkat kapasitasnya dalam mengelola sumberdaya hutan dan menyesuaikan dengan dampak serta ketidak tentuan iklim sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika. b). <b>FACTS 4.8.2-7</b> :Jumlah orang yang telah meningkat kapasitasnya untuk menyesuaikan dengan ketidakpastian dan perubahan iklim sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika c). <b>FACTS 4.8.1-5</b> :Jumlah orang yang menerima pelatihan bidang pengelolaan Sumberdaya alam dengan bantuan dari Pemerintah Amerika	Kaji data yang berasal dari KAP Survey  Catatan Pelatihan (Test Sesudah dan sebelum Pelatihan)	Tahunan  Quarterly	a). 200 Masyarakat Lokal (ML) dan 1% staf Pemda dan LSM  b) 200 ML dan 1% staf Pemda dan LSM  c) Jumlah angka yang pasti dari staf Pemda mauoun LSM akan dimasukan setelah data dasar terkumpul	a) 2,000 ML dan 16% staf Pemda dan LSM  b) 1,000 ML dan 33% staf Pemda dan LSM  c) 1,000 ML and 33% staf Pemda dan LSM	a) 4,000 ML and 33% staf Pemda dan LSM  b) 3,000 ML dan 33% staf Pemda dan LSM  c) 1,000 ML and 33% staf Pemda dan LSM	a) 5,000 ML and 33% staf Pemda dan LSM  b) 3,500 ML dan 33% staf Pemda dan LSM  c) 1,500 ML and 33% staf Pemda dan LSM	a) 5,000 ML and 50% staf Pemda dan LSM  b) 3,500 ML dan 50% staf Pemda dan LSM  c) 1,500 ML and 50% staf Pemda dan LSM
16		CP2RR3: Pelaksanaan aktifitas konservasi dan pengelolaan sumberdaya secara rinci yang ada di Rencana Tata Ruang paling tidak di 8 bentang wilayah sasaran	Jumlah kab/kota yang melaksanakan konservasi dan pengelolaan sumberdaya secara rinci yang ada di Rancangan Tata Ruang	Kaji Rencana Tata Ruang dan laporan	Tahunan		3	5	8	8 kab/kota melaksanakan Pengelolaan Sumberdaya alam sebagaimana yang ada di Rencana Tata Ruang

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
17		CP2RR4: Praktek-praktek pengelolaan konservasi dan jasa ekosistem yang baik diterapkan di semua bentang wilayah sasaran oleh sektor swasta dan masyarakat lokal, khususnya pada situs kehutanan masyarakat	Jumlah buku petunjuk mengenai Praktek Pengelolaan yang baik dipakai oleh sector swasta, dan masyarakat lokal (masyarakat di dalam maupun di sekitar hutan) (memberi masukan pada indikator FACTS/GCC: jumlah pemangku kepentingan yang melaksanakan praktek-praktek/tindakan yang mengurangi atau meningkatkan ketahanan terhadap perubahan iklim sebagai akibat dari bantuan pemerintah Amerika	Kaji data hasil Survey KAP, catatan proyek, ataupun persetujuan-persetujuan yang telah dibuat	Tahunan		6	18	31	Paling tidak 15 HPH dan 16 masyarakat hutan/APL telah menerapkan Praktek-Praktek pengelolaan yang baik
18		CP2RR5: Paling tidak 1 juta hektar lahan bekas HPH di bentang wilayah sasaran telah ditata ulang dan mempunyai hutan yang berkualitas baik yang dikelola untuk menjaga tutupan hutan, dan lahan yang terdegradasi diperuntukan bagi perkebunan, pertanian and pembangunan infrastruktur.	CP2RR5a:Jumlah hektar lahan HPH di 8 bentang wilayah sasaran yang telah ditata ulang tetap menjaga tutupan hutan  CP2RR5b:Jumlah hektar lahan yang terdegradasi diperbarui peruntukannya bagi kepentingan pembangunan	Kaji data remote sensing dari Kemenhut atau lainnya, Rancangan Tata Ruang, SK, ataupun izin-izin yang pernah dikeluarkan	Tahunan		200,000 ha tetap menjaga tutupan hutan dan 50,000 ha lahan yang terdegradasi diperuntukan bagi pembangunan	500,000 ha tetap menjaga tutupan hutan dan 10,000 ha lahan yang terdegradasi diperuntukan bagi pembangunan	1 juta ha tetap menjaga tutupan hutan dan 150,000 ha lahan yang terdegradasi diperuntukan bagi pembangunan	1 juta hektar lahan bekas HPH yang terlantar dikelola menjadi hutan yang tetap lestari dan 150 ribu hektar tanah terdegradasi diperuntukan bagi pembangunan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
19		CP2RR6:Perbaikan pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan akan meningkatkan ketahanan ekosistem terhadap dampak perubahan iklim (seperti kekeringan, banjir, dan kebakaran) di bentang wilayah sasaran	<b>FACTS 4.8.2-16:</b> Jumlah pemangku kepentingan yang melaksanakan praktek-praktek/tindakan untuk mengurangi atau memperbaiki ketahanan ekosistem terhadap perubahan iklim sebagai akibat dari bantuan pemerintah Amerika	Kaji hasil KAP Survey dan catatan proyek	Tahunan		2,000	6,000	10,000	10,000 pemangku kepentingan melaksanakan kegiatan-kegiatan untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim
20		CP2RR7:Penurunan paling sedikit 50% terjadinya kebakaran hutan ataupun pembalakan liar per tahun di bentang wilayah sasaran	a) Persentase penurunan kejadian kebakaran hutan per tahun b) Persentase penurunan kejadian pembalakan liar per tahun	Kaji Hotspot melalui remote sensing dan kaji catatan yang berasal dari Kemenhut ataupun otoritas lokal	Tahunan		Masing-masing 16%	Masing-masing 33%	Masing-masing 50%	Penurunan kebakaran hutan adan pembalakan liar sebesar 50%
21		CP2RR8:Paling sedikit 5,000 hektar wilayah ekosistem yang kritis seperti koridor biologi yang saling berhubungan dihutankan kembali dengan spesies asli dan mempunyai fungsi pemulihan ekologis di bentang wilayah sasaran	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-1:</b> Jumlah hektar wilayah yang secara biologis menunjukkan perbaikan yang signifikan pada kondisi biofisik sebagai akibat dari bantuan pemerintah AS.	Kaji catatan proyek	Kuartal		2,000	4,000	5,000	Sebesar 5,000 hektar telah mengalami perbaikan kondisi biofisiknya

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
22		CP2RR9: Mekanisme kerjasama untuk pengelolaan hutan di wilayah yang dilindungi ataupun di zona penyangga direncanakan dan diterapkan di bentang wilayah sasaran	Jumlah wilayah yang dilindungi ataupun wilayah penyangga yang telah melaksanakan pengelolaan secara bersama-sama di landscspe sasaran <b>Sebagian FACTS 4.2.1-1:</b> Jumlah proses konsultasi dengan sektor swasta sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah AS.	Kaji catatan proyek ataupun data dari Kemenhut, BKSDA, Balai Taman Nasional, Bappeda, ataupun LSM	Kuartal		6	11	16	Sebanyak 16 wilayah yang dilindungi dan wilayah penyangga telah melaksanakan pengelolaan hutan bersama-sama
<b>Komponen 3: Sektor Swasta, Pengusaha lokal, dan Hubungan dengan Pasar</b>										
23		CP3RR1:Kesepakatan tercapai dengan masyarakat lokal maupun sektor swasta paling tidak di 8 kabupaten di bentang wilayah sasaran yang memberikan insentif untuk konservasi dengan pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan	Jumlah kabupatendimana telah terjadi kesepakatan antara masyarakat lokal dengan sektor swasta dalam memberikan insentif untuk konservasi, sesuai dengan ketentuan atau syarat, yang kemudian menghasilkan pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan <b>Sebagian FACTS 4.5.2-12:</b> Jumlah kerjasama antara pemerintah dengan swasta yang terbentuk sebagai akibat dari bantuan pemerintah AS.	Kaji catatan program ataupun kesepakatan yang telah ada	Kuartal		3	5	8	8 kab/kota telah membuat kesepakatan dengan sektor swasta untuk memberikan insentif bagi konservasi yang menghasilkan pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
24		CP3RR2: Paling sedikit 15 peluang ekonomi berkelanjutan ataupun bervariasi telah dibangun dan dilaksanakan (misalnya matapencaharian alternatif, pembayaran jasa lingkungan) yang berdampak pada paling sedikit 10,000 orang yang berada di bentang wilayah sasaran	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-6:</b> Jumlah orang yang memperoleh peningkatan keuntungan ekonomi yang berasal dari pengelolaan sumberdaya alam dan konservasi yang berkelanjutan sebagai akibat dari bantuan Pemerintah AS; dan juga jumlah peluang ekonomi yang berbeda-beda dan berkelanjutan bagi masyarakat.	Kaji hasil survey lapangan dan catatan proyek	Kuartal		2,000 orang dan 3 kesempatan ekonomi	5,000 orang dan 10 kesempatan ekonomi	10,000 orang dan 15 kesempatan ekonomi	10,000 orang mendapatkan keuntungan ekonomi dan 15 peluang ekonomi yang bervariasi dan berkelanjutan
25		CP3RR3: Paling sedikit 15 kelompok sektor swasta yang berskala besar telah menerapkan praktek-praktek yang baik dan mendukung pembangunan rendah emisi di masa mendatang di bentang wilayah sasaran	Jumlah kelompok sektor swasta yang menerapkan Praktek-praktek yang baik dan mendukung LEDS (Strategi pembangunan yang beremisi rendah) sebagai akibat bantuan pemerintah AS. <b>Sebagian IFACS 4.8.1-23:</b> Jumlah lembaga yang kapasitasnya telah mengalami perbaikan dalam menangani isu-isu perubahan iklim sebagai akibat dari bantuan Pemerintah AS.	Kaji data hasil survey lapangan dan juga catatan proyek	Kuartal		5	10	15	15 kelompok sektor swasta telah menerapkan Praktek-praktek Pengelolaan yang baik dan mendukung LEDS
26		CP3RR4: Paling sedikit 50 orang anggota masyarakat lokal dan 100 sektor swasta dan pemerintah telah mempunyai ketrampilan dan pengetahuan yang mencukupi untuk ikut serta dalam keuangan/pasar karbon di bentang wilayah sasaran	Jumlah anggota masyarakat, sektor swasta, dan orang-orang pemerintah yang mempunyai ketrampilan dan pengetahuan yang mencukupi untuk ikut serta dalam keuangan/pasar karbon di bentang wilayah sasaran	Kaji hasil test sesudah/sebelum pelatihan	Kuartal		16 Anggota masyarakat lokal dan 32 anggota Swasta dan pemerintah	33 Anggota masyarakat lokal dan 66 anggota Swasta dan pemerintah	50 Anggota masyarakat lokal dan 100 anggota Swasta dan pemerintah	50 orang anggota masyarakat dan 100 anggota swasta dan pemerintah

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
27		CP3RR5: Peningkatan paling tidak 25% dalam menerapkan praktek-praktek pengelolaan yang baik oleh pengusaha kecil dan kegiatan pasar dibandingkan dengan data dasar pada bentang wilayah sasaran	Peningkatan dalam menerapkan praktek-praktek pengelolaan yang baik oleh pengusaha kecil dan kegiatan pasar dibandingkan dengan data dasar pada bentang wilayah sasaran	Kaji catatan program/laporan/ulangi KAP Survey	Tahunan	Rona Awal	10%	20%	25%	Peningkatan sebesar 25% dalam menerapkan praktek-praktek pengelolaan yang baik
28		CP3RR6: Penghasilan masyarakat desa meningkat paling sedikit 10% melalui perbaikan hasil pertanian dan akses terhadap pasar, inovasi teknologi seperti energy bersih atau penggunaan teknologi tepat guna dan pengusaha besar di bentang wilayah sasaran	Peningkatan penghasilan masyarakat desa yang diperoleh dari perbaikan praktek pertanian, pasar, dan teknologi sebagai akibat bantuan dari Pemerintah AS	Kaji statistik pemerintah kab/kota, survey KAP dan pengumpulan data lapangan	Tahunan	Rona Awal (disajikan dalam rupiah/dollar juga tersedia untuk data dasar)	3%	7%	10%	Penghasilan masyarakat desa yang didampingi meningkat sebesar 10%
29		CP3RR7: Sumber keuangan yang cukup (paling tidak meningkat 20%) yang dialokasikan untuk pengelolaan hutan yang lestari, melalui re-alokasi budget, pembiayaan karbon, pembayaran jasa lingkungan dan mekanisme pendanaan konservasi lestari di bentang wilayah sasaran	Peningkatan (dalam persen) sumber pendanaan untuk pengelolaan hutan	Kaji APBD dan catatan proyek	Tahunan	Rona Awal (disajikan dalam rupiah/dollar juga tersedia untuk data dasar)	8%	14%	20%	Peningkatan sumber anggaran sebesar 50%

