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



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Cover Photo: USAID IFACS staff and partners discuss the Project's Results Framework.

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SUPPORT (USAID IFACS)
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ACRONYMS

AOI	Area of Interest
BMP	Best Management Practice
CC	Climate Change
CCLA	Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreement
CCTF	Climate Change Trust Fund
CCV&A	Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CMMP	Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent
COP	Chief of Party
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CY	Calendar Year
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HCV	High Conservation Value
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
IFACS	Indonesian Forest and Climate Support
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

LAPAN	<i>Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional</i> (National Institute of Aeronautics and Space)
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MOEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MOF	Ministry of Forestry (Directorate General of Forestry Planning)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OR	Overall Result
PIC	Person in Charge
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and (Forest) Degradation
RRs	Required Results
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOW	Statement of Work
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
TA	Technical Agreement
UKP4	<i>Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan</i>
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) is a development program focused on integrated climate change, sustainable forest management and low carbon emissions. Working with the Government of Indonesia and other partners on three islands of Indonesia, the program is designed to reduce deforestation rates and greenhouse gas emissions in target landscapes, conserve forests and wildlife resources, and maintain ecosystem services that support economic development and enhance food security. This is being accomplished via three core program areas: (1) land and forest resource governance; (2) improved management and conservation of forest resources in a changing climate; and (3) expansion of private sector, local enterprise and market linkages. A fourth program area encompasses project management and coordination—including coordination of partners’ sustainable landscapes and biodiversity programs.

The USAID IFACS Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP, May 2011) provided a detailed blueprint designed to monitor the project’s performance to meet its annual and life-of-project targets. Since the USAID IFACS PMP was approved in May 2011, the project has refined its work plan and finalized its target landscapes, district interventions, and village list. These decisions, together with a recent (May 2012) Data Quality Assessment (DQA) by the USAID Program Office and a reflection of what has been learned in the field to date, set the stage for a careful review and revision of the PMP.

This revised Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is designed to monitor overall performance and annual progress to meet quarterly, semi-annual, annual and life-of-project targets of all four of the USAID IFACS project components. Changes from the May 2011 version of the PMP will assure

- Improved relevance to contract overall and required results;
- Full compliance with FACTS requirements;
- Responsiveness to USAID DQA instructions (May 2012);
- Internal consistency and elimination of redundancy;
- Streamlined, rationalized and simplified USAID IFACS performance reporting;
- Clear reporting of outcomes derived from the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and the Biodiversity Fund; and
- Consistency with those indicators which will be included in consolidated partners reporting.

For components 1, 2 and 3, a total of 27 indicators are detailed for contract overall results (six indicators) and required results (21 indicators). Each of these is detailed in an annex of Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) formatted to USAID standards. An additional nine “process” indicators are detailed for the fourth component.

The structure and content of this PMP is based on the requirements as outlined in the contract—including both USAID Foreign Assistance standard indicators and custom indicators. Indicators #18 and #21 also satisfy the contract requirement for environmental monitoring needed for compliance with Reg. 216, specifically, the “measurement of changes in environmental quality” (Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216), Section 3(4)(i)(c)(8).)

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Proyek Bantuan USAID untuk Kehutanan dan Iklim Indonesia (USAID IFACS) merupakan program pembangunan terpadu yang difokuskan pada upaya adaptasi dan mitigasi perubahan iklim, manajemen hutan yang berkelanjutan dan pembangunan rendah emisi. Bekerja sama dengan Pemerintah Indonesia dan mitra-mitra lainnya di tiga pulau besar di Indonesia, program ini dirancang untuk menurunkan laju deforestasi hutan dan emisi gas rumah kaca di bentang wilayah yang menjadi target proyek, melestarikan sumber daya hutan dan satwa liar, serta menjaga ekosistem demi mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketahanan pangan. Tujuan tersebut akan dicapai melalui tiga komponen utama: (1) tata kelola sumber daya hutan dan lahan; (2) perbaikan manajemen dan konservasi sumber daya hutan dalam konteks perubahan iklim; dan (3) pengembangan sektor swasta, usaha lokal dan keterkaitan dengan pasar. Komponen keempat meliputi manajemen proyek dan koordinasi-termasuk koordinasi program-program pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dan keanekaragaman hayati yang dikerjakan oleh para mitra USAID lainnya.

Rencana Pemantauan Kinerja/ PMP USAID IFACS (PMP, Mei 2011) memaparkan secara detil cetak biru rencana pemantauan yang dirancang untuk memonitor kinerja proyek dalam mencapai target tahunan dan target akhir proyek. PMP USAID IFACS disetujui oleh USAID pada bulan Mei 2011. Namun seiring perjalanan proyek, USAID IFACS telah melakukan perbaikan atas rencana kerja dan memfinalkan bentang wilayah yang menjadi lokasi target proyek termasuk menetapkan daftar kabupaten/ kota dan desa yang akan diintervensi. Hal ini, ditambah dengan kajian kualitas data (Data Quality Assessment) yang dilakukan oleh USAID (Mei 2012) dan refleksi atas pembelajaran yang didapatkan dari lapangan, mendorong dilakukannya kaji ulang dan revisi atas PMP terdahulu.

PMP yang telah direvisi ini dirancang untuk memantau keseluruhan kinerja dan kemajuan program tiap tahun guna memastikan bahwa proyek telah memenuhi target triwulan, semester, tahunan, dan target akhir proyek dari keempat komponen program USAID IFACS. Revisi yang dilakukan terhadap dokumen PMP Mei 2011 akan menjamin bahwa:

- ada keterkaitan yang jelas antara indikator proyek dengan hasil keseluruhan dan hasil-hasil per komponen seperti yang diamanatkan dalam kontrak;
- persyaratan yang ditetapkan dalam FACTS telah dipenuhi;
- instruksi-instruksi perbaikan yang diberikan melalui USAID DQA (Mei 2012) telah direspon dengan baik;
- ada konsistensi antar indikator dan tidak ada redundansi;
- laporan kinerja USAID IFACS menjadi lebih ringkas, rasional dan sederhana;
- hasil atau dampak dari kegiatan yang dibiayai oleh Dana Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Dana Keanekaragaman Hayati dilaporkan secara jelas; dan
- ada konsistensi antar indikator yang menjadi 'indikator bersama' antara USAID IFACS dengan mitra-mitra USAID lainnya yang akan dilaporkan dalam laporan konsolidasi para mitra.

Untuk komponen 1, 2 dan 3, terdapat total 27 indikator yang masing-masing dirinci menurut hasil keseluruhan/ *overall results* (6 indikator) dan hasil khusus/ *required results* (21 indikator) sesuai dengan ketentuan yang tertuang dalam kontrak. Rincian dari setiap indikator dapat dilihat pada

lampiran Lembar Acuan Indikator Kinerja atau *Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)* yang dibuat dalam format standar USAID. Sedangkan, tambahan sembilan indikator ‘proses’ dirinci lebih lanjut sebagai acuan bagi komponen keempat.

Struktur dan isi dari PMP ini didasarkan pada persyaratan yang dituangkan dalam kontrak –termasuk di dalamnya indikator-indikator standar dari *USAID Foreign Assistance* dan indikator-indikator umum. Indikator #18 dan #21 juga memenuhi ketentuan dalam kontrak untuk pemantauan lingkungan sesuai dengan Aturan 216, khususnya, ‘pengukuran perubahan-perubahan kualitas lingkungan’ (Pasal 22, Undang-Undang Federal, Ayat 216 (22 CFR 216), Bab 3(4)(i)(c)(8).)

PMP OVERVIEW

USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) is a development program focused on integrated climate change, sustainable forest management and low carbon emissions. Working with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and other partners on three islands of Indonesia, the program is designed to reduce deforestation rates and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in target landscapes, conserve forests and wildlife resources, and maintain ecosystem services that support economic development and enhance food security. This is being accomplished via three core program areas: (1) land and forest resource governance; (2) improved management and conservation of forest resources in a changing climate; and (3) expansion of private sector, local enterprise and market linkages.

The USAID IFACS Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP, May 2011) provided a detailed blueprint designed to monitor the project's performance to meet its annual and life-of-project (LOP) targets. The PMP described in detail indicators for both contracted Overall Results (ORs) and Required Results (RRs). Since the USAID IFACS PMP was approved in May 2011, the project has refined its work plan and finalized its target landscapes, district interventions, and its village list. These decisions, together with a recent (May 2012) Data Quality Assessment (DQA) by the USAID Program Office, set the stage for a careful review and revision of the PMP.