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
<b>Komponen 4: Pemantauan dan Evaluasi</b>										
A		Koordinasi dengan Mitra	Pertemuan dengan Komite Pengarah selesai	Catatan jalannya rapat	Kuartal	1 (K3)	3 (K1 &K4)	5 (K1 &K4)	7 (K1 &K3)	7 pertemuan
B		Penyusunan Rencana Kerja	Penyesuaian Rencana Kerja dengan Kinerja proyek selesai	Dokumen disetujui USAID	Tahunan	1	2	3	4	4 Rencana Kerja
C	1	Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	PMP awal selesai baik kontrak keseluruhan maupun hasil yang disyaratkan	Dokumen disetujui USAID	Satu kali	1				1 PMP (dampak)
C	2	Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	PMP untuk indikator proses	Dokumen disetujui USAID	Tahunan	1	2	3	4	4 PMP (proses)
c	3	Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	Pengumpulan data dasar di setiap bentang wilayah diselesaikan-ini termasuk KAP Survei, perkiraan tutupan hutan, kebakaran hutan dan pembalakan liar, jumlah HPH saat ini/masyarakat/Pengusaha kecil-menengah/staf pemerintah yang terlibat dalam Praktek-praktek pengelolaan yang baik, gambarab SSE (termasuk rata-rata gaji, jenis-jenis kegiatan ekonomi serta peluang yang potensial), input donor lain, dan kajian tingkat kapasitas Pemerintah/masyarakat/sector swasta dan data lain yang dibutuhkan dalam pelaksanaan proyek	Kaji catatan dan laporan	Tepat waktu					Data dasar
C	4	Pemantauan dan evaluasi	Tim Audit menyelesaikan evaluasi keberhasilan proyek (ARD, Staff, Kontraktor, grantee)	Kunjungan lapangan ke bentang wilayah sasaran	Tahunan setelah tahun pertama		1	2	3	3 M&E audt

#	Kegiatan	Kode	Indikator	Sumber /Metode	Frekuensi	Tahun ke 1	Tahun ke 2	Tahun ke 3	Tahun ke 4	Akhir Proyek
D	1	Komunikasi	Web site beroperasi	Jumlah pengakses (sebagaimana tercatat dalam site monitor) ke web site	Tahunan	8,000	30,0000	60,000	100,000	100,000 pengakses
D	2	Komunikasi	Dokumen informasi proyek selesai	Dokumen informasi proyek, lembar fakta, dan brosur	Kuartal	12	36	60	84	84 dokumen cetak
E		Pelaporan	Laporan Tahunan dan kuartal selesai	Disetujui USAID	Kuartal dan Tahunan	4	8	12	16	16 laporan



# INTRODUCTION TO USAID IFACS PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

This Performance Monitoring Plan is submitted to USAID for the Indonesia Forestry and Climate Support Project (USAID IFACS), Task Order AID-497-TO-11-00002 under the PLACE IQC, Contract EPP-1-00-06-0008. It was developed in concurrence with the first year work plan. Effective dates: 5 November 2010 to 30 September, 2014.

This PMP is based on preliminary baseline data collection for the 8 landscapes by Partners Indonesia. Additional baseline data will be completed in the project's third quarter and incorporated into the PMP. USAID IFACS will build on opportunities and successes it discovers in the first year, and additional indicators and targets may be added for out years. The PMP will be subject to annual review and revision at the end of each fiscal year.

USAID IFACS is composed of three program components and one coordination component. This PMP covers all four components.

This PMP is divided into sections. The first section is an overview of performance monitoring contractual requirements for USAID IFACS and the required tasks and results. The second section addresses PMP basic principles, and the third section deals with operationalization of the PMP.



# 1.0 OVERVIEW OF USAID IFACS AND THE PMP

## 1.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS

The structure and content of this Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is based on the requirements as outlined in the contract. The pertinent sections are provided below.

### C.7 PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

*“The contractor’s performance shall be evaluated based on the completion of specific tasks as outlined in the Task Order, adherence to the work plan, and reports submitted to the Task Order Contracting Officer Technical Representative (TOCOTR). (See section F.2.4 Performance Monitoring Plan and Indicator for details).*

### F.2.4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP) AND INDICATORS

*“The Contractor will explain how it will measure impact in the targeted areas, including specifying draft indicators and component targets. Innovative approaches and creative technologies to monitor and track the project progress and achievements are encouraged. The PMP will include both USAID Standard Foreign Assistance indicators as well as any customized indicators necessary to adequately track progress and impact of activities. The PMP will incorporate indicators for environmental monitoring as needed for compliance with Reg. 216. Initial results targets specified in Section C will be reviewed annually. The PMP will be in English, but the Executive Summary and Indicator Targets will also be translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Baseline data required for the PMP shall be collected during the first 80 days following Task Order Award.*

*“The Contractor’s final monitoring system is subject to the review and approval by the TOCOTR. Any required modifications will be requested by the TOCOTR within approximately ten (10) days of submission of the final system. The Contractor shall commence implementation of the system within ten (10) days following receipt of the TOCOTR’s approval of the system.*

### F.2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

*“The Contractor shall prepare an environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) describing how the Contractor will, in specific terms, implement all IEE conditions that apply to proposed project activities within the scope of the award. The EMMP shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness. The EMMP shall be integrated into the Performance Management Plan, the initial Work Plan, and subsequent Annual Work Plans, with any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment. The EMMP will be in English and translated into Bahasa Indonesia.*

## **F.2.9 EVALUATIONS OF THE FOREST RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM (FOREST)**

*“The Contractor will fund two independent evaluations of the overall USAID/Indonesia FOREST Program, which includes this Task Order and the other forest sector activities described in Section I.IV.C Component 4. The first evaluation will be undertaken at the end of Year 2 prior to development of the Year 3 Work Plan. The focus of the evaluation will be on identifying which elements of the project are having the greatest impact, which elements are not having the desired impacts, and which aspects of project design need to be adjusted. The evaluation team is to be comprised of technical experts/evaluators who are independent of the Contractor and the Contractor’s staff. The level of effort will be from 2 to 4 staff (expatriate and national) for approximately 30 days each. USAID staff may also participate, but will be funded directly by USAID.*

*“The second evaluation will be a final evaluation and conducted during the final contract performance year at a time specified by the TOCOTR. The focus of the evaluation will be to assess the achievements of the project versus the stated objectives and goals, to identify which elements of the project had the most significant impact and which did not, and which aspects of project design need to be considered for continuation under future possible projects. The evaluation team is to be comprised of technical experts/evaluators who are independent of the Contractor and the Contractor’s staff. The level of effort will be from 2 to 4 staff (expatriate and national) for approximately 30 days each. USAID staff may also participate, but will be funded directly by USAID.”*

## **1.2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

USAID IFACS supports USAID Indonesia’s Country Strategy 2009-2014 Objective #2 (Sustainable Management of Natural Resources), specifically Intermediate Objective #1 (Improved Management of Forest Eco-systems). Within the Foreign Assistance Framework USAID IFACS falls under the Functional Objective Economic Growth (EG), Program Area Environment, Element Natural Resources and Biodiversity (NRB).

## **1.3 COMPONENTS, TASKS, AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

USAID IFACS is composed of three programmatic components. Each has a set of tasks to be accomplished and a set of expected results. These are all described in the below Table “USAID IFACS PMP INDICATOR AND TARGETS:” In addition there is a fourth component that deals with project coordination and management; it has a set of tasks and outputs (required results) .The PMP reflects indicators to measure progress and achievement against the contracted overall and required results (described in the first year work plan) and the outputs defined in Component 4 as listed below.

### **A. Communications**

- D1. Website development & maintenance
- D2. Development program outreach materials
- D3. Prepare presentation material for official events and visits

### **B. Contract and grant solicitations and selection**

### **C. Reporting**

- F1. Reports: Quarterly
- F2. Reports: Annual

# 2.0 OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN PRINCIPLES

## 2.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The nature of USAID IFACS is that of an inter-linked set of components, activities, tasks and results. Results in one component may be reflected in or re-enforce another component. The PMP must also support the following: (1) effective adaptive management decision-making, (2) accountability for resources, and (3) provide information on implementation (such as the FACTS indicators reportable to Washington DC). As the program expands, learns and adapts, additional indicators will be developed if necessary.

## 2.2 CAUSAL LINKAGES AND LEARNING – ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The achievement of the higher level results of USAID IFACS is predicated on a step-wise approach to successfully implement knowledge and technology transfer, capacity building and the adoption of new practices. An example of this would be development of spatial plans and low emission development strategies (LEDS). Training and capacity building of government planners in both these areas and the implementation of plans/strategies and use of best management practices will lead to a greater emphasis for existing degraded lands to be allocated for development purposes, decreased GHG emissions and rates of land degradation, and improvements in sustainable economic development.

During the first year of USAID IFACS the program will roll out to three islands, eight landscapes, and eight districts, as well make inroads to a limited number of private sector companies. The PMP will incorporate monitoring and evaluation to assess project success and activities in future iterations of the work plan will be adapted if required to improve Project success.

## 2.3 LEVELS OF DATA ACCURACY AND SENSITIVITY

While PMP indicators are generally numerical, the level of data accuracy and sensitivity, and indicator precision must reflect the time, effort and cost that is required to achieve the desired level. Also, in some cases absolute precision is not possible (for example, landscapes may not match up exactly with district boundaries).

In the USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) attached to this PMP we discuss the method and source of data collection under the heading ‚data quality issues’ and ‚plan for analysis, review & reporting’. Data may be one of the following:

Absolute—the highest level of accuracy and precision and represent exact quantities, especially at the output level. Examples include the number of persons attending training (from registrations) or the dimensions of a small agro-forestry plot.

Extrapolation from sampling—Given project scope, both in total area, as well as population size, the project may choose to estimate numbers and percentages for certain indicators through biological and socioeconomic surveys. Surveys have a risk of error based on the level of confidence that is set during the design phase. The more samples the higher the level of confidence in the accuracy of the results and the lower the risk of error. However, cost, time, and geography constraints for surveys may require accepting higher levels of potential error. We will, however, sample at least the minimum required for statistical analysis. Where appropriate, we will use simple descriptive statistics (i.e., mean, median, range), and if appropriate, and requested by the COTR, parametric or non-parametric statistical analyses.

# 3.0 USAID IFACS PMP OPERATIONS

This section of the PMP covers the actual administration of the PMP, covering an overview of data sources and methods, instrumentation and the indicators and targets for USAID IFACS.

## 3.1 OVERVIEW OF MONITORING SYSTEMS

Performance monitoring will require specific systems in place to record, verify, and transfer data from field staff to the Jakarta-based M&E Specialist. In Year 1 we have identified six specific monitoring systems that will be used. As the program expands, additional systems may need to be developed, that will be proposed and detailed in annual PMP reviews.

### 3.1.1 LAPAN SEMI-ANNUAL MAPS AND REMOTE SENSING DATA

The GOI, working with AusAid and Norway, have begun a program of providing semi-annual mapping and data under LAPAN. The spatial planner assisted by the GIS specialist will acquire maps and data from this source with which to determine gross land degradation in target landscapes, and estimate the percentage of areas degraded from illegal logging, conversion, or major fire. This will also inform spatial plans. These data will be used to report on the following indicators:

- Number of hectares of targeted landscapes in which the rate of degradation has been reduced by at least 50% from baseline (from over-harvesting and illegal logging, conversion or major fires)
- Number of instances of reported illegal logging in target landscapes
- Number of instances of fires in target landscapes

If these data are not available, our GIS specialist will collaborate with the USFS and/or other partners to use existing data sets to calculate number of ha of forest cover within landscapes for the baseline, and on an annual basis as of approximately August each year. Loss of forest cover from fire and illegal logging is often partial, and may be overlapping. We will track which pixels have suffered from fire in the past, and subsequently are deforested at a later date.

### 3.1.2 USAID FOREST CARBON CALCULATOR

This method will be used for the following indicator:

- Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sectors

The USAID Forest Carbon Calculator (<http://winrock.stage.datarg.net>) for USAID IFACS target landscapes will be applied by the M&E Specialist. The level A of this calculator will be used to provide a broad estimate of carbon available in the various land-use types (forest protection, forest management,

afforested, and agroforestry) in target landscapes- which requires only input of the number of hectares of forest area within each province under these land- use types. Data for input will come from program records, the LAPAN maps and when necessary, confirmed by the Annual M&E Survey. However, for more detailed breakdown of carbon within these land-use types, the level B calculator will be used. This will require application of project specific information (e.g., annual harvest area, volume of timber removed etc). This information will be obtained from partner concessionaires.

### **3.1.3 ANNUAL MONITORING SURVEY**

We will, through a competitive bidding process, identify a university or qualified firm or NGO on each target island, to conduct the baseline survey and an annual monitoring survey in target districts for particular Project indicators. The bidding process will involve a proposal describing methodology (based on a list of indicators and sources), track record, personnel and budget, which will be preliminarily vetted by USAID IFACS and submitted to the TOCOTR for approval. Other surveys, such as annual change analyses to determine the extent of forest change in landscapes may be done directly by USAID IFACS staff. Annual monitoring surveys conducted in August/September will be used to measure the indicators listed in Section 4.

Note that some of these data will also be available from program records. However, the annual M&E survey will verify these data. Also, these data will be compared to spatial plans to determine how well districts are complying with their agreed plans.

### **3.1.4 PARTNER RECORDS**

In some cases partners working with USAID IFACS will implement activities, such as training or pilot projects. These partners will be required to keep records and report monthly or quarterly on those indicators relevant to those activities. The M&E Specialist will conduct routine data quality assessment by inspection of those records, and sampling as necessary, to confirm records and indicator numbers.

### **3.1.5 TRAINING PROVIDED RECORDS AND EVALUATIONS**

Training programs are detailed in the USAID IFACS Work Plan. Some of the training will be provided by outside experts, such as USFS and DOJ. The Training Coordinator, or their designate, is responsible to register all participants (course, location, dates, names, institutions, gender) and conduct a post-then-pre training evaluation in coordination with inputs from USFS and DOJ, USAID IFACS technical staff, or STTA hired specifically for a particular topic (see Capacity Building section of the Work Plan for more information on this method). All training data will be entered into TraiNet by the Training Coordinator or delegated to administrative staff and supervised by her. Indicators collected using this method includes (for each component and each type of training):

- Percentage of training participants who adopt and implement the new concepts learned during training;
- Number of government officials trained in spatial planning, strategic environmental assessments (SEA), or carbon pools;
- Number of community, local government, NGO, private sector persons trained in landscape management planning, climate change vulnerability & adaptation, climate change modeling, management of human resources, and fire risk assessment and management;

- Number of persons trained on Lacey Act;
- Number of local government, private sector and community people trained in carbon finance/markets (REDD), best management practices, sustainable forest management, and SME business skills; and
- Number of finance people trained in screening tools to assess environmental risk factors for investments and loans in the natural resource sector.