This revised PMP is designed to monitor overall performance and annual progress to meet quarterly, annual and life-of-project targets of all four of the USAID IFACS project components. The structure and content of this PMP is based on the requirements as outlined in the contract—it includes both USAID Foreign Assistance standard indicators and custom indicators. Indicators #18 and #21 also satisfy the contract requirement for environmental monitoring needed for compliance with Reg. 216, specifically, the “measurement of changes in environmental quality” (Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216), Section 3(4)(i)(c)(8).)

For USAID IFACS components 1, 2 and 3, a total of 27 indicators are detailed for contract overall results (six indicators) and required results (21 indicators). These indicators are:

- #1:** Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss (e.g., from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire) for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline. (OR1.)
- #2:** Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (OR2; FACTS 4.8.1-26, formerly 4.8.1-2).
- #3:** Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance. (OR3. FACTS 4.8-7, formerly 4.8.1-10).
- #4:** Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development. (OR4.)
- #5:** Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance. (OR5; FACTS 4.8.2-10.)
- #6:** Number of districts in which low emission development strategies or LEDS are developed and accepted. (OR6.)
- #7:** Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques (FACTS 4.8.2-5).

- #8:** Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented to provide sustainable incentives for reducing carbon emissions.
- #9:** Number of hectares of concession areas and/or forests (with good quality) and degraded areas are identified for re-zoning and presented for public consultation.
- #10:** Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-7).
- #11:** Percent increase in finances available for enforcement.
- #12:** Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.
- #13:** Number of districts with adequate resources to implement spatial plans.
- #14:** Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry and climate issues by governments, stakeholders and local communities in targeted landscapes.
- #15:** Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.2-26, formerly FACTS 4.8.2-7)
- #16:** Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (FACTS 4.8.1-27, formerly FACTS 4.8.1-5)
- #17:** The number of private sector entities and local communities that implement Best Management Practice (BMP) guidelines (incorporating LEDES) as a result of USG assistance.
- #18:** Number of hectares of rezoned concessions and production forests that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes.
- #19:** Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve [ecosystem] resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.5.2-34).
- #20:** Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practices, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.
- #21:** Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-1.)
- #22:** Number of collaborative management agreements in forest areas or buffer zones in targeted landscapes.
- #23:** Number of agreements reached between local communities and private sector to provide incentives for LEDES (including for conservation).
- #24:** Number of new, diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities that are developed and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes.
- #25:** Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs that incorporate LEDES as a result of USG assistance.
- #26:** The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in low emissions development strategies (LEDES) (including carbon finance) in targeted landscapes.
- #27:** Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.

A fourth program area encompasses project management and coordination—including coordination of partners’ sustainable landscapes and biodiversity programs. An additional nine “process” indicators are also detailed for the fourth component.

The annexes to this PMP provide all the templates and information required for accurate and complete reporting. Annex A provides summary tables in English and Bahasa of indicators and targets. Annex

B correlates previous and current indicators to contract requirements. Annex C shows relationships among indicators. In Annex D, each indicator is detailed in a Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) formatted to USAID standards. Annex E provides a template for annual reporting.

ANNEX A: INDICATOR SUMMARY TABLES

Table A.1: Inventory of Indicators and Targets (All Targets are Cumulative)

#	Indicator Name / TYPE	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	LOP
1	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss (e.g., from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire) for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline. (OR1.) / OUTCOME	Annually	Baseline	16%	34%	50%	50% reduction of forest degradation in 10 m ha
2	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (OR2; FACTS 4.8.1-26, formerly 4.8.1-2). / OUTPUT	Annually	--	1.2m hectares	2.3m hectares	3.5m hectares	3.5 m ha of forest under improved management (including 1.7m ha of priority orangutan habitat)
3	Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance. (OR3. FACTS 4.8-7, formerly 4.8.1-10). / OUTCOME (GOAL)	Annually	Baseline	16%	34%	50%	50% GHG reduction from baseline
4	Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development. (OR4.) / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	30%	45%	50%	50% of local government staff trained in spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development
5	Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance. (OR5; FACTS 4.8.2-10.) / OUTPUT	Semi-Annually	--	USD 1 million (7%)	USD 3 million (13%)	USD 4 million (20%)	USD 4 million funds leveraged, including 20% increase in GOI financial resources
6	Number of districts in which low emission development strategies or LEDS are developed and accepted. (OR6.) / OUTCOME	Annually	--	3	5	8	LEDS developed and accepted in eight (8) districts

#	Indicator Name / TYPE	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	LOP
7	Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques (FACTS 4.8.2-5). / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	7%	15%	20%	20% of people (170 individuals) receiving training
8	Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented to provide sustainable incentives for reducing carbon emissions. / OUTCOME	Annually	--	3	5	8	Eight (8) pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented
9	Number of hectares of concession areas and/or forests (with good quality) and degraded areas are identified for re-zoning and presented for public consultation. / OUTPUT	Annually	--	300,000 hectares & 50,000 hectares	650,000 hectares & 100,000 hectares	1 million hectares & 150,000 hectares	1,000,000 ha good quality forest proposed for rezoning for sustainable management; 150,000 ha degraded lands proposed for rezoning for development
10	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-7). / OUTPUT	Quarterly	2	8	12	15	Fifteen (15) policies, laws, agreements implemented
11	Percent increase in finances available for enforcement. / OUTCOME	Annually	--	7%	15%	20%	20% increase in finances available for enforcement
12	Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance. / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	3	5	8	Eight (8) spatial plans presented for public/ stakeholder consultation and accepted
13	Number of districts with adequate resources to implement spatial plans. / OUTCOME	Annually	--	3	5	8	Eight (8) districts with adequate resources to implement spatial plans
14	Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry and climate issues by governments, stakeholders and local communities in targeted landscapes. / OUTCOME	Quarterly	--	16%	34%	50%	50% increase in recognition and understanding of major [environmental] issues

#	Indicator Name / TYPE	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	LOP
15	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.2-26, formerly FACTS 4.8.2-7) / OUTCOME	Quarterly	200 & 1%	1,000 & 16%	3,000 & 33%	3,500 & 50%	3,500 local community and 50% government staff, NGOs and private sector representatives with increased capacity
16	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (FACTS 4.8.1-27, formerly FACTS 4.8.1-5) / OUTPUT	Semi-Annually	0	1,000 & 16%	1,000 & 33%	1,500 & 50%	1,500 local community and 50% government staff, NGOs and private sector representatives trained
17	The number of private sector entities and local communities that implement Best Management Practice (BMP) guidelines (incorporating LEDS) as a result of USG assistance. / OUTCOME	Semi-Annually	--	6 (& 10%)	18 (& 15%)	31 (& 25%)	31 private sector entities and local communities implement BMPs, with at least 25% increase among smallholders
18	Number of hectares of rezoned concessions and production forests that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes. / OUTCOME	Annually	--	250,000 hectares	600,000 hectares	1 million hectares	1,000,000 ha with maintained forest cover
19	Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve [ecosystem] resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.5.2-34). / OUTPUT	Semi-Annually	--	2,000	6,000	10,000	10,000 stakeholders implement risk-reducing practices
20	Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practices, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance. / OUTCOME	Annually	--	3%	7%	10%	10% increase in income for rural people
21	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-1.) / OUTCOME	Quarterly	--	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000 ha showing improved biophysical conditions
22	Number of collaborative management agreements in forest areas or buffer zones in targeted landscapes. / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	6	11	16	Sixteen (16) collaborative management agreements

#	Indicator Name / TYPE	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	LOP
23	Number of agreements reached between local communities and private sector to provide incentives for LEDS (including for conservation). / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	3	5	8	Eight (8) agreements reached to provide incentives for LEDS
24	Number of new, diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities that are developed and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes. / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	3 (& 2,000)	10 (& 5,000)	15 (& 10,000)	Fifteen (15) new economic opportunities that impact at least 10,000 people
25	Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs that incorporate LEDS as a result of USG assistance. / OUTCOME	Quarterly	--	5	10	15	Fifteen (15) private sector entities adopt BMPs
26	The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in low emissions development strategies (LEDS) (including carbon finance) in targeted landscapes. / OUTPUT	Quarterly	--	50 & 100	50 & 100	50 & 100	50 local community and 100 private sector and government representatives with skills and knowledge
27	Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.	Annually	--	0	4	8	Eight (8) MSF developed with "LEDS roadmap"/"action plans"
A	Partner coordination	Quarterly	1 (Q3)	3 (Q1 & Q4)	5 (Q1 & Q4)	7 (Q1 & Q3)	7 meetings
B	Work Plan development	Annually	1	2	3	4	4 work plans
C	Monitoring & Evaluation	Once	1				1 PMP (Impact)