### 3.1.6 PROGRAM RECORDS

Many indicators reflect implementation by USAID IFACS staff, who will be required to provide monthly and quarterly reports to M&E through their Regional Manager, or directly by Jakarta-based advisors. Standard monitoring reports will detail indicators, targets and actual progress against the indicators for the quarter. The M&E Specialist will conduct data quality assessment (DQA) visits to the regions to confirm that data collected by staff and partners to plot progress towards all indicator targets meets DQA standards.

## 3.2 BASELINE AND ANNUAL MONITORING

A number of the indicators require establishment of baselines (see Table below for a summary of required baseline data and collection methodology). To determine initial conditions and monitor the progress of achieving first and second level outputs in a situation where there is no dedicated M&E staff requires the use of an outside agent to collect data. We propose issuing sub-contracts or Purchase Orders, competitively bid, to qualified universities, think tanks or NGOs in each region (island). These contracts will establish the baselines for all indicators that require collection of data at the regional level including socioeconomic, budgetary and geographical information. This will include the KAP surveys. The selected institutions will undertake three specific tasks.

1. Gather baseline information in the regions – based on a core set of PMP indicators. Methodologies include review of secondary data, interviews and observation, and to collect socio-economic data, either conduct or tap into surveys to determine average rural incomes and their sources.
2. Conduct KAP studies – focused on communities, private sector and local government. For rural people this will include the importance of forest and natural resources in their day to day lives: what forest products they use the most, how they get them, have they observed or analyzed that the quantities and qualities are diminishing, and so on. For government it will gauge the attitudes and issues related to forest and natural resource management policies and the dynamics of working with rural communities. Private sector KAPs will focus on current practices regarding land management and harvesting, knowledge of and commitment to low carbon strategies, and attitude towards local communities' engagement in natural resource management.
3. On-going Annual Monitoring (starting in Year 2) a– the institution will then conduct, in August, an annual monitoring study to determine any changes to particular indicators reflecting USAID IFACS implementation. Provide support for the Mid-term and Final Evaluations – to assist the evaluator in data collection and analysis, and make records available for inspection.

This strategy has been designed to also increase the capacity of these local institutions, giving them (and their students) experience in data collection, surveys and sampling, and analysis. With this experience they can become important resources for the GOI, international projects and local government.

The baseline information will be collected upon site selection and approval, but after the submission of the PMP. Upon completion, compilation and analysis of the baseline information, the PMP indicator table and PIRS will be revised to include baseline data and submitted to the USAID TOCOTR for approval.

### Overview of Baseline Data Requirements and Methodology

#	Indicator	Information Required	Sources	Methodology
OR1	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire for at least ten million ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline	Current condition of forest and historical rate of forest degradation in targeted landscapes (ideally for the last 10-15 years in order to establish a reasonable historic rate of degradation)	LAPAN/MOF maps and data bases, USFS, and others	-Establish technical protocols for determination of forest degradation. -M&E and spatial planning staff at the national level will gather and analyze information.
OR3	FACTS 4.8.1-10: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.	GHG emission levels from target landscapes and projected growth in emissions	Project reports and documents	USAID Climate Change Carbon Calculator
OR4	Percentage of local government professional staff receive training in landscape level spatial planning & sustainable economic development  Partly FACTS 4.8.1-5 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	Number of local government professional staff working in spatial planning and sustainable economic development in all districts	Stake holder surveys	Include requirement in stakeholder survey SOW and contract out
OR5	Percent increase in financial resources for sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes.  (Partly FACTS 4.8.2-10: Funding leveraged from public and private sources for climate change as a result of USG assistance)	Amount of financial resources being spent on sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes	District budgets, other donors, private sector	Regional staff will request information from District government and gather information from other sources as possible.
CP1RR5	Percentage increase in capability for enforcement. Partly FACT 4.8.2-5: Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, and .public participation	Amount of financial resources being dedicated in each district to enforcement	District budgets	Regional staff will request information from District government

#	Indicator	Information Required	Sources	Methodology
CP2RR1	Percentage Increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes	Understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes	KAP Survey	Develop SOW for TOCOTR approval, contract out to local firm or NGO that will work with local universities.
CP2RR2	a: Number of local community, government professional & NGO people with increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. b: FACT 4.8.2-7 Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. c: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and /or biodiversity conservation.	Number of government and NGO professions working in this area as the project has to reach at least half of them	Stake holder survey	Include requirements in stake holder survey SOW and contract out.
CP2RR7	a) Percentage decrease in incidence of fires per year b) Percentage decrease in incidence of illegal logging per year	Number of fire incidences and number of illegal logging incidences in targeted landscapes.	MOF, district records, USFS, others	M&E and spatial planning staff at the national level will gather and analyze information
CP3RR2	FACTS 4.8.1-6: Number of people with increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance; and Number of new diversified and economic opportunities for communities.	Economic status of individuals in targeted communities	KAP Survey. GOI information	Develop SOW for TOCOTR approval, contract out to local firm or NGO that will work with local universities.
CP3RR5	Percentage increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.	Percentage of small holders practicing BMPs in livelihoods and market activities	KAP Survey	Develop SOW for TOCOTR approval, contract out to local firm or NGO that will work with local universities.

#	Indicator	Information Required	Sources	Methodology
CP3RR6	Percent increase of income for targeted rural people derived from improved agriculture practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.	Average income for rural people in communities targeted with project support	KAP Survey, GOI information	Develop SOW for TOCOTR approval, contract out to local firm or NGO that will work with local universities.
CP3RR7	Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.	Amount of financial resources going towards forest management in the targeted landscapes	District budgets, other donors, private sector	Regional staff will request information from District government and gather information from other sources as possible.

### 3.3 MONITORING TRAINING

Much of the work in Year 1 will revolve around training, provided by USAID IFACS and partners (such as USFS) or contracted out, using or adapting existing modules where possible. Training in Year 1 (first level outputs) will transcend more towards technical assistance mentoring in later years, towards second level outputs (utilization of that training, resulting in lower level outcomes, such as adoption of best practices, which in turn will result in impact changes in GHG emissions and forest degradation, and implementation of low carbon strategies).

All training workshops will require a registration of participants and an evaluation at the end of the workshop or course. Each training workshop will have on file (and submitted to USAID) a package composed of the curriculum, registrations, copies of all materials, and the training evaluation.

### 3.4 THE POST-THEN-PRE TRAINING EVALUATION

The Post-then-Pre Training Evaluation methodology was developed in the extension community because it was found that pre-testing about new or controversial concepts had several flaws<sup>1</sup>: (1) it assumed that participants already know what the concept was (perhaps not a working knowledge, but some sort of definition), and, (2) many participants had misconceptions or misinformation about particular concepts. For example, if one asks in a pre-test whether a participant knows what the Lacey Act is or what Low Emission Development Strategies are, they will rely on recollection, or to save face, claim knowledge when they have none.

---

<sup>1</sup> For example, see G. Howard, et. Al., "Internal Invalidity in Pre-test Post-test Self-report Evaluations and a Re-evaluation of Retrospective Pre-tests", Applied Psychological Measurement, Vol. 3, 1979.

In the post-then-pre test techniques, evaluations are given at the end of the training. However, rather than asking merely for a rating of the training itself, the evaluation challenges the participant to report on changes in knowledge, accuracy of existing information, skills, and potential utilization. While the technique has been studied, adapted and expanded, it need not be a complex evaluation, but administered through issuance of a few questions either on an evaluation instrument (quantitative).

Primary Question Area	Question	Response scale
Knowledge (Pre)	What was your level of knowledge regarding this concept prior to this training?	(- 4) I knew a lot (- 3) I knew some (- 2) I knew a little (- 1) I knew almost nothing
Knowledge (Post)	Did the training provide you with new information regarding this concept?	(4) a lot (3) some (2) a little (1) no
Relevancy (Pre)	Has this concept been relevant to your work in the past?	(- 4) very relevant (- 3) some relevance (- 2) a little (- 1) not relevant
Relevancy (Post)	Is this concept now relevant to your work?	(4) a lot (3) some (2) a little (1) not relevant
Misconceptions (pre)	Did you have misconceptions regarding this concept prior to this training?	(-4) No, I was correct (-3) I was mostly correct (-2) I was slightly correct (-1) Yes, my information was incorrect
Misconceptions (post)	Did this training provide clear understandable information regarding the concept?	(4) yes, a lot (3) pretty much (2) a little (1) I still don't understand
Utility (Pre)	Did you use this concept in the past in your work?	(-4) I knew they would be useful. (-3) I thought they would be useful (-2) I was not sure they were useful (-1) I did not think them useful
Utility (Post)	Do you plan to use this concept in your work in the future?	(4) yes, I will use them (3) I will use many of them (2) I will use some of them (1) I probably won't use them
Sufficiency (Pre)	Did you have sufficient knowledge/skills in the past to apply this concept?	(-4) I did (-3) I had some (-2) I am not sure (-1) I did not

Primary Question Area	Question	Response scale
Sufficiency (Post)	Did this training provide sufficient knowledge/skills to apply this concept?	(4) yes (3) mostly (2) partially (1) no

Note that the answers can be made into a score to show change for each section (knowledge, relevancy, misconceptions), but can be combined to a score for the entire concept/topic and rolled up to a total score, which can be reported as an average or median. Additional question areas can be added: usefulness, feasibility to implement, etc. if required, but all will use the basic questions above. The following additional qualitative questions will be asked: If you plan to use this concept in your work, how will you use this concept? If you do not plan to use this concept in your work, please explain why.

The Training Coordinator will modify this instrument in collaboration with the instructor, and will then administer, or have their designate, administer the training evaluation. Upon completion the Training Coordinator or Regional Manager ensures that the data is transferred to the M&E Specialist for recording and analysis.

### 3.5 DISAGGREGATION PARAMETERS

Whenever possible the USAID IFACS PMP will disaggregate data by:

- Island
- Province
- Landscape
- District

For participants in training and other workshops, provision of technical assistance or mentoring, and whenever possible:

- Gender – male/female
- Institutional Affiliation – village, district, provincial or central government, NGO, private sector, urban or rural community member

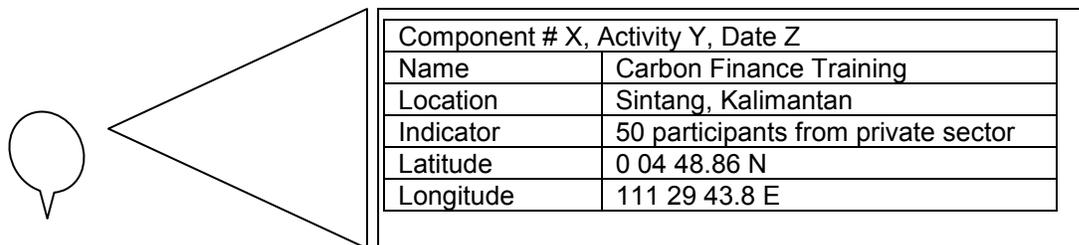
Data will be disaggregated by use, ecosystem, or other variables for some indicators. This is indicated in the specific PIRS.

### 3.6 USE OF GPS CAMERAS AND HAND HELD UNITS FOR MONITORING

GPS Units will be used in the spatial planning component. This technology provides USAID IFACS and USAID a mechanism to track the location of activities undertaken under USAID IFACS.

We propose to utilize GPS enabled cameras. These take digital photos, embed the date and time and the GPS coordinates. These are then mounted on a docking station, where the photos and data are transferred

to software that can then produce spreadsheets that can interface with ArcGIS or Google Earth. These spreadsheets will also include important information about the photo, such as the name of the activity, location, component, indicator data, etc. These spreadsheets will be provided to USAID PRO Office for inclusion in their evolving GIS capability, component, etc.



Note: example adapted from Tetra Tech ARD ADP Project in Afghanistan

Each region will be issued one or more of these GPS cameras. Technical Specialists will take photos to document specific events (training and workshops), as part of biological monitoring, and to document environmental impacts. They will upload photos and data on their local server (or over the web if that option becomes available), for transfer to Jakarta, preparation and transmittal to USAID (as well as construct our own maps). To avoid the proliferation of picture taking, as opposed to actual participation, the number of photos will be limited to no more than five for an event or training uploaded onto the server or transferred to Jakarta. Biological protocols for monitoring will determine the number of photos to be taken, and how/where along transects or at locations.

Note that GPS cameras provide point data rather than shapes. Production and use of polygons remains part of the spatial planning component, though shape data such as dimensions of a particular concession practicing BMPs or an agro-forestry plot, can be made available as needed.

### 3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING

As per the USAID IFACS contract, the EMMP is submitted as a separate deliverable. Building on the IEE, the EMMP defines mitigation measures and monitoring indicators for each activity receiving a Negative Determination with Conditions.

To ensure the best possible integration, in subsequent years USAID IFACS will develop its work plan, revised PMP, and revise the EMMP in tandem.

### 3.8 DATA COLLECTION SHEETS

Following is the initial instrumentation to be used for on-going data collection in the first year. As the program expands and new indicators are chosen, additional collection fields will be added to the data collection sheets for each revision of the PMP. These data collection sheets will be completed by the field personnel or technical advisors that are implementing activities. They will then send these to the M&E Specialist, who will compile data and prepare the quarterly and annual reports.