#	Indicator Name / TYPE	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	LOP
C	Monitoring & Evaluation	Annually	1	2	3	4	4 PMPs (Process)
C	Monitoring & Evaluation	Once					Baseline data
C	Monitoring & Evaluation	Annual after first year		1	2	3	3 M&E audits
D	Communications	Annually	8,000	30,000	60,000	100,000	100,000 hits
D	Communications	Quarterly	12	36	60	84	84 printed documents
E	Reporting	Quarterly & Annual	4	8	12	16	16 reports

Tabel A.2: Daftar Target dan Indikator

#	Nama Indikator/ TIPE	Frekuensi Pelaporan	Tahun ke-1 (2011)	Tahun ke-2 2012	Tahun ke-3 (2013)	Tahun ke-4 (2014)	Target Akhir Proyek
1	Penurunan laju degradasi dan penyusutan kawasan hutan (misalnya karena konversi, pengambilan hasil hutan secara ilegal, pemanfaatan secara berlebih dan kebakaran) dibandingkan dengan kondisi awal (baseline) pada sedikitnya 10 juta hektar dalam bentang wilayah sasaran (OR1) / OUTCOME	Tahunan	Kondisi <i>baseline</i>	16%	34%	50%	Penurunan laju degradasi dan penyusutan kawasan hutan sebesar 50% di 10 juta hektar bentang wilayah (lanskap) sasaran
2	Luas wilayah (hektar) kawasan bernilai konservasi tinggi (KNKT) dan/atau sumber daya alam dengan perbaikan manajemen, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika (OR2; FACTS 4.8.1-26, sebelumnya 4.8.1-2). / OUTPUT	Tahunan	--	1.2 juta hektar	2.3 juta hektar	3.5 juta hektar	3.5 juta ha kawasan hutan dengan perbaikan manajemen (termasuk di dalamnya 1.7 juta ha habitat orangutan)
3	Penurunan atau penyerapan jumlah emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) yang dihitung dalam metrik ton CO2 ekuivalen, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (OR3. FACTS 4.8-7, sebelumnya 4.8.1-10). / OUTCOME (GOAL)	Tahunan	Kondisi <i>baseline</i>	16%	34%	50%	50% penurunan emisi GRK dibandingkan dengan kondisi <i>baseline</i>
4	Persentase staf teknis Pemerintah Daerah yang mendapatkan pelatihan perencanaan tata ruang dan/atau pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan (OR4.) / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	30%	45%	50%	50% staf Pemerintah Daerah mendapatkan pelatihan perencanaan tata ruang dan/atau pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan
5	Jumlah investasi dalam dolar US, yang dialokasikan oleh pemerintah, swasta dan publik, untuk program perubahan iklim, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (OR5; FACTS 4.8.2-10.) / OUTPUT	Semester	--	USD 1 million (7%)	USD 3 million (13%)	USD 4 million (20%)	USD 4 juta dana yang dialokasikan untuk pembiayaan program perubahan iklim, termasuk kenaikan sebesar 20% dalam alokasi anggaran pemerintah
6	Jumlah kabupaten/kota yang mengembangkan dan menerima LEDS (Low Emission Development Strategies atau Strategi Pembangunan Rendah Emisi) (OR6.) / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	3	5	8	LEDS dikembangkan dan diterima di 8 kabupaten/kota

#	Nama Indikator/ TIPE	Frekuensi Pelaporan	Tahun ke-1 (2011)	Tahun ke-2 2012	Tahun ke-3 (2013)	Tahun ke-4 (2014)	Target Akhir Proyek
7	Jumlah orang yang mendapatkan pelatihan hukum lingkungan, penegakan hukum, partisipasi publik, dan kebijakan, strategi, keahlian dan teknik produksi bersih (FACTS 4.8.2-5). / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	7%	15%	20%	20% atau 170 orang mendapatkan pelatihan
8	Jumlah proyek uji-coba mitigasi perubahan iklim yang dikembangkan dan diimplementasikan untuk menyediakan insentif yang berkelanjutan bagi upaya pengurangan emisi karbon. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	3	5	8	Delapan (8) proyek uji-coba mitigasi perubahan iklim dikembangkan dan diimplementasikan
9	Luas wilayah (hektar) konsesi dan/atau hutan (dengan kualitas yang baik) dan lahan terdegradasi yang diidentifikasi untuk direzonasi (diperuntukan-ulang) dan dikonsultasikan kepada publik. / OUTPUT	Tahunan	--	300,000 hektar & 50,000 hektar	650,000 hektar & 100,000 hektar	1 juta hektar & 150,000 hektar	1,000,000 ha kawasan hutan dengan kualitas bagus diajukan untuk direzonasi sebagai bentuk pengelolaan berkelanjutan;; 150,000 ha lahan terdegradasi diajukan untuk direzonasi bagi kegiatan pembangunan
10	Jumlah kebijakan, hukum, kesepakatan ataupun regulasi yang diterapkan untuk mendorong pengelolaan sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan dan konservasi, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (FACTS 4.8.1-7). / OUTPUT	Triwulan	2	8	12	15	Lima belas (15) kebijakan, regulasi, kesepakatan diimplementasikan
11	Persentase kenaikan jumlah anggaran yang dialokasikan untuk kegiatan penegakan hukum. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	7%	15%	20%	20% kenaikan dalam alokasi anggaran pemerintah untuk penegakan hukum
12	Jumlah rencana tata ruang (RTRW) yang dikonsultasikan kepada publik/pemangku kepentingan dan diterima oleh publik/pemangku kepentingan, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	3	5	8	Delapan (8) rencana tata ruang (RTRW) dikonsultasikan kepada publik/pemangku kepentingan dan diterima oleh publik/pemangku kepentingan
13	Jumlah kabupaten/kota dengan sumber daya (anggaran, SDM, dsb) yang memadai untuk melaksanakan rencana tata ruang. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	3	5	8	Delapan (8) kabupaten/kota dengan sumber daya yang memadai untuk melaksanakan rencana tata ruang

#	Nama Indikator/ TIPE	Frekuensi Pelaporan	Tahun ke-1 (2011)	Tahun ke-2 2012	Tahun ke-3 (2013)	Tahun ke-4 (2014)	Target Akhir Proyek
14	Persentase kenaikan pengetahuan dan pemahaman pemerintah, pemangku kepentingan dan masyarakat lokal di bentang wilayah sasaran tentang isu-isu konservasi, kehutanan dan perubahan iklim. / OUTCOME	Triwulan	--	16%	34%	50%	50% kenaikan dalam hal pengetahuan dan pemahaman isu-isu (lingkungan) yang utama
15	Jumlah pemangku kepentingan yang kapasitasnya meningkat dalam beradaptasi dengan dampak perubahan dan ketidakpastian iklim, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (FACTS 4.8.2-26, sebelumnya FACTS 4.8.2-7) / OUTCOME	Triwulan	200 & 1%	1,000 & 16%	3,000 & 33%	3,500 & 50%	3,500 masyarakat lokal dan 50% staf pemerintah, LSM dan perwakilan sektor swasta dengan peningkatan kapasitas adaptasi
16	Jumlah orang yang mendapatkan pelatihan pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan/atau konservasi keanekaragaman hayati. (FACTS 4.8.1-27, sebelumnya FACTS 4.8.1-5) / OUTPUT	Semester	0	1,000 & 16%	1,000 & 33%	1,500 & 50%	1,500 masyarakat lokal dan 50% staf pemerintah, LSM dan perwakilan sektor swasta mendapatkan pelatihan
17	Jumlah entitas sektor swasta dan masyarakat lokal yang menerapkan petunjuk Praktek-Praktek Pengelolaan Terbaik (Best Management Practice) (termasuk LEDS), sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. / OUTCOME	Semester	--	6 (& 10%)	18 (& 15%)	31 (& 25%)	31 entitas sektor swasta dan masyarakat lokal menerapkan BMP, dengan sedikitnya 25% peningkatan level adopsi terjadi pada pengusaha kecil
18	Luas wilayah (hektar) konsesi dan hutan produksi yang telah direzonasi yang tetap menjaga keutuhan tutupan hutan di wilayah mereka, di 8 bentang wilayah sasaran. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	250,000 hektar	600,000 hektar	1 juta hektar	1,000,000 ha dengan tutupan hutan yang terjaga
19	Jumlah orang yang menerapkan praktek-praktek/tindakan pengurangan risiko untuk memperbaiki ketahanan (ekosistem) terhadap perubahan iklim, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (FACTS 4.5.2-34). / OUTPUT	Semester	--	2,000	6,000	10,000	10,000 orang kepentingan menerapkan praktek-praktek pengurangan risiko (<i>risk-reducing practices</i>)
20	Persentase kenaikan pendapatan masyarakat desa di wilayah sasaran yang diperoleh dari perbaikan praktek-praktek pertanian, pasar dan teknologi, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	3%	7%	10%	10% kenaikan pendapatan bagi masyarakat desa

#	Nama Indikator/ TIPE	Frekuensi Pelaporan	Tahun ke-1 (2011)	Tahun ke-2 2012	Tahun ke-3 (2013)	Tahun ke-4 (2014)	Target Akhir Proyek
21	Luas wilayah (hektar) dalam kawasan bernilai konservasi tinggi dan/atau sumber daya alam yang menunjukkan perbaikan kondisi biofisik, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. (FACTS 4.8.1-1.) / OUTCOME	Triwulan	--	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000 ha kawasan menunjukkan perbaikan kondisi biofisik
22	Jumlah perjanjian kerja sama pengelolaan di kawasan hutan atau kawasan penyangga dalam bentang wilayah sasaran. / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	6	11	16	Enam belas (16) perjanjian kerja sama
23	Jumlah kesepakatan yang dicapai antara masyarakat lokal dan sektor swasta dalam memberikan insentif untuk LEDS (termasuk untuk konservasi). / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	3	5	8	Delapan (8) kesepakatan dicapai untuk memberikan insentif bagi LEDS
24	Jumlah peluang ekonomi baru, bervariasi dan berkelanjutan yang dikembangkan bagi masyarakat dan telah dilaksanakan, yang berdampak pada sedikitnya 10,000 orang di dalam bentang wilayah sasaran. / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	3 (& 2,000)	10 (& 5,000)	15 (& 10,000)	Lima belas (15) peluang ekonomi baru yang berdampak pada sedikitnya 10,000 orang
25	Jumlah entitas sektor swasta yang mengadopsi BMP termasuk di dalamnya LEDS, sebagai hasil dampingan Pemerintah Amerika. / OUTCOME	Triwulan	--	5	10	15	Lima belas (15) entitas sektor swasta mengadopsi BMP
26	Jumlah masyarakat lokal, sektor swasta dan staf pemerintah dengan pengetahuan dan keahlian yang diperlukan untuk berpartisipasi dalam strategi pembangunan rendah emisi (LEDS) (termasuk pembiayaan karbon) dalam bentang wilayah sasaran. / OUTPUT	Triwulan	--	50 & 100	50 & 100	50 & 100	50 masyarakat lokal dan 100 perwakilan swasta dan pemerintah dengan pengetahuan dan keahlian yang diperlukan
27	Jumlah forum multi pihak yang dibangun dengan bantuan Pemerintah Amerika dimana pemerintah daerah, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat saling berinteraksi dalam merumuskan kebijakan, perencanaan, penganggaran, implementasi dan pengawasan rencana tata ruang, program konservasi hutan dan/atau perubahan iklim. / OUTCOME	Tahunan	--	0	4	8	Delapan (8) forum multi pihak yang memiliki "panduan (roadmap)/rencana aksi Strategi Pembangunan Rendah Emisi (SPRE).

#	Nama Indikator/ TIPE	Frekuensi Pelaporan	Tahun ke-1 (2011)	Tahun ke-2 2012	Tahun ke-3 (2013)	Tahun ke-4 (2014)	Target Akhir Proyek
A	Koordinasi antar mitra USAID	Triwulan	1 (Q3)	3 (Q1 & Q4)	5 (Q1 & Q4)	7 (Q1 & Q3)	7 pertemuan
B	Perumusan Rencana Kerja	Tahunan	1	2	3	4	4 rencana kerja
C	Monitoring dan Evaluasi	Satu kali	1				1 PMP (Dampak)
C	Monitoring & Evaluasi	Tahunan	1	2	3	4	4 PMP (Proses)
C	Monitoring & Evaluasi	Satu kali					Data <i>baseline</i>
C	Monitoring & Evaluasi	Tahunan setelah tahun pertama		1	2	3	3 audit M&E
D	Komunikasi	Tahunan	8,000	30,0000	60,000	100,000	100,000 <i>hits</i>
D	Komunikasi	Triwulan	12	36	60	84	84 dokumen yang dicetak
E	Laporan	Triwulan & Tahunan	4	8	12	16	16 laporan

ANNEX B: COMPARISON OF CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS TO INDICATORS

Contract Overall Result	Former Indicator	Current Indicator	Reason(s) for Revision / Impacts on Targets
OVERALL RESULTS			
A 50% reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, over-harvesting and fires for at least six million ha of tropical forest located within targeted landscapes from baseline.	OR1: 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.	#1: Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss (e.g., from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire) for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline. (OR1.)	Reasons for change: Improves reading comprehension and removes implied cause-effect relationships. Impact on targets: None.
The improved management of at least 3.5 million hectares of selected HCVF tropical forest (see site selection criteria below) in targeted landscapes, including 1.7 million hectares priority orangutan habitat.	OR2: FACTS 4.8.1-2 Number of hectares of forests in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.	#2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (OR2; FACTS 4.8.1-26, formerly 4.8.1-2).	Reasons for change: Brings into compliance with FACTS naming convention; ensures consistency with Partners Consolidated Reporting. Impact on targets: None.
Changes in land use practices and improved forestry management within targeted landscapes result in a 50% reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions based upon agreed upon calculations.	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.	#3: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance. (OR3; FACTS 4.8-7, formerly 4.8.1-10).	Change: Measure tons CO2e rather than percent reduction. Reason for change: Brings into compliance with FACTS measurement metric requirements; is responsive to USAID DQA instruction; ensures consistency with Partners Consolidated Reporting. Impact on targets: Must convert previous percent increase targets to tons of CO2e.

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.	OR4: Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning and sustainable economic development.	#4: Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development. (OR4.)	Reason for change: Removes requirement to give both trainings to the same set of individuals. Impact on targets: None.
At least a 20% increase in financial resources for forest management, increased transparency, and access to information strengthen capacity of government, civil society and the private sector for conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services at targeted landscapes.	OR5: Percent increase in financial resources for sustainable natural resource management in targeted landscapes.	#5: Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance. (OR5; FACTS 4.8.2-10.)	Reason for change: Brings into compliance with FACTS naming and measurement metric conventions, as per DQA; ensures consistency with Partners Consolidated Reporting. Impact on targets: Must convert previous percent increase targets to USD.
Low carbon growth development strategies piloted at the local level in at least eight districts located within targeted landscapes.	OR6: Number of districts that pilot LEDS (e.g., reducing deforestation and degradation, energy efficiency, renewable energy...)	#6: Number of districts in which low emission development strategies or LEDS are developed and accepted. (OR6.)	Reason (for change): More accurately describes what USAID IFACS is doing. (One cannot "pilot" a strategy.) (Examples will be moved to description.) Impact on targets: None.
Contract Expected Result	Related PMP Indicator	Suggested Revision	Reason(s) for Revision or Deletion / Impacts on Targets
COMPONENT 1 EXPECTED RESULTS			
Improved GOI spatial planning policy, processes, and implementation at the landscape level reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector and lead to maintenance (or increase) of forest cover and connectivity in the targeted landscapes.	CP1RR1: Improved GOI spatial planning policy, processes and implementation at the landscape level [to] reduce GHG emissions by the forest sector and lead to maintenance (or increase) of forest cover or quality and connectivity in the targeted landscapes.	DELETE.	Reasons to delete: Redundant:(i) The contributing factors are measured and monitored elsewhere and (ii) as a compound indicator with constituents measured by different means it does not make sense to combine the values (i.e., percentage + spatial area).