## USAID IFACS PMP Quarterly Monitoring Report

To be completed by Implementing Officer, Sent to your Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Note: for some activities, not all fields are needed.

Report (X)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Reported By				
Island				
Landscape				
District				
Village				
GPS Coordinates	Lat:	Long:		
Component				
Result				
<b>Work Plan Activity</b>				
Start Date				
End Date				
Status (X)	New	Ongoing	Complete	
Status Report (summary from quarterly report)				
Indicator	Number	Target	Achieved	
Indicator	Number	Target	Achieved	
Issues for Follow Up				
Other Notes/Comments				
Relevant Document				
Relevant document				
Relevant Document				
For M&E Use				
Date Received				
Date Entered				
Verification				
Photographs Ref #				

## Example USAID IFACS Training Workshop Report

Title of Workshop	
Component/ Work Plan Activity	
Location	
Dates (start/end)	
Training Provider	
Total Number in Attendance	

### Registration

Name	Institutional address	Cell phone number	Email Address	Gender	Signature

### Post-then-Pre Training Evaluation

Evaluation Factor	Average (Pre) (a negative number)	Average (Post)	Difference
Knowledge			
Relevancy			
Misconceptions			
Utility/Usefulness			
Sufficiency			

## Draft Basic Inventory of Indicators for Baseline and Annual M&E Survey

No.	Component	Indicator	Base-line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1	OR1	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire for at least ten million ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline					
2	OR2	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-2:</b> Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.					
3	OR3	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-10:</b> Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.					
4	OR 4	Percentage of local government professional staff receive training in landscape level spatial planning & sustainable economic development <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.1-5</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity					
5	OR 5	Percent increase in financial resources for sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes. <b>(Partly FACTS 4.8.2-10:</b> Funding leveraged from public and private sources for climate change as a result of USG assistance)					
6	OR 6.	The number of districts that pilot LEDS development strategies (e.g., energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative livelihood, intensification of agricultural activities) <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-13:</b> Number of climate-resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance					
7	CP1RR1	Monitored by indicators for OR1, CP2RR5, and CP2RR8					
8	CP1RR2	Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentive for reducing carbon emissions.					
9	CP1RR3	Number ha of abandoned concession areas with good quality forest are re-zoned (instead of re-auctioned) within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development.					
10	CP1RR4.	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-7:</b> Number of policies, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation by local communities are implemented as a result of USG assistance in 8 target landscapes					
11	CP1RR5	Percentage increase in capability for enforcement. <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-5:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation					

No.	Component	Indicator	Base-line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
12	CP1RR6	Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance. <b>Partly FACTS 4.1.1-5:</b> Number of policy reforms /regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance					
13	CP1RR7	Number of districts that implement spatial plans with adequate resources					
14	CP2RR1	Percentage Increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes					
15	CP2RR2	a) Number of local community, government professional & NGO people with increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. b) <b>FACTS 4.8.2-7:</b> Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. c) <b>FACTS 4.8.1-5:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.					
16	CP2RR3	The number of districts that implemented conservation and resources management activities detailed in spatial plans . <b>Partly 4.8.1-4:</b> Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.					
17	CP2RR4	The number of BMPs activities implemented by the private sectors, and local communities (in both community forestry and non- community forestry sites) (contributes to FACTS/GCC indicator: number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance)					
18	CP2RR5	CP2RR5a: Number of hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover in 8 landscapes. CP2RR5b: Number of hectares of degraded areas newly used for developmental purposes.					
19	CP2RR6	<b>FACTS 4.8.2-16:</b> Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve ecosystem resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance.					
20	CP2RR7	a) Percentage decrease in incidence of fires per year b) Percentage decrease in incidence of illegal logging per year					
21	CP2RR8	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-1:</b> Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.					

No.	Component	Indicator	Base-line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
22	CP2RR9	Number of protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management in targeted landscapes <b>Partly FACTS 4.2.1-1:</b> Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance					
23	CP3RR1	Number of districts where an agreement between local communities and private sector are reached, to provide incentives for conservation, adhered to and result in sustainable economic development <b>Partly FACTS 4.5.2-12:</b> Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance					
24	CP3RR2	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-6:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance  Number of new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities					
25	CP3RR3	Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs and support LEDS as a result of USG assistance. <b>Partly IFACS 4.8.1-23:</b> Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.					
26	CP3RR4	The number of local community, private sector, and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.					
27	CP3RR5	Percentage increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.					
28	CP3RR6	Percent increase of income for targeted rural people derived from improved agriculture practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.					
29	CP3RR7	Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.					

### 3.9 ARCHIVES

All data recorded against the PMP must have a hard copy source back-up in a file devoted to each indicator (see ADS 203 and the PMP Toolkit). These files will contain quarterly M&E summary reports, training registrations and evaluations, sections of program reports that contain PMP data.

PMP data is recorded and reported using an adaptation of the Tetra Tech ARD PMP Excel-based database for recording, compilation, disaggregation and reporting on indicator data.

The M&E Specialist and IT Specialist will develop a the template for USAID IFACS as follows:

- The summary page will contain all of the components and indicator numbers, indicators, and name of district per landscape [Total Aceh Landscape ( Aceh Selatan & Aceh Tenggara); Total Katingan Landscape (Pulang Pisau, Katingan, Ketapang); Total Mamberamo Landscape (Sarimi, Mamberamo); Total Asmat /Lorentz Landscape (Mimika, Asmat); and Total combined Landscapes].

- The actual annual targets are put in the last column. The achievement of each indicator will be inserted into the relevant district.
- Note that the spreadsheet adds up indicator data and provides an annual performance percentage against the targets.
- The template allows for 9 districts. This will be expanded to the final number of districts. The summary sheet will be modified to bring forward district data onto the summary (using Excel’s “drilling” feature).

This report will be generated every quarter for inclusion in the Quarterly Reports. See attached reporting template in Appendix 3.

### **3.10 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT (DQA)**

It is expected that a formal DQA will be performed annually during the course of USAID IFACS, usually by the Project M&E Specialist and M&E Officer. This DQA inspects the soundness of indicators, the quality of data, the incidence of inaccuracies or transcription errors, and missing hard copy back up.

Indicators will be assessed against the following criteria:

- The indicator’s relevance to USAID IFACS
- How understandable and useable the indicator is for project staff
- The degree to which the indicator measures what it claims to measure
- The precision of operational definitions of terms
- The degree to which results are verifiable and comparable across locations
- The degree to which repeated measurements under unchanged conditions show the same results
- The cost effectiveness of the indicator
- Data availability/ accessibility
- The ability of the indicator to detect changes in variables in a timely fashion
- The degree to which selected indicators are sufficient to capture all important results.
- The degree of objectivity and lack of bias in indicator selection.

Data will be assessed against the following criteria:

- Accuracy– how close the measurement of a quantity is to its actual value
- Representative– accurately measure or describe characteristics of the entire population. Reliability– repeated measurements under unchanged conditions show the same result.
- Integrity–data are collected, analyzed, and reported in accordance with established mechanisms and have not been accidentally or maliciously modified, altered, or destroyed.

#### **3.10.1 INTERNAL DQA**

Comparison of Annual M&E Monitoring Reports with the spatial plans constitutes an important cross-checking mechanism. During the production of the Annual Report the M&E Specialist and Spatial Planning team will compare the two methods and determine if there are areas where the two do not conform, for follow up.

The M&E Specialist will conduct internal DQA as needed to ensure data accuracy and timeliness. This may include:

- Attending the end of the training workshop to ensure registrations were done and the training evaluation was conducted, as well as confirm the scoring of evaluation data from individual participant training evaluation forms.
- Visiting project areas to confirm monitoring reports, and if not already taken, take photos and GPS coordinates.
- In person check up of annual M&E report data collection to ensure that it is being done in line with the stated methodologies.

If a discrepancy arises, the M&E Specialist will issue a discrepancy report detailing the difference between reported values and values uncovered during DQA. First point of discussion will be with the Regional Manager towards a solution. If not resolved, the issue is referred to the COP.

# 4.0 USAID IFACS PMP INDICATOR AND TARGETS TABLE

Note1: Includes component 4 Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting Indicators

Note2: Disaggregation detailed in PIRS, targets are cumulative

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
<b>Overall Results (Impact Level)</b>										
1		OR1: A 50% reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire for at least six million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire for at least ten million ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline.	Analyze Ministry of Forestry and other data and overlay with landscapes to determine rates in landscapes	Annual	Baseline	16%	34%	50%	50% reduction of forest degradation in 10m ha
2		OR2: The improved management of at least 3.5 million ha of selected HCVF tropical forest in targeted landscapes, including 1.7 million ha priority orangutan habitat	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-2:</b> Number of hectares of forests in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.	Review of mgmt structures & processes, including planning, & implementation from project reports and field observations	Annual		1.2 m ha	2.3 m ha	3.5 m ha	3.5 m ha of forest under improved management

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
3		OR3: Changes in land use practice and improved forestry management within targeted landscapes result in a 50% reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions based upon agreed calculations	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-10:</b> Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.	USAID Forest Carbon Calculator (protection, mgmt, and restoration) using MoF and other data sources	Annual	(note: Gt will replace percentage once baseline is completed and 50% reduction can be calculated)	16%	34%	50%	50% reduction in GHG over baseline
4		OR 4: At least half of local professional government staff directly involved in management of targeted landscapes receive substantial training in a landscape level approach to spatial planning and sustainable economic development.	Percentage of local government professional staff receive training in landscape level spatial planning & sustainable economic development. <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.1-5</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.	Review of training records	Quarterly	10%(note: actual numbers of people to be trained will be provided once baseline data collection is completed)	30%	45%	50%	50% of LG staff trained in spatial planning& sustainable development
5		OR 5: At least a 20% increase in financial resources for forest management, increased transparency, and access to information; and strengthened capacity of government, civil society, and the private sector for conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services at targeted landscapes	Percent increase in financial resources for sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes. <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-10:</b> Funding leveraged from public and private sources for climate change as a result of USG assistance.	Review of district budget and project records	Annual	(note: actual \$ figures will be included as well once baseline data collection is completed)	7%	13%	20%	20% increase in financial resources

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
6		OR 6: Low carbon growth development strategies piloted at the local level in at least eight districts located within targeted landscapes	The number of districts that pilot LEDS development strategies (e.g., energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative livelihood, intensification of agricultural activities). <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-13:</b> Number of climate-resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance.	Review of district development strategies, program records and reports	Annual		3	5	8	8 districts pilot LEDS
<b>Component 1: Land and Forest Resource Governance</b>										
7		CP1RR1: Improved GOI spatial planning policy, processes, and implementation at the landscape level reduce greenhouse emissions in the forest sector and lead to maintenance (or increase) of forest cover and connectivity in the targeted landscapes	Monitored by indicators for OR3, CP2RR5, and CP2RR8.							
8		CP1RR2: At least eight pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentive for reducing carbon emissions	Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentive for reducing carbon emissions.	Review of spatial and development plans, program records/reports	Annual		3	5	8	8 CC mitigation projects implemented

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
9		CP1RR3: At least 1,000,000 ha of abandoned concession areas with good quality forest are re-zoned (instead of re-auctioned) within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development	Number ha of abandoned concession areas with good quality forest are re-zoned (instead of re-auctioned) within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development.	Review of Spatial Plans and SK or other legal documents	Annual		300,000	650,000	1,000,000	1m ha of land rezoned in spatial plans to conserve existing forests
10		CP1RR4: Local communities are accorded recognized rights and responsibilities regarding forest management by the GOI in at least eight districts within the targeted landscapes	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-7:</b> Number of policies, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation <u>by local communities</u> are implemented as a result of USG assistance in 8 target landscapes.	Review of district government and program records	Annual	2	8	12	15	8 districts where local communities gain improved forest rights
11		CP1RR5: Enhanced capability for law enforcement addressing forest crime (at least 20% increase in capability based on baseline assessment) within the targeted landscapes	Percentage increase in capability for enforcement. <b>Partly FACTS 4.8.2-5:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation.	Review of district budgets, pre/post training and KAP Survey	Quarterly and Annual	Baseline (note: will also include actual numbers once baseline data collection is done)	7%	13%	20%	20% increase in law enforcement capability

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
12		CP1RR6: Strengthened multi-stakeholder landscape planning for balanced conservation and development result in a transparent and equitable spatial plan with local support within at least eight targeted landscapes	Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance. <b>Partly FACTS 4.1.1-5:</b> Number of policy reforms /regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance.	Review of project and district government records	Quarterly		3	5	8	8 district spatial plans gain local stakeholder support
13		CP1RR7: Resources required for implementing spatial plans are available, and spatial plans for at least eight targeted landscapes are implemented.	Number of districts that implement spatial plans with adequate resources.	Review of district budgets and Spatial Plan implementation records	Annual		3	5	8	8 districts implement spatial plans with adequate resources
<b>Component 2: Improved Management and Conservation of Forest Resources, and Increased Resilience to Climate Change</b>										
14		CP2RR1: Recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues are increased by 50% for governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes over baseline.	Percentage Increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes.	Review of data from KAP Survey and Training records (post then pre-test techniques)	Annual and Quarterly	Baseline	16%	34%	50%	50% increase of understanding of stakeholders