<p>At least eight pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentives for reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>CP1RR2: Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentives for reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>#8: Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented to provide sustainable incentives for reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Spatial plans and FMUs are not a basis for identifying carbon projects. (Spatial plans should be neutral—based on biophysical parameters and carrying capacity. FMUs are organizations.) Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>CP1RR3: Number of hectares 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.</p>	<p>#9: Number of hectares of concession areas and/or forests (with good quality) and degraded areas are identified for re-zoning and presented for public consultation.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Previous indicator too restrictive—allowing interventions only in areas that met <i>all</i> of the criteria: (a) abandoned concessions which have (b) good quality forest (c) that are eligible for re-auctioning. New version provides more opportunities for improving forests. Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>Local communities are accorded recognized rights and responsibilities regarding forest management by the GOI in at least eight districts within the targeted landscapes.</p>	<p>CP1RR4: Number of policies, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation by local communities are implemented as a result of USG assistance.</p>	<p>#10: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-7).</p>	<p>Reason for change: Brings into compliance with FACTS naming convention. Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>Enhanced capability for law enforcement addressing forest crimes (at least 20% increase in capability based on baseline assessment) within the targeted landscapes.</p>	<p>CP1RR5: Percent increase in capability for enforcement.</p>	<p>#11: Percent increase in finances available for enforcement. #7: Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques. (FACTS 4.8.2-5).</p>	<p>Reason for change: Rationalizes and simplifies reporting by separating the percentage from the integer. For (ii), brings into compliance with FACTS naming conventions. Impact on targets: Simplifies reporting.</p>

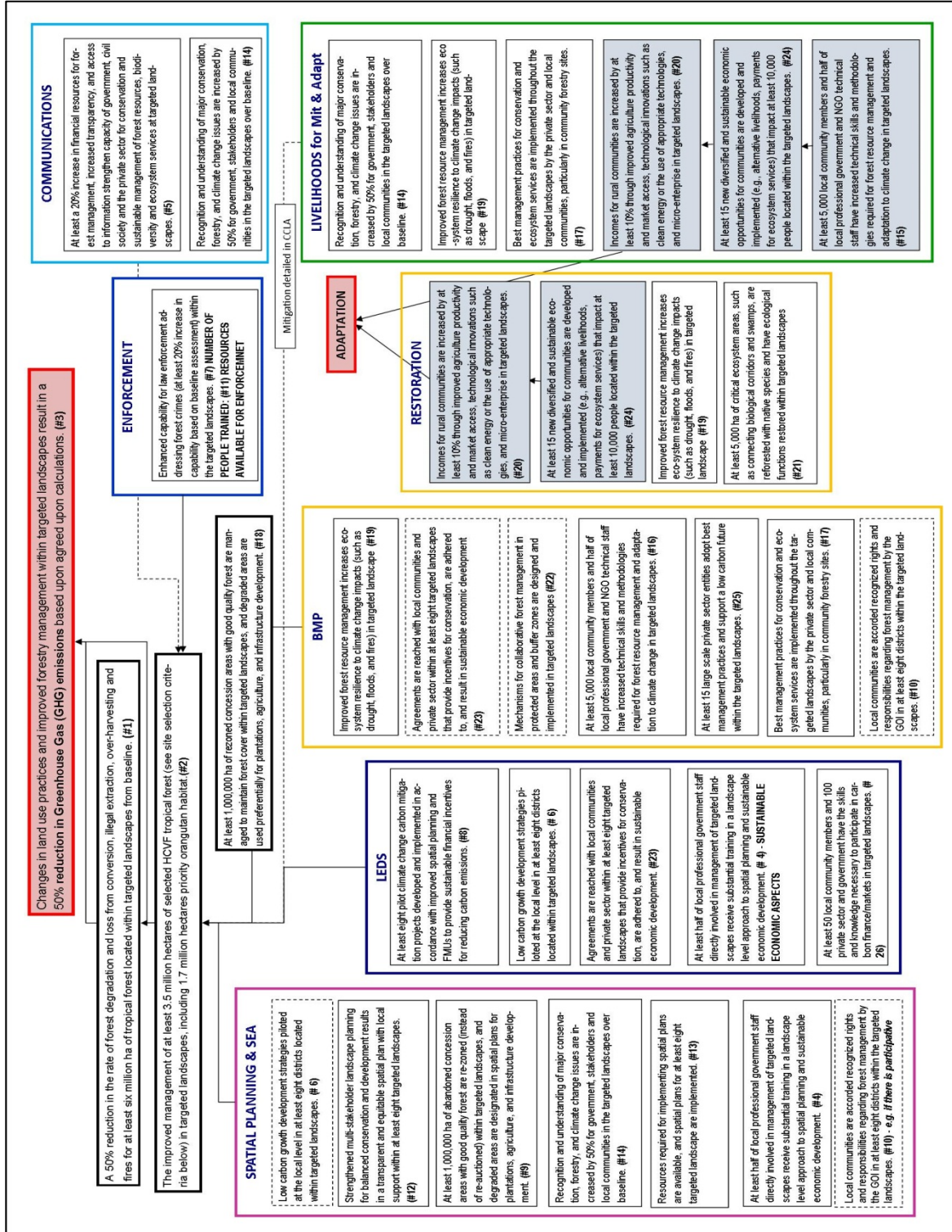
Strengthened multi-stakeholder landscape planning for balanced conservation and development results in a transparent and equitable spatial plan with local support within at least eight targeted landscapes.	CP1RR6: Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.	#12: Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.	Reason for change: No change. Impact on targets: None.
Resources required for implementing spatial plans are available, and spatial plans for at least eight targeted landscape are implemented.	CP1RR7: Number of districts that implement spatial plans with adequate resources.	13: Number of districts with adequate resources to implement spatial plans.	Reason for change: Brings indicator into compliance with required contract result. Impact on targets: None.
COMPONENT 2 EXPECTED RESULTS			
Recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate change issues are increased by 50% for government, stakeholders and local communities in the targeted landscapes over baseline.	CP2RR1: Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry and climate issues by governments, stakeholders and local communities in targeted landscapes.	#14: Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry and climate issues by governments, stakeholders and local communities in targeted landscapes.	Reason for change: No change. Impact on targets: None.
At least 5,000 local community members and half of local professional government and NGO technical staff have increased technical skills and methodologies required for forest resource management and adaptation to climate change in targeted landscapes.	CP2RR2: (a) Number of local community, government professional and 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 4.8.1-29: Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG.	#15: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.2-26, formerly FACTS 4.8.2-7) #16: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (FACTS 4.8.1-27, formerly FACTS 4.8.1-5)	Reason for change: Simplifies reporting by removing compound indicator which was based on a sum of (b) and (c). Clearly reports on the two related earmarks (Climate Change Adaptation Fund and Biodiversity Fund.) Change to name of second indicator brings it into compliance with FACTS naming conventions and ensures consistency with Partners Consolidated Reporting. Impact on targets: Simplifies and clarifies reporting.

<p>Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes.</p>	<p>CP2RR3: Number of districts that implemented conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans.</p>	<p>#27: Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.</p>	<p>Reason to change: Spatial plans are zoning maps—they do not “detail activities.” Indicator #6 develops Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that can include sustainable spatial plans and conservation and natural resource management actions, policies, programs and implementation plans. Conservation and resource management activities implemented by the project are already measured by indicator #2, #10, #17, #18, #19, and #21, Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>Best management practices for conservation and ecosystem services are implemented throughout the targeted landscapes by the private sector and local communities, particularly in community forestry sites.</p>	<p>CP2RR4: Number of BMP guidelines agreed upon and implemented by the private sector and local communities (in both community forestry and non-community forestry sites).</p>	<p>#17: The number of private sector entities and local communities that implement Best Management Practice (BMP) guidelines (incorporating LEDS) as a result of USG assistance.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Allows former CP2RR4 and former CP3RR5 to be logically combined into one indicator; strengthens link between BMPs and LEDS. Impact on targets: Simplifies reporting.</p>
<p>At least 1,000,000 ha of rezoned 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.</p>	<p>CP2RR5: (a) Number of ha of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes. (b) Number of hectares of degraded areas newly used for development purposes.</p>	<p>#18: Number of hectares of rezoned concessions and production forests that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Brings into compliance with required contract result. Second part is removed because there is no time in a four-year project for re-zoning, permitting and establishing new development. Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>CP2RR8: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.</p>	<p>#21: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-1)</p>	<p>Reason for change: No change. Impact on targets: None.</p>
<p>At least a 50% decrease in fires and illegal logging per year in targeted landscapes.</p>	<p>CP2RR7: Percentage increase in incidence of fires per year and percentage decrease in incidence of illegal logging per year.</p>	<p>DELETE.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Absorbed into OR1 where it is tracked through disaggregation. Impact on targets: Simplifies reporting.</p>