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
15		CP2RR2: At least 5,000 local community members and half of local professional government and NGOs technical staff have increased technical skills and methodologies required for forest resources and adaptation to climate change in targeted landscapes.	<p>a) Number of local community, government professional &amp; NGO people with increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.</p> <p><b>b) FACTS 4.8.2-7:</b> Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.</p> <p><b>c) FACTS 4.8.1-5:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Review of data from KAP Survey</p> <p>Training records (post then pre-test techniques)</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>) a) 200 LC and 1% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>b) 200 LC and 1% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>c) 0 (actual number of people in LG and NGOs will be included once baseline data are collected)</p>	<p>a) 2,000 LC and 16% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>b) 1,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>c) 1,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p>	<p>a) 4,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>b) 3,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>c) 1,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs 1,</p>	<p>a) 5,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>b) 3,500 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>c) 1,500 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs</p>	<p>a) 5,000 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>b) 3,500 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs</p> <p>c) 1,500 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs</p>
16		CP2RR3: Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes	<p>The number of districts that implement conservation and resources management activities detailed in spatial plans.</p> <p><b>Partly 4.8.1-4:</b> Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.</p>	Review of spatial plans and reports	Annual		3	5	8	8 districts implement NRM in spatial plans

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
17		CP2RR4: Best management practices for conservation and ecosystem services are implemented throughout the targeted landscapes by the private sector and local community, particularly in community forestry sites	The number of BMP guidelines agreed upon and adopted by the private sectors, and local communities (in both community forestry and non- community forestry sites) (contributes to FACTS/GCC indicator: number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance)	Review of data from KAP Survey, Project records and agreements	Annual		6	18	31	At least 15 private sector concessions and 16 community forest/APL sites with BMP activities
18		CP2RR5: At least 1,000,000 ha of re-zoned concession areas with good quality forest are managed to maintain forest cover within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are used preferentially for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development	CP2RR5a: Number of hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover in 8 landscapes.  CP2RR5b: Number of hectares of degraded areas newly used for developmental purposes.	Review of remote sensing data from MoF or others, review of local spatial plans, SKs and licenses issued	Annual		200,000 ha maintain forest cover 50,000 ha deg area newly used for dev.	500,000 ha maintain forest cover 100,000 ha deg area newly used for dev.	1,000,000 ha maintain forest cover 150,000 ha deg area newly used for dev.	1 m ha of abandoned concessions under sustainable forest management and 150,000 ha of degraded lands under development
19		CP2RR6: Improved forest resource management increases ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts (such as drought, floods, and fires) in targeted landscapes.	<b>FACTS 4.8.2-16:</b> Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve ecosystem resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance.	Review of KAP survey and project records	Annual		2,000	6,000	10,000	10,000 stakeholders implement CC mitigation activities

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
20		CP2RR7: At least a 50% decrease in fires and illegal logging per year in targeted landscapes	a) Percentage decrease in incidence of fires per year b) Percentage decrease in incidence of illegal logging per year.	Review of hotspots from remote sensing and review of Ministry of Forestry and local authorities records	Annual	Baseline	16% each	33% each	50% each	50% decrease in fire and illegal logging
21		CP2RR8: At least 5,000 ha of critical ecosystem areas, such as connecting biological corridors and swamps, are reforested with native species and have ecological functions restored within targeted landscapes	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-1:</b> Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.	Review of project records	Quarterly		2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000 ha with improved biophysical conditions
22		CP2RR9: Mechanisms for collaborative forest management in protected areas and buffer zones are designed and implemented in targeted landscapes	Number of protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management in targeted landscapes. <b>Partly FACTS 4.2.1-1:</b> Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance.	Review of records from project and Ministry of Forestry, BKSDA, Balai Nasional Taman Nasional, NGOs, District Bappeda	Quarterly		6	11	16	16 protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
<b>Component 3: Private Sector, Local Enterprise and Market Links</b>										
23		CP3RR1: Agreements are reached with local communities and private sector within at least eight targeted landscapes that provide incentives for conservation, are adhered to, and result in sustainable economic development.	Number of districts where an agreement between local communities and private sector are reached to provide incentives for conservation, adhered to, and result in sustainable economic development. <b>Partly FACTS 4.5.2-12:</b> Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance.	Review of program records and agreements	Quarterly		3	5	8	8 districts with PP agreements that provide incentives for conservation and result in sustainable economic development..
24		CP3RR2: At least 15 new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities are developed and implemented (e.g., alternative livelihoods, payments for ecosystem services) that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-6:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance; and number of new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities.	Review of field survey data and project records, KAP survey	Quarterly		2,000 3	5,000 10	10,000 15	10,000 people gain increased economic benefits 15 new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities
25		CP3RR3: At least 15 large scale private sector entities adopt best management practices and support a low carbon future within the targeted landscapes	Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs and support LEDS as a result of USG assistance. <b>Partly IFACS 4.8.1-23:</b> Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.	Review of field survey data and project records	Quarterly		5	10	15	15 private sector entities adopt BMPs and support LEDS

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
26		CP3RR4: At least 50 local community members and 100 private sector and government have the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes	The number of local community, private sector, and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.	Review of pre/post test training records	Quarterly		50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov.
27		CP3RR5: At least a 25% increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes	Percentage increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.	Review of Program records/Reports/ repeat KAP surveys	Annual	Baseline	10%	20%	25%	25% increase in adoption of BMPs
28		CP3RR6: Incomes for rural communities are increased by at least 10% through improved agriculture productivity and market access, technological innovations such as clean energy or the use of appropriate technologies, and macro enterprise in targeted landscapes	Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agriculture practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.	Review of GOI statistics for districts, KAP survey data and field data collection	Annual	Baseline (figure in rupiah/dollars will also be provided based on baseline data)	3%	7%	10%	10% increase in income of targeted rural communities

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
29		CP3RR7: Sufficient financial resources (at least a 20% increase) are allocated for sustainable forest management, through budget realignments, carbon financing, payment for ecosystem services and other sustainable conservation financing mechanisms within targeted landscapes.	Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.  (same indicator as OR5)	Review of district budget and project records	Annual	Baseline (figure in rupiah/dollars will also be provided based on baseline data)	8%	14%	20%	20% increase in financial resources
<b>Component 4: Monitoring &amp; Evaluation and Reporting</b>										
A		Partner coordination	Project steering committee meeting completed.	Meeting minutes	Quarterly	1 (Q3)	3 (Q1 & Q4)	5 (Q1 & Q4)	7 (Q1 & Q3)	7 meetings
B		Work Plan development	Adaptation of work plan to project performance completed.	USAID Approved Document	Annual	1	2	3	4	4 work plans
C	1	Monitoring & Evaluation	Initial PMP completed for both contract overall & required results.	USAID Approved Document	One time	1				1 PMP ( impact)
C	2	Monitoring & Evaluation	PMP for process indicators.	USAID Approved Document	Annual	1	2	3	4	4 PMPs (process)

#	Task	Code	Indicator	Source/ Method	Frequency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	LOP
<b>C</b>	3	Monitoring & Evaluation	Baseline data collection in each landscape completed – this includes full KAP survey, forest cover estimates, estimates of fire and illegal logging, current number of concessions/communities/ SMEs/local GOI involved in BMPs, socioeconomic description (including average wages, types and of economic activities and potential opportunities), other donor inputs, and GOI/community/private sector capacity level assessments plus other data required for project implementation	Review of records and reports	One time					Baseline data
<b>C</b>	4	Monitoring & Evaluation	Audit team complete assessments of Project success (ARD, staff, contractors & grantees)	Field visits to target landscapes	Annual after first year		1	2	3	3 M&E audits
<b>D</b>	1	Communications	Web site operational	Number of hits (as recorded by site monitor) to website	Annual	8,000	30,000	60,000	100,000	100,000 hits
<b>D</b>	2	Communications	Project information documents completed	Project information documents, Fact sheets, Brochures	Quarterly	12	36	60	84	84 printed documents
<b>E</b>		Reporting	Quarterly and annual reports completed	Approved by USAID	Quarterly & Annual	4	8	12	16	16 reports

# APPENDIX 1: USAID IFACS MONITORING AND EVALUATION SCHEDULE

	FY 2011													FY 2012											
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
Design PMP																									
Design Data Collection Instruments																									
Complete Regional Procedures																									
Train Regional Staff on M&E Requirements																									
Pre-selection Data Collection																									
Develop universities' sub-contract for baseline and annual monitoring																									
Baseline Data Collection																									
Annual monitoring Survey																									
Annual Review of PMP																									
Revise PMP Reports: Quarterly																									
Reports: Annual																									
Prepare for Mid-																									

	FY 2011												FY 2012											
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
term Evaluation																								
Mid-Term Evaluation (external)																								
Projected Tetra Tech ARD M&E Support and QA/QC Trips (3 weeks each)																								

# APPENDIX 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

<b>#1 Indicator Number: OR1</b>
<b>Name of Indicator:</b> Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Forest degradation is defined as a reduction in tree density and/or increased disturbance to the forest that results in the loss of forest products and forest-derived ecological services. It is defined by low natural forest canopy cover (<30%). The causes of forest conversion is divided into two categories: (1) legal, with government permits (includes HTI, <i>Hutan Tanaman Industri</i> or Industrial Plantations) or HGU ( <i>Hak Guna Usaha</i> or Oil Palm) or APL ( <i>Area Penggunaan Lain</i> ), land for other purposes such as development, agriculture etc) or village forests ( <i>Hutan Desa</i> ). (2) Illegal includes conversion in other forest lands, including protected forest, protected areas, etc.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Percentage (calculated from differences in current forest degradation rates and annual rates during the life of the project)
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Legal, illegal, by district and landscape for forest conversion. By district and landscape for degradation.
<b>Justification &amp; Management Utility:</b> Demonstrates that the effect of USAID IFACS has resulted in a decrease in loss of forest cover and improved management
<b>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</b>
<b>Data collection method:</b> Obtain LAPAN/MOF maps and remote sensing data from partners such as UPK4 or USFS (or private sector if necessary), Landsat and MODIS.
<b>Data Source:</b> LAPAN semi-annual maps or other sources
<b>Frequency and timing of data acquisition:</b> Annual
<b>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:</b> Should be available free but may have to pay
<b>Individual responsible:</b> M&E and Spatial Planning Specialist
<b>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</b>
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b> As part of indicator design and integration with work plan
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b> Accuracy of existing degradation rates that will serve as baseline information and scale of subsequent measurements could limit data accuracy/sensitivity
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b> Geo-referencing checks
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b> Sept 2012
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:</b> Review of accuracy, efficiency and relevance
<b>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, &amp; REPORTING</b>
<b>Data Analysis:</b> Forest change analysis of LAPAN/MOF maps and remote sensing data. The baseline map will be from 2010/2011 images. Historical rates of degradation will be analyzed based on available data going back up to 10 years and an appropriate baseline rate for degradation established with approval of the COTR. Annually the newest map (closest to the end of the FY) will be analyzed to determine the rate of degradation from the previous year, and from then compared to the baseline.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b> Tabular (number of ha forest cover degraded per landscape/district and ha of forest cover gained/lost) and maps
<b>Review of Data:</b> By Spatial Planning Specialist
<b>Reporting of Data:</b> Annual report
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> Baseline to be established on current rates of degradation within the targeted landscapes
<b>Other Notes:</b>

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2011	%		
2012	16%		
2013	34%		
2014	50%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**# 2 Indicator Number: OR2**

**Name of Indicator FACTS 4.8.1-2:** Number of hectares of forests in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definitions** "Improved Management" includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biologically significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.

**Unit of Measure:** Hectares

**Disaggregated by:** Park, concession sector types, watershed protection, community forest, ecosystem type, and by district and landscape

**Rationale:** A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of conservation interventions. The standard of 'improved' management as defined by implementation of best practices and approaches demonstrates progress and results across a wide range of development programs.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Field observations and Partner records- including District government, village and NGO reporting, direct meeting minutes,

**Data Source:** Review of management structures & processes including planning , implementation and incorporation into SOPs

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** free

**Individual responsible:** M&E and Forest, BD & CC advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** none

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** none

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of reliability, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics, review of management structures, transparency, collaboration, effectiveness of protected areas, protected forests, community forests, critical watersheds, selected partner concessionaires

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:** Annual report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	1.2 m		
2013	2.3 m		
2014	3.5 m		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:** April 26, 2011

**#3 Indicator Number: OR3**

**Name of Indicator FACTS 4.8.1-10:** Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), which is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sectors. Relevant greenhouse gases are: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Calculating carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) is a way of converting quantities of other greenhouse gases into a common, comparable measure that has a well-defined global warming potential effect. For this indicator, reductions in gases like methane and nitrous oxide should be expressed as CO<sub>2</sub>e. Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, either from enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon.

Activities in the land use sector which can result in reduced emissions or carbon sequestration include: forest conservation, forest fire prevention, improved forest management, tree planting and natural regeneration, agroforestry, soil conservation and activities which increase soil organic content, improved cattle and pasture management, etc.

**Unit of Measure:** Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (annual) and percent reduction from baseline

**Disaggregated by:** Land use practices (in Carbon Calculator), district and landscape

**Rationale:** CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent is now the world-wide standard measure of carbon emissions reductions or sequestration. The land use sector, particularly deforestation, is estimated to contribute 20% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Based on type of activity, ecosystem, and geographic location it is possible to estimate emissions. USAID has created calculation tools to estimate emissions from the land use sector in countries where USAID works, but implementing partners may conduct site-specific calculations of the carbon benefits and provide the resulting CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent numbers to USAID. This indicator is required for energy and sustainable landscape programs if the program results in reduced emissions or increased sequestration during that fiscal year.

**Data Source:** USAID Climate Change Carbon Calculator

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** none for level A assessment, cost of obtaining detailed input from partners for level B <USD 1000

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and regional managers

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Sept 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Forest and vegetation types can vary greatly within each management type so these are relatively coarse data; the Calculator requires input of "management effectiveness/efficiency" on a scalar of 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%, which will require a judgment call.

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Review of accuracy of maps defining areas of different management types for Level A and of information supplied by partners for Level B calculations

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Sept 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of estimates and calculations

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** The USAID GHG Calculator provides an estimate of the metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered or reduced per year for the three major activities (protection, management and restoration). This will be compared to the baseline value (to be calculated based upon the rate of forest degradation/loss and baseline of current management practices) to show percentage increases in carbon benefit. Descriptive statistics will be used.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular by landscape, district and land use practice.

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:** Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline to be determined

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	16% reduction in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> emitted		
2013	34% reduction in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> emitted		
2014	50% reduction in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> emitted		
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#4 Indicator Number: OR4**

**Name of Indicator:** Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning & sustainable economic development. Partly FACT 4.8.1-5 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Percentage of people receiving substantial training in landscape level spatial planning (government planning specialists) & sustainable economic development (government planners). Percentage to be calculated based on number of government professional staff in districts within target landscapes.

Training can consist of, seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. People are considered trained if they receive a positive score on the pre-post training assessment.

**Unit of Measure:** Percentage of people trained, number of participants, training index score

**Disaggregated by:** Training subject, gender, district, and landscape and GOI official level (district, provincial,)

**Rationale:** Training sufficient people in spatial planning and sustainable economic development improves capacity and implementation of activities, and ensures that people can make informed decisions.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of training assessment index, records/report

**Data Source:** Training record/reports

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Managers and Training Specialist

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** People may not answer truthfully on the pre/post assessment

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Assess if pre scores are reasonable based on known history of area and participants

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of reliability, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Calculate pre/post indices, calculate descriptive statistics (totals, mean, range, percentages) disaggregated as above and by assessment question

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular (disaggregated as above and by assessment question) with narrative

**Review of Data:** Quarterly

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly & Annual Reports

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline to determine number of local government staff to be established

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	30%		
2013	45%		
2014	50%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 26, 2011**

**#5 Indicator Number: OR5**

**Name of Indicator:** Percent increase in financial resources for sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes( Partly FACTS 4.8.2-10 Funding leveraged from public and private sources for CC as a result of USG assistance)

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** Financial resources from various sources are counted including: internal budget allocation, external sources such as CSR and other payment for ecosystem services. Funds may be counted if they improve the enabling environment necessary for the Program to succeed, fund costs of activities advanced by the Project, publicize Project results, monitor Project progress and/or outcomes, or sensitize stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities addressed by the Project

**Unit of Measure:** Percent translated to US\$ following completion of baseline data collection

**Disaggregated by:** Forest Management budgets, CSR, payment for ecosystem services and other sustainable conservation in financing mechanism, and by district and landscape

**Rationale:** USAID IFACS programs should attract additional investments, or test hypotheses as to the most effective strategies, techniques, and/or necessary capacities for addressing climate change. If successful, funds for scaling up or replicating results should be mobilized, whether from domestic or international sources

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review and analysis of District financial and project records, including CSR, PES etc

**Data Source:** District budget, program records and Ministry of Finance

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Private Sector, Finance & Trade Advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Sept 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Lack of accuracy of District financial records, reluctance of private sector to share cost/investment data

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Check against known expenditures on forest management

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency, and impact

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Use standard audit methods on available data, calculate descriptive statistics

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular

**Review of Data:** M&E Specialist & Regional Manager

**Reporting of Data:** Annual

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline of current financial resources invested in sustainable natural resource management in landscapes to be established

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	7%		
2013	13%		
2014	20%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 26, 2011**

**#6 Indicator Number: OR6**

**Name of Indicator:** The number of districts that pilot low emission development strategies or LEDS (e.g., reducing deforestation and degradation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative livelihood and intensification of agricultural activities). Partly FACTS 4.8.2-13 Number of climate resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Low Emission Development strategies are those that attempt to minimize or reduce emission of GHG gases, including carbon, into the atmosphere. They include activities that are energy efficient, utilize renewable energy, encourage alternative livelihood that conserve forests and peat swamps, and result in intensification of agricultural practices to minimize expansion and degradation of forests and other natural vegetation. Piloting LEDS means actual implementation of activities defined within LED strategies at the district level.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of Districts

**Disaggregated by:** Districts, landscape and direct intervention

**Rationale:** The implementation of LEDS should result in sustainable development/economic growth, as well as reduced emissions of GHG in specific districts, and provide both a model and an opportunity to learn for other districts.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Evaluation of project reports and District development strategies for relevance to LEDS

**Data Source:** District records, project reports

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Manager & Forests, BD & CC Advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** None

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Assessment of implementation of pilot activities contained within LED strategies.

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Analysis of impact of pilot projects on GHG emissions and sustainable development/economic growth.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with brief narrative

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:** Annual report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero.

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#7 Indicator Number: CP1RR1**

**Name of Indicator:** Improved GOI spatial planning policy, processes and implementation at the landscape level reduce GHG emissions by the forest sector and lead to maintenance (or increase) of forest cover or quality and connectivity in the targeted landscapes.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** Monitored by indicators described in OR3, CP2RR5 and CP2RR8

**Unit of Measure:**

**Disaggregated by:**

**Rationale:**

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:**

**Data Source:**

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:**

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:**

**Individual responsible:**

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:**

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):**

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:**

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:**

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:**

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:**

**Presentation of Data:**

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:**

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline to be established

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 26, 2011**

**#8 Indicator Number: CP1RR2**

**Name of Indicator:** Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentive for reducing carbon emissions.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** Pilot projects are those assisted by USAID IFACS that either reduce carbon emissions or sequester additional carbon stocks as a result of improved spatial planning at the FMU level and that generate financial incentives and/or are financed through sustainable sources/mechanisms.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of mitigation projects implemented

**Disaggregated by:** Directly implemented by the Project, indirectly by others, district & landscape

**Rationale:** The implementation of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects should result in reduced emissions of carbon or increases in carbon stocks in specific districts, and provide both a model and an opportunity to learn for other districts.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review Program records, district level strategies, and other donor and GOI initiatives.

**Data Source:** Program records, District/Provincial spatial & Development plans

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** None

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Managers, and Forest, BD & CC Adviser

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Sept 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Attribution of project assistance could be an issue if the Project plays a catalytic role in pilot development

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Attribution guidelines to be established between COTR and project staff

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Sept 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency & relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Each of these projects will be analyzed to determine the benefits actually arising, to serve as replicable models.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular showing location, type of project, source and level of financing, other information on each, such as area of coverage and number of participants

**Review of Data:** Entered on database when approved, for following through each project's life

**Reporting of Data:** Annual

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:** Baseline values to be determined upon program roll out

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#9 Indicator Number: CP1RR3**

**Name of Indicator:** Number ha of abandoned concession areas with good quality forest are re-zoned (instead of re-auctioned) within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** Abandoned concessions are production forest, limited production forest, conversion forest or APL lands that were designated for logging or conversion, or used for selective logging, but have been inoperative for three or more years. Good quality tropical wet forest is defined as retaining 50% forest cover with mature trees (average tree height is 10 m or more), and 50% of the original biodiversity. Re-zoning refers to the designation within the spatial plan for use that does not result in forest conversion or degradation to poor quality forest. Rezonation should be from production forest, limited production forest, conversion forest or APL to production forest, limited production forest, sustainable community forest, conservation, watershed protection or Ecosystem Restoration Management concession with native tree restoration. Poor quality forest is defined as less than 10 percent forest cover with mature trees, and less than 10% of the original biodiversity. However, if it is the habitat of an endangered or critically endangered species, it should be maintained as forest cover. Degraded areas are defined as poor quality forests, grasslands (Imperata and other invasive grass and fern species), and belukar (shrub/invasive grass/fern landscapes). Land is under jurisdiction of the district government and local government that can designate portions of that land for specific purposes, or under the Ministry of Forestry. .

**Unit of Measure:** hectares rezoned

**Disaggregated by:** Number of hectares of abandoned concession areas that are re-zoned and number of hectares of degraded areas designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture and infra-structural development that are increased, by landscape and district

**Rationale:** Demonstrates commitment of local government to improve NRM and utilization of spatial maps in land management. Areas so re-zoned will conserve good quality forest from degradation and reduce carbon emissions. An increase in extent of degraded areas allocated for conversion type activities will relieve pressure on forested areas to be allocated for plantations, agriculture and infrastructure development.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review Program reports, District spatial plans and decrees rezoning areas.

**Data Source:** Decisions of LG based on spatial and management plans, program records

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff time

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, and local governance and spatial planning advisers

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Indicator measures intent for improved management, not improved management itself

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** none at present

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review end of FY2011

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** We will also compare this to the entire area of APL land under the district's control to measure comparative effect

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular

**Review of Data:** Annual First by Regional Coordinator and then by IFACS team of universities' reports

**Reporting of Data:** Annual

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Will establish if any land has been so designated in the past. However, for purposes of USAID IFACS reporting, baseline is assumed to be zero.

**Other Notes:** Baseline values to be determined upon program roll out

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2011			
2012	300,000 ha good quality forest rezoned for sustainable management, 50,000 ha degraded lands rezoned for development		
2013	650,000 ha good quality forest rezoned for sustainable management, 100,000 ha degraded lands rezoned for development		
2014	1,000,000 ha good quality forest rezoned for sustainable management, 150,000 ha degraded lands rezoned for development		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#10 Indicator Number: CP1RR4**

**Name of Indicator FACTS 4.8.1-7:** Number of policies, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation by local communities are implemented as a result of USG assistance.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to strengthen sustainable natural resource management. Implementation is demonstrated by adequate institutional structure, capacity, and investment necessary to carry out changes

**Unit of Measure:** Number of policies, laws, agreements, and regulations

**Disaggregated by:** Disaggregated by national provincial, landscape and district level as well as type of legislation or agreement, specifically policies, laws, agreements, and regulations related to according recognized rights and responsibilities regarding forest management for local communities.

**Rationale:** This indicator provides a snapshot of strengthened environmental governance that underpins sound natural resources management and ensures its sustainability on the ground. The indicator will document local government support for community forest management in each of the eight landscapes.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of government and Program records

**Data Source:** National, Provincial and District, government and Program records

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Regional Manager

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Sept 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:**

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of official status of policies, laws, agreements, and regulations

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Review of legal processes and effective implementation of laws and regulations

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with narrative

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:** Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	2		
2012	8		
2013	12		
2014	15		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#11 Indicator Number: CP1RR5****Name of Indicator:** Percentage increase in capability for enforcement.**Partly FACTS 4.8.2-5:** Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition:** An increase in the capability for enforcement is defined as having both an increase in the financial resources allocated, and an increase in the technical skills and knowledge necessary for enforcement due to USG support.**Unit of Measure:** Percent increase**Disaggregated by:** Training subject; gender, district & landscape**Rationale:** Enforcement is an indication of government's commitment to policies, especially related to land use and conservation. It is crucial to even the playing field between legal and illicit activities such as sustainable forest management versus illegal logging. Related to the government's will to enforce policies and laws is its capability to efficiently and effectively harness resources that target enforcement.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of district budgets, pre/post training and KAP surveys**Data Source:** District budgets, pre/post training surveys, KAP surveys**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly/Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD**Individual responsible:** National and local government advisors**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** N/A**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** N/A**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review end of FY2011**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Tabulation and reporting of pre-post training survey results, comparison of annual budget information by district**Presentation of Data:** Tabular for each landscape, columns for province and district showing changes in budget information and scores of training indices increase from baseline**Review of data:** First by Regional Coordinator and then by USAID IFACS team of universities' reports**Reporting of Data:** Quarterly and Annual reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline values of district level expenditures on enforcement to be determined upon program roll out**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	7%		
2013	13%		
2014	20%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#12 Indicator Number: CP1RR6**

**Name of Indicator:** Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance. **Partly FACTS 4.1.1-5:** Number of policy reforms /regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** The number of spatial plans that have gone through a process of public consideration, whether through workshops or invitation of representative stakeholder participation in the planning process - such that the final plans can be seen to have considered stakeholder input and seen to have been developed through a transparent process

**Unit of Measure:** Number of spatial plans

**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape, plans presented, plans accepted

**Rationale:** Increased public participation in spatial planning will result in more transparent and fair spatial plans that are more likely to be accepted, endorsed and implemented by stakeholders

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of government/public records to document stakeholder participation and acceptance of spatial plans by the public and KAP surveys

**Data Source:** Project, government and public records such as NGO and watchdog press reports and reports of local government and KAP surveys.

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Managers and Spatial Planning Specialist

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Adequacy of public & Government reporting on spatial planning processes

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Formation of civil society spatial planning groups to encourage increased transparency and participation in the planning processes

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of accuracy of reportage

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics (number of plans presented vs plans accepted).**

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with narrative

**Review of Data:** Quarterly

**Reporting of Data:** Quarterly and Annual reports

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#13 Indicator Number: CP1RR7****Name of Indicator:** Number of districts that implement spatial plans with adequate resources**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** The number of districts that have implemented spatial plans with adequate resources . Implementation is defined as engaging in at least 25% of the activities outlined in the district spatial plan. Adequate resources is defined as providing sufficient government budget to complete the task. This may include enforcement of zonation and attracting public and private sector investments to work towards effective development of designated land use practices.