Mechanisms for collaborative forest management in protected areas and buffer zones are designed and implemented in targeted landscapes.	CP2RR9: Number of protected areas and buffer zones that have implemented collaborative forest management in targeted landscapes.	#22: Number of collaborative management agreements in forest areas or buffer zones in targeted landscapes.	Reason for change: Brings into compliance with contract requirement; simplifies reporting. Impact on targets: Project will be able to meet its targets.
(Climate Change Adaptation Fund indicator) Improved forest resource management increases eco-system resilience to climate change impacts (such as drought, floods, and fires) in targeted landscape	CP2RR6: Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/ actions to improve ecosystem resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance.	#19: Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve [ecosystem] resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.5.2-34).	Reason for change: Brings into compliance with FACTS naming conventions; clearly reports against the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. Impact on targets: None.
COMPONENT 3 EXPECTED RESULTS			
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.	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.	#23: Number of agreements reached between local communities and private sector to provide incentives for LEADS (including for conservation).	Reason for change: Brings into compliance with required contract result. Impact on targets: None.
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.	CP3RR2: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (b) Number of new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities.	#24: Number of new, diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities that are developed and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes.	Reason for change: Brings into compliance with required contract result. Impact on targets: Simplifies reporting.
At least 15 large scale private sector entities adopt best management practices and support a low carbon	CP3RR3: Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs and support LEADS as a result of USG	#25: Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs that incorporate LEADS as a result of	Reason for change: Strengthens the link between LEADS and the selected BMPs. Impact on targets: None.

future within the targeted landscapes.	assistance.	USG assistance.	
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.	CP3RR4: Number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.	#26: The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in low emissions development strategies (LEDS) (including carbon finance) in targeted landscapes.	Reason for change: Makes "LEDS" and explicit (not just implicit) component of the indicator name. Impact on targets: None.
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.	CP3RR5: Percentage increase in adaptation and implementation of best management practices in small holders' livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in the targeted landscapes.	DELETE.	Reason for deletion: Absorbed into new #17. Impact on targets: Simplifies reporting.
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 micro-enterprise in targeted landscapes.	CP3RR6: Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practice, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.	#20: Percent increase in income for targeted rural people derived from improved agricultural practices, markets and technology as a result of USG assistance.	Reason for change: No change. Impact on targets: None. It is noted, however, that the impact on FY2012 will be measured in 2013.
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.	CP3RR7: Percent increase in financial resources for forest management.	DELETE	Reason to delete: Embedded in OR5 where it is tracked through disaggregation.

ANNEX C: FLOW-CHART SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG INDICATORS



ANNEX D: COMPLETE PIRS

Indicator Number #1
Name of Indicator: Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss (e.g., from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire) for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline. (OR1)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Forest “loss” is defined as changes from forest to non-forest. “Forests” are defined using the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) categories of (i) primary dry land forest, (ii) secondary dry land forest, (iii) primary swamp forest, (iv) secondary swamp forest, (v) primary mangrove, (vi) secondary mangrove, and (vii) timber estate plantations. “Non-forest” is also defined using MOF categories as (i) scrubland, (ii) settlements, (iii) bare lands, (iv) savanna, (v) water, (vi) swamp scrubland, (vii) dry cultivation land, (viii) dry cultivation land mixed with scrub, (ix) paddy fields, (x) crop plantations, (xi) fish ponds, (xii) transmigration areas, (xiii) mining and (xiv) swamps. Forest “degradation” is defined conversion from primary forest types to secondary forest types. Fires and illegal logging are major causes of deforestation and degradation; project activities will include efforts specifically targeted to reducing fire and illegal logging.
Unit of Measure: Percentage, calculated from differences in current rate of forest degradation and loss and annual rates during the life of the project.
Disaggregated by: By district and landscape. Also by fires and illegal logging (needed to record results under contract RR 2.7, “Decrease in fires and illegal logging per year in targeted landscapes.”)
Justification & Management Utility: Demonstrates that the effect of USAID IFACS has resulted in a decrease in degradation and loss of forest cover resulting from improved management.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: MOF land cover maps and remote sensing data (Landsat and MODIS) from partners such as UKP4 or USFS (or the private sector if necessary).
Data Source: MOF and LAPAN bi- and tri-annual maps, with other sources to fill in data gaps.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Annual starting in 2013.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time and portion of the cost of remotely sensed imagery allocated to monitoring this indicator. Cost of MOF maps.
Individual responsible: Regional GIS Specialists supervised by Jakarta-based GIS Specialist.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Known disparities between what is shown on the MOF maps (especially those areas designated as “degraded”) and what is known from ground truthing; for example, in the second comparison period, known degraded lands were known to be reforested, but there were no known reforestation programs in these areas. MOF estimates of forest and degraded areas vary between the individual making the assessment. MOF land cover maps only available every three years; the most recent was 2009, so the next anticipated is 2012 to be available in 2013.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: MOF maps will be ground truthed with satellite imagery and selected ground-truthing and by checking against LAPAN’s forest change analysis that is expected to be available by early 2013. Spot-validation by regional USAID IFACS staff.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2012.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of accuracy.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Forest change analysis of LAPAN/MOF maps and remote sensing data. Annually the newest map (closest to the end of the fiscal year) will be analyzed to determine the rate of degradation from the previous year, and from then compared to the baseline. Interpretation of satellite imagery will be required to fill gaps and compute annual changes.
Presentation of Data: Tabular (ha forest cover degraded per landscape/district and ha of forest cover gained/lost); maps.
Review of Data: By Spatial Planning Specialist
Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is calculated based on a comparison of MOF forest cover maps used to identify forested areas (2000-2009) using the final landscape boundaries.
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--		Baseline: total area annual degraded forest and forest loss is 53,334 ha (0.67%)
2012	16% (44,801 ha)	See notes.	2012 MOF data will be available in 2013.
2013	34% (35,200 ha)		
2014	50% (26,667 ha)		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #2

Name of Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (OR2; FACTS 4.8.1-26, formerly 4.8.1-2)

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 natural resource management (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. "Biological significance" are defined as high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas. For USAID IFACS, an area will be considered as under "improved management" when there is (i) a change in the proposed legal status which favors conservation (accomplished by direct project support to district spatial planning); (ii) a local site assessment completed which informs management planning (accomplished by support through grants, subcontracts and STTA); (iii) management actions designed with appropriate participation (accomplished by direct support to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Multi-Stakeholder Fora (MSF) and protected area management bodies); (iv) human and institutional capacity is developed (accomplished by direct support, including STTA, and support through grants and subcontractors, including support to establish regional level GIS facilities); (v) management actions are implemented (accomplished by support through grants and direct support to national government parks); (vi) ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established (accomplished by support to MSF in their "watchdog" role; (vii) adaptive management is demonstrated (accomplished by direct support through grants and subcontracts for enforcement capacity building, BMP assistance and conservation planning assistance, including support to MSF so that they understand and can monitor "adaptive management"); and (viii) on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (accomplished through pilot projects); and (ix) promotion of the use of technologies, especially geospatial technologies like GIS, to enhance planning and management in all landscapes. Attribution to USG assistance will be comparison to baseline business-as-usual scenario. It is noted that this is one of four indicators reported under Partners Consolidated Reporting. It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable "Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Hectares.

Disaggregated by: Protected areas (which includes national parks, national reserves and national forests); concession sector types; community forests (supported through grants); and unallocated production forests; district and landscape; and areas of orangutan habitat (in order to report on the second part of OR2).

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 staff will compile for review district spatial plans, conservation management plans and maps generated from participatory plans. GIS Team will conduct geospatial analysis of remotely sensed imagery and GIS layers.

Data Source: GIS, procurement of remotely sensed imagery (if approved), district spatial plans, conservation management plans and maps generated from participatory plans. If the procurement of current and repeated remotely sensed imagery is not approved, then Ministry of Forestry (MOF) land cover maps will be interpolated to estimate annual changes. If this methodology is used, then it will be carefully documented, including any assumptions made in the interpretation of the MOF maps.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Partial cost of remotely sensed imagery allocated to this activity; staff time for data analysis and interpretation; cost of photocopies for district and conservation management plans and participatory maps.