**Unit of Measure:** Number**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape, presence/absence of adequate resources

**Rationale:** Spatial plans are only effective if activities are implemented, and land use is in accordance with zonation. Adequate resources have to be provided in order to have effective implementation.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of district budgets and government/public document regarding spatial plan implementation**Data Source:** District budgets, spatial plan reports**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs**Individual responsible:** M&E, Regional Manager, Spatial Planning Specialist**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Limited quality of reporting**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Spot checks of spatial plan activities planned by project staff**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of accuracy of reportage**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics.**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with narrative**Review of Data:** Annual**Reporting of Data:** Annual Report**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#14 Indicator Number: CP2RR1**

**Name of Indicator:** Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Increased recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issue means that the stakeholders (government, communities, and private sector) have increased awareness and comprehension of the NRM, overall ecosystem resilience and health, and linkages between them based on the KAP survey (Knowledge, practices, and attitudes) (baseline versus subsequent surveys) and training evaluations.

**Unit of Measure:** Percentage (showing increase in recognition and understanding)

**Disaggregated by:** Type of stakeholder, district, landscape, KAP question, theme (conservation, forestry, climate), training course

**Rationale:** Increased awareness of issues will help build support for sustainable economic growth and enforcement of existing regulations and spatial planning. Increased knowledge provides stakeholders necessary tools for implementation of LEDS, and helps government, private sector and civil society to cope with such impacts.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Contract local universities or NGOs to conduct KAP survey, trainers collect pre/post training evaluation

**Data Source:** Training reports and pre- and post- training surveys, KAP surveys

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Kap survey – Annual, Training reports and pre- and post- training surveys – at end of each training

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs survey cost?

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Training Specialist

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** respondents may not answer truthfully

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** providing anonymity increases truthful responses

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for relevance of training course

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics (average, range, percentages), may include parametric and/or non-parametric analyses (e.g. anova, correlation, multiple regression)

**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative

**Review of Data:** By university/Research Centre and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** Quarterly and Annual Progress reports

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline to be established

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	16%		
2013	34%		
2014	50%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#15 indicator Number: CP2RR2**

- a) Name of Indicator:** Number of local community, government professional & NGO people with increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.
- b) FACTS 4.8.2-7:** Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.
- c) FACTS 4.8.1-5:** Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** a) The number of individuals participating in learning activities related to forest management and climate change mitigation and adaptation responses to changes in climate. This training will be through structured learning and follow-up activities in the field, workshops, and programmatic exercises.

**b) FACTS 4.8.2-7** The definition of adaptive capacity will depend on the vulnerability context for a program and should be established in program documents, and based on a vulnerability assessment. Increased capacity to adapt to (or better cope with) the impacts of climate variability and change may result from, for example, communication of weather and climate forecasts, increased availability of weather and climate information including long-term climate projections, better understanding of potential impacts of climate variability and change, creation and dissemination of tools to incorporate climate variability and change in decision-making, consideration of future climate change in project planning and implementation. (to be updated following V and A workshop).

**c) FACTS 4.8.1-5** The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation to the participants with designated instructors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently.

NRM and biodiversity conservation training can consist of transfer of knowledge, skills, or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means, to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps.

Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of people

**Disaggregated by:** Gender, District, landscape, and affiliation (government, private sector, NGO, citizenry, as appropriate), FACTS 4.8.2-7 also sector (agriculture, health, NRM, infrastructure)

**Rationale:** a) Increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to climate change will lead to improved land use management and strengthened mitigation and adaptation strategies to overall ecosystem management.

b) FACTS 4.8.2-7 The number of people benefiting from improved adaptive capacity in the different sectors is an appropriate measure because the purpose of the program is to improve lives by increasing resilience to climate change.

c) FACTS 4.8.1-5 Tracking the number of people trained in NRM/Biodiversity Conservation provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of training reports/records, training pre/post evaluations, and KAP survey

**Data Source:** Training records/report, training pre/post evaluations, KAP survey

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** At the end of each training, to be compiled quarterly and annually

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Training Coordinator

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:**

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Counting number of people participating in USAID IFACS trainings and workshops and measuring changes in KAP survey results, calculating indices from training pre/post evaluations, descriptive statistics.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular

**Review of Data:** Initial review by Training Coordinator and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline is zero for local communities and the universe of LG and NGO people will be established to serve as a baseline for percentage increases

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2011	a) 200 LC and 1% of LG and NGOs b) ) 200 LC and 1% of LG and NGOs c) 0		
2012	a) 2,000 LC and 16% of LG and NGOs b) 1,000 LC and 16% of LG and NGOs c) 1,000 LC and 16% of LG and NGOs		
2013	a) 4,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs b) 3,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs c) 1,000 LC and 33% of LG and NGOs		
2014	a)5,000 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs b) 3,500 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs c) 1,500 LC and 50% of LG and NGOs		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#16 Indicator Number: CP2RR3****Name of Indicator:** The number of districts that implemented conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans.**Partly 4.8.1-4:** Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.**Cross Listed With:** CP1RR7 (2<sup>nd</sup> part)**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** Implemented conservation and resources management activities within the zones identified in district spatial plans. This includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining soil and/or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture, etc. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM practices.**Unit of Measure:** Number of districts**Disaggregated by:** District and Landscape**Rationale:** Appropriate implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans are key aspects to sustainable forestry and NRM.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of district spatial plans and its implementation**Data Source:** Spatial Plan and GOI/public reports**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Managers, and Spatial Plan Specialist**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Thoroughness of reporting**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Ground checking specific areas of Project concern**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy and relevance**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to districts that implemented conservation and resources management activities detailed in spatial plans**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative on scope and magnitude of management and conservation activities, with additional qualitative information as necessary presented in reports and maps**Review of Data:** Initial review by Spatial Planning Specialist and final review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual Reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline is zero**Other Notes:** Baseline values to be determined upon program roll out**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#17 Indicator Number: CP2RR4**

**Name of Indicator:** The number of BMPs guidelines agreed upon and implemented by the private sectors, and local communities (in both community forestry and non- community forestry sites).

Contributes to FACTS/GCC indicator: number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance)

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Best Management Practices include: fire prevention, adaption to climate change, reduced impact logging, timber tracking and certification, reforestation, calculating sustainable yields, preventing illegal harvesting or conversion and establishing conservation set asides. Guidelines are defined as a package of BMP practices. Agreement may be written or a documented verbal outcome from a public meeting. Implemented is defined as over 50% of the recommended BMPs are undertaken across the targeted management area. The project will develop BMP guidelines for different forest types and measure the total number of private sector companies and communities who agree to the guidelines and implement the prescribed BMPs.

**Unit of Measure:** Number

**Disaggregated by:** Private sector, community forestry sites, collaborative sites, types of BMPs, and by landscape and district.

**Rationale:** Demonstrates that BMPs are being used by private sector and local communities

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Data will be collected through program staff and from KAP survey

**Data Source:** Field data survey and Survey instrument

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, consultant fees and staff labor costs and minimum local transport

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Consultant Research Institute and Forestry, BD and CC Advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None

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

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics on number of BMPs implemented

**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative with additional qualitative information

**Review of Data:** Initial review by University/Research Centre and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	6		
2013	18		
2014	31		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#18 Indicator Number: CP2RR5****Name of Indicator:**

CP2RR5a: Number of hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover in 8 landscapes.

CP2RR5b: Number of hectares of degraded areas newly used for developmental purposes

**Cross Listed With:** CP1RR3**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):**

- a. This indicator measures the number of hectares of abandoned concessions with good forests that are rezoned and placed under forest management.
- b. It also measures the number of hectares of currently degraded areas in abandoned concessions that are rezoned and used for developmental purposes

**Unit of Measure:** Number of hectares rezoned for forest management conservation and number of hectares of degraded land used for developmental purposes.**Disaggregated by:** District, type of use, and user (community, private sector)**Rationale:** Protection of existing forest directly through re-zoning for that purpose or through reducing impacts on them by deflecting potential deforestation activities to areas that are already degraded**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of areas officially allocated for various land-uses (from maps, ground-truthing, and remote sensing)**Data Source:** Data collected at APLAN or Directorate General of Forestry Planning (MoF)**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs only**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Spatial Plan Specialist**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Mapping accuracy related to current extent of forest in various land –use categories**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Focused ground checks on specific areas**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Remote sensing image analysis, Counting hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover and areas of degraded land dedicated to development**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative with additional qualitative information as necessary presented in reports and maps**Review of Data:** Spatial Planning Specialist and review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual Reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	250,000 forest mgnt 50,000 degraded land devt.		
2013	600,000 forest mgnt 100,000 degraded land devt		
2014	1,000,000 forest mgnt 150,000 degraded land devt		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#19 Indicator Number: CP2RR6**

**Name of Indicator** Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve ecosystem resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (based on FACTS 4.9.2-16)

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Actors involved in sectors such as forestry, agriculture, livestock, fishing, other areas of natural resources or urban management may need to employ new management practices or implement measures that mitigate or reduce the risks of climate change impacts to ecosystems. For example, risk-reducing management practices might include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops (e.g., switching crops, using a greenhouse, or changing the cropping calendar), decreasing timber and non-forest timber products harvesting in stressed ecosystems, better soil management, changing grazing practices, or adjusting the management of other aspects of the system. Risk reducing measures might include applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, or diversifying into different income-generating activities. Any adjustment to the management of resources or implementation of an adaptation action that responds to climate-related stresses and increases ecosystem resilience can be considered.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of stakeholders, gender, types of risk-reducing actions

**Disaggregated by:** Government, civil society and private sector

**Rationale:** Existing management practices for natural ecosystems may not be well suited to perform under emerging climate stresses. Improved management and new technologies are available and others are being developed to. Resource management experiences from other parts of the world may be useful as climate conditions shift geographically.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** USAID IFACS staff maintain registers of project beneficiaries and compile information in data bases for quarterly and annual reports, KAP surveys.

**Data Source:** Project and partner reports, including District Government, village and partner concession records

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs, local transport only

**Individual responsible:** M&E and Regional Managers

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Measurement of ecosystem resilience requires long-term data sets

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Focus on management strategies that are likely to mitigate CC

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of management practices to evaluate likelihood that they will mitigate CC

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics on stakeholders implementing risk reducing activities.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with brief narrative

**Review of Data:** Annual

**Reporting of Data:** Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	2,000		
2013	6,000		
2014	10,000		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#20 Indicator Number: CP2RR7****Name of Indicator:** Percentage decrease in incidence of fires per year and percentage decrease in incidence of illegal logging per year**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition:** Indicator measures the decrease in the number of fires occurring in the target landscapes each year. These will be identified by fire hot spot maps produced annually by national and international agencies. Where this information is unavailable, the Project will identify such fires using interpretation of available remote imagery. Areas of illegal logging will be identified from remote sensing, and number of illegal operations in such areas will be checked with authorities and local community members.**Unit of Measure:** Percentages**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape**Rationale:** USAID IFACS training, technical assistance, implementation of spatial plans and LEDS, and economic incentives will have a measurable impact on the incidence of fires and illegal logging in the target landscape**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of maps and data from available fire spot maps and where required from USAID IFACS produced maps. Evaluation of Forest change analysis in relation to known legal concessions and then ground checking of number of incidences involved in illegal forest loss or meeting with authorities, community members, and reading reports.**Data Source:** Indonesian Forest Fire Monitoring [Ministry of Forestry, LAPAN, Institute of Aeronautics & Space, Meteorological, Climatological & Geophysical Agency (BMKG)], GIZ (German Govt), Singapore National Environmental Agency (Meteorological Services Division), and Landgate's Fire watch Program – Fire Watch Indonesia (Australia)**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, some maps provided at no costs, other may require to be purchased; USAID IFACS may need to purchase specific SPOT imagery (if it cannot be provided free by the USFS)**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Spatial Planning Specialist**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Scale of existing maps may not record smaller fires or forest disturbance**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** none**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** ground truth quality of map data in specific landscape areas**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive analysis of forest fire frequency/intensity and incidence of illegal logging in the target landscapes**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative with additional qualitative information necessary presented in reports and maps**Review of Data:** Initial review by Spatial Planning Specialist and final review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Annual Reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline to be established in incidence of forest fires and illegal logging activities in target landscapes**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	16% each		
2013	34% each		
2014	50% each		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 7, 2011**

**#21 Indicator Number: CP2RR8****Name of Indicator FACTS 4.8.1-1:** Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** "Improved biophysical conditions" are demonstrated by biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing the rate of decline in one or more selected natural resources parameters over time.**Unit of Measure:** Hectares**Disaggregated by:** Disaggregation categories:

- Forest production area = sustainability managed production forests, including tropical, boreal and temperate forest types. (Reforestation includes the planting of trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest; afforestation includes land not previously under forest.)
- Watershed area = a region or landscape area draining to a particular watercourse or body of water that is managed as a distinct unit specifically for sustainable watershed functions
- Sustainable agriculture area = area managed for production, including areas under aquaculture or mari-culture, for commercial or livelihood purposes
- Agroforestry and tree crop system area = area with deliberate growth of woody perennials on same unit of land as agricultural activities with a significant interaction between woody and non-woody components

District and landscape

**Rationale:** A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of NRM interventions. The standard of monitoring biophysical improvement permits demonstration of ultimate positive environmental impact as a result of USG interventions.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review number of seedlings planted and number of hectares from records. Evaluate success of tree planting (seedling survival rate) in selected important biological systems**Data Source:** Project and partner records, including District government, NGO reporting, field visits, direct monitoring using GIS on remote imagery**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** local travel costs only**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional manager**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Improvement may not be apparent in short time frames.**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Select indicators that reflect improvement will assess survival rate of seedlings etc**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2011**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics on effectiveness (seedling survival) of tree plantings (quarterly in the first year and annually thereafter)**Presentation of Data:** Tabular and narrative**Review of Data:** Quarterly**Reporting of Data:** Quarterly and Annual report**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	2,000		
2013	4,000		
2014	5,000		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#22 Indicator Number: CP2RR9****Name of Indicator:** Number of protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management in targeted landscapes.**Partly FACTS 4.2.1-1:** Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** Collaborative forest management can take on many variations or forms---between the public sector and communities, between communities and the private sector or within the communities themselves. It is defined here as any forest management activities that involve at least one community and at least one other actor (government, private sector or others). For purposes of this indicator, any new or significantly improved forest management activities within buffer zones or protected areas in the targeted landscape that receive USG support will be included.**Unit of Measure:** Number of protected areas and buffer zones with implemented collaborative forest management**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape and buffer zone versus protected area**Rationale:** That management of protected areas and surrounding buffer zones is improved by involving key multi-stakeholders in the management process. It increases the quality of advice for those with responsibility for management, and increases the buy -in for best management practices by local communities and other actors**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of records form project, MoF, BKSDA, NGOs, District Bappeda**Data Source:** Relevant management reports**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, but mainly staff labor and local travel**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Regional Coordinator**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:****Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy of information**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics of effective collaborative forest management groups in PAs and their buffer zones in target landscapes**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with very brief narrative**Review of Data:** Initial review by regional coordinator and final review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	6		
2013	11		
2014	16		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#23 Indicator Number: CP3RR1**

**Name of Indicator:** Number of districts where an agreement between local communities and private sector are reached to provide incentives for conservation, adhered to and result in sustainable economic development

**Partly FACTS 4.5.2-12:** Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance

**Cross Listed With:**

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Districts may have one or more partnership agreements in order to be counted in this indicator but partnership agreements will only qualify if they provide incentives for conservation, are adhered to during project life and result in sustainable economic development. A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear written agreement to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. Local communities are those who use the forest for income either directly or indirectly. For-profit enterprises are considered private.