Individual responsible: Environmental Planner and Spatial Planning Advisor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2011 and April 2012.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Cloud cover may obscure detail in remotely sensed imagery; current imagery is not available for all areas. District-sourced GIS vector layers do not include metadata specifying the source of the underlying data. Conservation plans may not be well described spatially.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The feasibility of using radar imagery and/or imagery from different sources to fill in cloud-covered areas will be assessed, and optimum solutions based on cost and benefit will be adopted. Effort will be taken to collect the best readily available, current district-sourced vector layers. Conservation plans will be interpreted by trained USAID IFACS staff. Locations of all activity areas carried out by subcontracts and grantees will be located by USAID IFACS field staff using GPS. All geospatial data and products collected, received or produced by USAID IFACS will be provided metadata describing source and lineage.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2013

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Update of 2011 and 2012 gap assessments.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Field staff will compile for review district spatial plans, conservation management plans and maps from participatory plans. GIS Team will conduct geospatial analysis of remotely sensed imagery and GIS layers. Landscape hectare totals will be aggregated into a tabular format, with accompanying narrative. The link to USG assistance will be established through periodic assessments conducted by USAID IFACS staff that identifies gaps in SEAs and spatial plans. A baseline gap assessment was conducted in 2011, and was updated in April 2012 with STTA support. Future assessments will be conducted by USAID IFACS field staff with guidance from USAID IFACS/Jakarta.

Presentation of Data: Tabular

Review of Data: Annual.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Data about biological significance and forest cover must be derived for all districts that overlap in project landscapes. Baseline must include business-as-usual scenario in order to be able to attribute to USG assistance.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	Baseline is based on 2009 MOF data.
2012	1.2 m	1,159,324 ha	Based on the companies agreeing to implement BMPs.
2013	2.3 m		2013 reports using 2012 MOF data
2014	3.5 m		Including 1.7 m ha of priority orangutan habitat.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #3

Name of Indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance. (OR3; FACTS 4.8-7, formerly 4.8.1-10.)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is reduced or sequestered as a result of USAID IFACS activities in natural resources management, agriculture and biodiversity sectors. Relevant greenhouse gases are CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide. Calculating carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) 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 are expressed as CO₂e. Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere, either from enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon. USAID IFACS activities in the land use sector which will be carried out to reduce emissions or sequester carbon include forest conservation (accomplished through direct intervention with concessions and in buffer zones), forest fire prevention (accomplished as part of USAID IFACS' peat lands work, see below), improved forest management (accomplished through direct interventions with concessions), tree planting (5,000 ha through direct intervention plus additional areas through grants) and natural regeneration (accomplished through direct intervention, re-zoning), agroforestry (accomplished mainly through grants), soil conservation (accomplished through grants and subcontracts) and activities which increase soil organic content (accomplished through grants), skills training, grass planting, humus and fertilizer use), and peat land restoration and fire prevention, including canal closing (accomplished through grants). It is noted that this is one of four indicators reported under Partners Consolidated Reporting.

Unit of Measure: Metric tons CO₂ equivalent (annual) (from which will be calculated a percent reduction from baseline in order to satisfy contract OR3).

Disaggregated by: Land use practices (as defined in the USAID Carbon Calculator to be (i) Forest Protection, (ii) Forest Management, (iii) Forest Restoration/Plantations, and (iv) Agroforestry); district and landscape. It is noted that for the purposes of calculating OR3, only those areas within each project landscape that benefit from the USAID IFACS activities (both direct and indirect, through subcontracts and grants) listed above will be included. Non-intervention areas within the project landscapes will not be included in the computation of OR3. For land use practice (iv) Agroforestry, the only USAID IFACS activities are some tree-planting activities which are primarily accomplished through grants.

Rationale: CO₂ 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: Using remotely sensed imagery and GIS, changes in land cover will be measured in the above-referenced intervention areas (for both direct and indirect interventions) and associated areas of interest (AOIs)—that is, areas which carbon-reduction activities must also consider in order to account for carbon “leakage”—increases that result from simply moving emission-producing activities from the intervention areas to other nearby areas, rather than resulting in an actual reduction in emissions.

The USAID Carbon Calculator (or other published methodologies) will then be used to estimate CO₂e as follows: (i) for land practice areas classified as “Forest Protection,” (ii) for land practice areas classified as “Forest Management” (i.e., concession intervention areas), (iii) for land practice areas classified as “Forest Restoration/Plantations,” and (iv) for land practice areas classified as “Agroforestry” (i.e., areas that benefit from grants for tree planting).

Data Source: MOF forest cover 2000 through 2009 as data input to USAID Climate Change Carbon Calculator to compute baseline. 2012 MOF data for comparison in future years. For the “Forest Management” category, data from concessionaires will be used. This will require USAID IFACS' concession partners to provide the following information: Total concession area, total harvest area, annual harvest area, rotation length, volume removed before and after activity, wood density, log length, and number of logs. Estimates may be used, in which case the method of estimation will be well-documented.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Partial cost of remotely sensed imagery allocated to this activity; staff time for data analysis.

Individual responsible: GIS Team for input data and Environmental Planner (for concessions).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: January 2013.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Forest and vegetation types can vary greatly within each management type so these are relatively course data; the Carbon Calculator requires input of “management effectiveness/efficiency” on a scalar of 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%. This is a qualitative rating of how effective the Project has been at achieving its stated goals. For example, if the Project is rated at 100% effective in obtaining a 50 % reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fires, then calculations will be unaltered. However, if the Project is less than 100% effective, then calculated benefits will be adjusted down. The target of management efficiency is set at 0% for 2012 as a baseline because many of the tasks implemented to reduce GHG emissions will have not achieved major impact. Due to heavy cloud cover much of the year in most of the project landscapes, sufficient remotely sensed imagery is not available for the same year in all project landscapes. Thus, baselines will be calculated from available data (2006 through 2009). (It is important to note, however, that the same year will be used *within* each project landscape; the differences are only *between* one landscape and another.) It is also noted that different remotely sensed image types and spatial and spectral resolutions may be required to cover individual landscapes (see Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations). Also, the current locations of areas boundaries, especially of concessions, are not all known. Finally, the USAID 2010 Carbon Calculator estimates only above ground carbon stocks. In many of the Project landscapes there are

Indicator Number #3

extensive peat lands. The carbon stocks below ground in these peat lands may be six or more times greater than those above ground. This underestimation of carbon is very significant.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Older area boundary locations (2005) will be used when available; other boundaries will be estimated based on local knowledge.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: January 2014.

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The USAID Carbon Calculator provides an estimate of the metric tons of CO₂e sequestered or reduced per year. This will be compared to the baseline value (to be calculated as described above) 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: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline to be determined

Other notes: To account for carbon "leakage" it is noted that grantees and subcontracts that are intended or partially intended to reduce GHG emissions must be held accountable for the AOIs of their activity areas, not just the areas of direct intervention.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	Baseline management efficiency is set at 0%
2012			16% reduction in metric tons CO ₂ emitted
2013			34% reduction in metric tons CO ₂ emitted
2014			50% reduction in metric tons CO ₂ emitted

Notes on Targets: In addition to metric tons CO₂e, percent reduction must also continue to be recorded in order to ensure compliance with contract overall result 3 (OR3).

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 AUGUST 2012

Indicator Number #4

Name of Indicator: Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in landscape level spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development. (OR4)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Percentage of people receiving substantial training in landscape level spatial planning (government planning specialists) and sustainable economic development (government planners). For the spatial planning, “substantial” training means a comprehensive package covering all aspects of spatial planning, including fundamentals of GIS. The training will be primarily traditional, classroom-based training with associated field work (for field data collection). For the economic development training, “substantial” training will have occurred when participants complete a two-step training process. Step 1 is a workshop to build awareness and incentivize ideas. Following the workshop, Step 2 transfers the ideas into academic papers that can be used as inputs to revised regulatory frameworks (e.g., government incentives to implement sustainable businesses) and/or review by public hearings or consultation. Percentage to be calculated based on number of government professional staff in relevant agencies within target landscapes. Relevant agencies include, but are not limited to district offices, regional planning agencies, forest agencies, and national parks. People are considered “trained” if, in the case of spatial planning, they attend all of the sessions and receive a certificate and, in the case of sustainable economic development, if they complete both of the two steps, and produce an academic paper. Training will be provided by USAID IFACS Jakarta- and field-based staff, through STTA, through subcontracts and grants, and through partners (especially USFS).