**Unit of Measure:** Number

**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape

**Rationale:** Long-term sustainable growth depends on active participation of all stakeholders. Public private partnerships and agreements between communities and the private sector are important to secure investment, collaboration and stakeholder engagement at all levels.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of project records and agreement documents

**Data Source:** Project records/document of agreements

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD , but includes on staff labor and local travel costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Manager and Finance Advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None

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

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid. 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to number of districts that have community/private sector agreements and PPPs.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular and brief narrative

**Review of Data:** Initial review by Regional Coordinator and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#24 Indicator Number: CP3RR2**

**Name of Indicator** a) **FACTS 4.8.1-6:** Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

And

b) Number of new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** a) Increased economic benefits include: increased household income, average increase in income per household, number of new enterprises developed (including but not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, microenterprise, etc.), economic benefits from ecosystem services, etc. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic value of natural resources.

b) A new diversified and sustainable economic opportunity is one which has not been established previously in the district, expands the economic sectors, and is both economically and environmentally sustainable.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of people/number of opportunities

**Disaggregated by:** Gender, landscape, district and opportunity type

**Rationale:** This indicator links sustainable natural resources management to economic growth and social development objectives.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** USAID IFACS staff collect data from program records, GOI sources, KAP survey

**Data Source:** Project and partner records, including district government, village and NGO reporting. USAID IFACS surveys.

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Finance Advisor

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** 2011

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Poor recording of actual cash flows

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** cross reference findings against visible assets

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review of data reliability

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to increases in economic benefits and the number and type of opportunities.

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with narrative

**Review of Data:** Quarterly and Annual (KAP)

**Reporting of Data:** Quarterly and Annual report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	0		
2012	2,000/3		
2013	5,000/10		
2014	10,000/15		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#25 Indicator Number: CP3RR3****Name of Indicator:** Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs and support LEDS as a result of USG assistance.**Partly FACTs 48.1.23:** Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** This indicator measure the number of private sector entities (primarily natural resource concessionaires, but may include others such as those involved in tourism or other infrastructural development projects), that adopt BMPs (fire prevention, adaption to climate change, reduced impact logging, timber tracking and certification, reforestation, calculating sustainable yields, preventing illegal harvesting or conversion and establishing conservation set asides) that are compatible with LEDS. An institution has to adopt and implement at least 50% of the recommended BMPs to be counted.**Unit of Measure:** Number**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape**Rationale:** Such training changes attitudes and behavior towards the need to incorporate environmental risk factors into corporate thinking and to fund sustainable NRM as green corporate policy**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Interviews of key private sector actors in target landscapes by University consultants (in KAP Survey) and USAID IFACS staff and field visits**Data Source:** Project reports and KAP Survey**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, will involve contract fees to consultants and staff labor with very minimal local transport cost**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Managers, Finance Advisor**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Entrepreneurs may not want to disclose this information**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Review by Regional Staff**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to the number of institutions that adopt BMPs and support low emission development.**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with brief narrative**Review of Data:** Initial review by University/Research Center and final review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual Report**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	5		
2013	10		
2014	15		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#26 Indicator Number: CP3RR4**

**Name of Indicator:** The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** The number of individuals participating in learning activities related to carbon markets and incentives to maintain forest cover to reduce carbon emissions, non-financial (environmental) risk factors that need to be considered when making loans and/or investments to businesses working in the natural resources sectors.

Training can consist of short-term, non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions, especially directed to the finance sector (public and private) and government environmental managers. People are considered to have the necessary skills and knowledge (i.e. successfully trained) if they receive a positive score on the pre-post training assessment.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of people successfully trained

**Disaggregated by:** Gender, landscape and district, sector (private, government, public)

**Rationale:** Given the newness of REDD+ and LEDs, and the dynamic changes in payment for environmental services,, carbon markets and overall conservation finance, training and increased understanding of and capacity in these themes are crucial to their success.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review training registration forms and pre-post training surveys

**Data Source:** Training reports and surveys

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor only

**Individual responsible:** Training Specialist and Regional Coordinators

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** N/A

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

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics of local community members and private sector and government participation in USAID IFACS trainings and workshops, percentage of women participation

**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative with additional qualitative information

**Review of Data:** Initial review by Regional Manager and final review by Training Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Quarterly and Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline is zero

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov		
2013	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov		
2014	50 LC members and 100 PS and Gov		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#27 Indicator Number: CP3RR5**

**Name of Indicator:** Percentage increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition:** Smallholder livelihood is defined as small scale (less than \$10,000 USD annual income) economic activities occurring on owned or rented land, including SMEs/services, livestock/fisheries, forest timber/non-timber forest products, and agricultural production. BMPs are practices that contribute to LEDS, mitigation, adaptation, or biodiversity conservation, such as community forestry on degraded lands, agricultural intensification, and utilization of renewable energy sources, such as micro-hydro systems. An individual has to adopt and implement at least 50% of the recommended BMPs to be counted.

**Unit of Measure:** Percentage increase (calculated from number of individuals)

**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape, gender

**Rationale:** Adoption of BMPs by small holders represents either an understanding by the small holders of the importance of the BMPs to the ecosystem resilience or the BMPs represents an improvement in their immediate livelihood, or both.

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of project records/reports and KAP survey

**Data Source:** project records/reports, KAP survey

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, but mainly USAID IFACS labor and local transport costs

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Manager

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Farmers and local small businesses may be in remote sites that are difficult to visit.

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Sampling techniques, follow up confirmation visits by USAID IFACS staff to confirm when/if needed

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** In the middle 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Detailed checks in restricted local areas to validate reportage

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to community groups who adopt and implement Best Management Practices

**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with brief narrative

**Review of Data:** Initial review by Regional Manager and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Annual Reports

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Expected to be zero. But some may be found to be in place

**Other Notes:** Baseline values to be determined upon program roll out

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	10%		
2013	15%		
2014	25%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#28 Indicator Number: CP3RR6**

**Name of Indicator:** Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.

**Cross Listed With:**

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** Increased income includes all forms of economic income at the household level; including wages, increases in profits from sales of crops, artisanal or other products developed by the household or through small businesses (including but not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, microenterprise, ecosystem services). Percent increase is based on an increase in average income for households in rural communities in landscapes in which the project works.

**Unit of Measure:** Percent change from baseline

**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape, sector, gender if possible

**Rationale:** Sustainable resource management is dependent on overall rural economic growth and in order for low emission growth to catch on, improved utilization of natural resources must result in higher incomes for rural households or otherwise be subsidized by public resources

**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data collection method:** Review of GOI statistics for districts, KAP survey data and field data collection

**Data Source:** GOI statistics, KAP survey data

**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** 2011 then annual

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** University consultants and USAID IFACS senior staff

**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, Regional Manager and University consultants

**DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Getting accurate information on income is always problematic. They have many sources of income (farming, animals, fishing, selling labor, collection of NTFP, etc).

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Identify those who use the forest the most and track them exclusively (though this will mean we don't capture spin-off effects)

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** In the Middle 2012

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** review of reliability, and relevance

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics and attribution of changes to rural people's income derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation

**Presentation of Data:** Tabulation with detailed narrative

**Review of Data:** Initial review by university/Research Institute and final review by M&E Specialist

**Reporting of Data:** Annual Report

**OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline values to be determined from the result of KAP and other socioeconomic survey information.

**Other Notes:**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	0%		
2012	3%		
2013	7%		
2014	10%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

**#29 Indicator Number: CP3RR7****Name of Indicator:** Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.**Cross Listed With:** OR 5 (same as this indicator)**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** All financial resources are counted if they enhance the Project deliverables; including if they publicize Project results, assist to monitor progress and/or outcomes, or sensitize stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities addressed through the program. They include internal budget allocation, external sources such as CSR and other payment for ecosystem services that stem from USG assistance in planning, budgeting or other related support.**Unit of Measure:** Percentage (translated to US\$ following completion of baseline data collection)**Disaggregated by:** By source (forest management budgets, CSR, payments; ecosystem service payments; private sector, and other local government funding sources), and by landscape and district**Rationale:** Higher investment and allocation of public resources in forest management will yield better managed forests and foster sustainability of project results.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Project staff to collect data from various sources**Data Source:** District budgets and program records**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD, but mainly Staff labor**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist and Finance Advisor**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** As part of indicator design and integration with work plan**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Willingness of other donors and private sector to share investment information and attribution issues**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Establish attribution guidelines through discussions with COTR.**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** In the middle of 2012**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, and comprehensiveness of reporting**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics related to and percent increase of financial resources for forest management**Presentation of Data:** Quantitative with additional qualitative information**Review of Data:** Initial review by Regional Manager and final review by M&E Specialist**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS Annual reports**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline value to be determined upon program roll out**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	8%		
2013	14%		
2014	20%		

**THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 8, 2011**

# APPENDIX 3: USAID IFACS QUARTERLY REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR PMP

Overall Results																	
Code	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tengah	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang Landscape	Katingan	Pulang Pisau	Katingan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total Mamberamo Landscape	Asmat	Minika	Total Asmat, orenz Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion
<b>Overall Results</b>																	
OR1	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire																
OR2	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management																
OR3	Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered																
OR4	Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning & sustainable economic development.																
OR5	Percent increase in financial resources for forest management at targeted landscapes.																
OR6	The number of districts that pilot low emission development strategies or LEDS (e.g., reducing deforestation and degradation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative livelihood and intensification of agricultural activities).																
<b>Component 1: Land and Forest Resource Governance</b>																	
CP1R R1	Improved GOI spatial planning policy, processes and implementation at the landscape level reduce GHG emissions by the forest sector and lead to maintenance (or increase) of forest cover or quality and connectivity in the targeted landscapes. Monitored by indicators described in OR3, CP2RR5 and CP2RR8																
CP1R R2	Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentive for reducing carbon emissions.																
CP1R R3	Number ha of abandoned concession areas with good quality forest are re-zoned (instead of re-auctioned) within targeted landscapes, and degraded areas are designated in spatial plans for plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development																
CP1R R4.	Number of policies, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation <u>by local communities</u> are implemented																
CP1R R5	Percentage increase in capability for law enforcement																

Overall Results																	
Code	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tengah	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang Landscape	Katingan	Pulang Pisau	Katingan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total Mamberamo Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total Asmat, orenz Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion
CP1R R6	Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.																
CP1R R7	Number of districts that implement spatial plans with adequate resources																
<b>Component 2: Improved Management and Conservation of Forest Resources in a Changing Climate</b>																	
CP2R R1	Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes.																
CP2R R2	a) Number of local community, government professional & NGO people with increased capacity to manage forest resources and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. b) <b>FACTS 4.8.2-7:</b> Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. c) <b>FACTS 4.8.1-5:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation																
CP2R R3	The number of districts that implemented conservation and resources management activities detailed in spatial plan																
CP2R R4	The number of BMPs guidelines agreed upon and implemented by the private sectors, and local communities (in both community forestry and non- community forestry sites).																
CP2R R5	a) Number of hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover in 8 landscapes. b) Number of hectares of degraded areas newly used for developmental purposes																
CP2R R6	Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve ecosystem resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance																
CP2R R7	Percentage decrease in incidence of fires and illegal logging per year																
CP2R R8	<b>FACTS 4.8.1-1:</b> Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.																

Overall Results																	
Code	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tengah	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang Landscape	Katingan	Pulang Pisau	Katingan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total Mamberamo Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total Asmat, orenz Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion
CP2R R9	Number of protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management in targeted landscapes.																
<b>Component 3: Private Sector, Local enterprise and Market Link</b>																	
CP3R R1	Number of districts where an agreement between local communities and private sector are reached to provide incentives for conservation, adhered to and result in sustainable economic development																
CP3R R2	a) <b>FACTS 4.8.1-6:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance b) Number of new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities																
CP3R R3	Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs and support LEDS as a result of USG assistance.																
CP3R R4	The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.																
CP3R R5	Percentage increase in adoption and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.																
CP3R R6	Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.																
CP3R R7	Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.																

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**