Unit of Measure: Percentage of people trained based on the award of certificates (in the case of spatial planning) and the production of academic papers (in the case of sustainable economic development training). The number of people trained (by gender) will also be recorded for reporting to TraiNet.

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

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of daily recorded training attendance lists and award of certificates (when applicable). Review of USFS reports and records for USFS-provided training.

Data Source: Training attendance records and subcontractor/grantee/partner reports.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly and as available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs.

Individual responsible: For spatial planning training, regional staff (supervised by Jakarta-based Spatial Planner) will report directly to M&E Officer with cc: to the Training Specialist; for sustainable economic development, the Component 3 Team Leader will report directly to M&E Officer with cc: to Training Specialist.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2012.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor, grantee and partner reporting may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Training records will be validated by comparison to invoices and spot-validated by attendance at training by one or two USAID IFACS field staff.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for reliability and accuracy.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Sum of number of people trained then compute percentage.

Presentation of Data: Tabular (disaggregated as above) with narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly .

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The denominator for the computation of percentage is computed and cross-correlated from a variety of government records (drawn from the five relevant government agencies related to the forestry sector), and verified by USAID IFACS field staff. The total number of local government professional staff calculated is 597 individuals. This is a new activity; the baseline is zero.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	30%	29.48% (176 individuals)	Target is 179 individuals.
2013	45%		Cumulative target is 269 individuals.

2014	50%	Cumulative target is 299 individuals.
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THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #5

Name of Indicator: Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance. (OR5; FACTS 4.8.2-10.)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: In the context of USAID IFACS, funds leveraged for “climate change” include those leveraged for LEDS, sustainable forest management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in targeted landscapes. Financial resources from various sources are counted including district government’s budget allocated to forest management, private sector sources such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, payment for ecosystem services, assistance provided to local communities through benefit sharing, and other donors’ direct assistance to community members and other stakeholders in activities related to climate change. Funds may be included if they contribute to sensitizing community members to climate change issues and adaptation strategies. In-kind contributions from local communities will also be counted and subsidies to local communities will also be counted, as appropriate (i.e., when they result from USAID IFACS interventions). It is noted that this is one of four indicators reported under Partners Consolidated Reporting.

Unit of Measure: US dollars.

Disaggregated by: By government (also see “Notes on Targets”), private sector and others (including donors); by district and landscape. “Government” in this case refers to all Government of Indonesia sources (central, regional and local.)

Disaggregated also by funds leveraged for:

- Climate change (for reporting FACTS 4.8.2-10 and for Consolidated Partner Reporting);
- Under climate change, the following FACTS disaggregation is also suggested:
 - Clean energy capabilities
 - Adaptation capabilities
 - Sustainable Landscapes, e.g., REDD+ capabilities
 - General climate change capabilities
- Forest management (for reporting contract OR5);
- Increased transparency and access to information (for reporting contract OR5); and
- Strengthened capacity of government, civil society and the private sector for conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services (for reporting contract OR5).

Activity	Gol	Private Sector	Others
<i>Climate Change</i>			
a. Clean energy capabilities			
b. Adaptation capabilities			
c. Sustainable landscapes, e.g., REDD+ capabilities			
d. General climate change capabilities			
<i>Forest management</i>			
<i>Increased transparency and access to information</i>			
<i>Strengthened capacity of government, civil society, and the private sector for conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
TOTAL (see notes)			

It is noted that much of these data may be derived from their related indicators. It is also noted that a single case of leveraged funds may apply to more than one disaggregation type. (For instance, funds leveraged to (i) strengthen capacity in (ii) sustainable forest management may also count under (iii) climate change.) However, it will also be necessary to ensure that such “double counting” does not affect the total amount leveraged—i.e., while a specific leveraged fund may apply to more than one category of disaggregation, it must only be counted once in the aggregated total of “funds leveraged.”

Rationale: USAID IFACS programs should attract additional funds that are necessary to increase capacities for addressing climate change. Such funds represent in knowledge and commitment of local stakeholders to, and institutionalization of, the issues being addressed with the funds. That is, funds leveraged are a proxy for commitment and understanding of climate change issues and what is required to address them.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Indicator Number #5

Data collection method: Review and analysis of provincial and district budgets; other donors' commitments documented in MOUs or other agreements; information collected from private sector agreements; information from grantee reports; and information from agreements under the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF), banks (such as BNI) and/or other financial institutions and other organizations, as appropriate. Link to USG assistance will be established by collecting and comparing intervention district budgets those of neighboring non-intervention districts.

Data Source: District and provincial budgets, other donor program records and Ministry of Finance, co-financing agreements and portions of private sector balance sheets related to climate change (which must be included as part of the concessionaires commitment. This commitment must be included as a clause in the MOUs).

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs and photocopying (of district and provincial budget records).

Individual responsible: Component 3 Team Leader and Regional Managers (for district budget information)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2011 for government budget portion.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Reluctance of private sector to share cost/investment data (especially their balance sheets) in some cases; balance sheets may not be broken down into categories suitable for representing climate change-related investments. Different budget cycles of different stakeholders may mean that some data collected in September reflects the previous year's budget.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Verify district budgets with provincial records and check district budgets against known expenditures on forest management. Review previous year's budgets to update previously reported actuals in cases where reporting cycle is late vis-à-vis USAID FY reporting requirements. Accept concessionaire self-reporting (with narrative caveats) and validate with estimates of private sector investments using documented similar investments for which data are known.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2012.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for accuracy and timeframe compatibility across different stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

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

Presentation of Data: Tabular with narrative.

Review of Data: Component 1, 2 and 3 Leaders and Technical Leaders, consolidated by M&E Specialist.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS semi-annual and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Overall baseline is 0 with US dollars as measurement metric (rather than percent increase). However, a baseline for the GOI contribution is required, per "Notes on Targets" below.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

	Representing % of budget	IDR	USD
Baseline Total, representing 0.8% of budget in 13 districts	0.709%	49,567,717,085	\$ 5,447,001.88
For GOI portion: 2012 target: Increase by 7% to 0.759% of budget	0.759%	53,037,457,281	\$ 5,828,292.01
For GOI portion: 2013 Target: Increase by 13% to 0.801% of budget	0.801%	56,011,520,306	\$ 6,155,112.12

Indicator Number #5			
For GOI portion: 2014 Target: Increase by 20% to .0.851% of budget	0.851%	59,481,260,502	\$ 6,536,402.25
Notes on Targets: For the purposes of ensuring contract compliance with OR5, the “government” portion must be computed as a percent increase over baseline with the following targets: 2012: 7%; 2013: 13%; 2014: 20%.			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012			

Indicator Number #6

Name of Indicator: Number of districts in which low emission development strategies or LEDS are developed and accepted. (OR6)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): a “Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)” is defined as “a strategic framework that articulates concrete actions, policies, programs and implementation plans to advance economic growth, improve environmental management, and meet development objectives. This framework provides a foundation for achieving long-term, measurable greenhouse gas emission reductions as compared to a business-as-usual development pathway.” Key steps in the process include having (a) a LEDS team in place with clearly defined roles and responsibilities (for USAID IFACS, such teams include the Multi-Stakeholder Fora [MSF] or similar multi-stakeholder groups); (b) guiding principles and objectives (reviewed by a relevant government advisory body and stakeholder group[s]); (c) a plan and budget for ensuring engaged and sustained leadership; and (d) clarified roles of stakeholders (public and private). USAID IFACS defines a “LEDS “as a landscape level approach that reduces GHG emissions with (a) sustained growth, (b) increased flows of climate change-related finance and/or (c) other social and environmental benefits. LEDS are considered as “developed” when they are accepted (agreed to) by multi-stakeholder groups at the district level and/or when LEDS-related activities are initiated and implemented by a) community through grants, sub-contracts, or direct USAID IFACS implementation, b) private sector, and/or c) government through LEDS sensitive spatial plan. LEDS will be developed in a way that aligns with the following accepted definitions. MSFIn addition to OR6, it is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable “Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes.” This will be captured in the disaggregation of the number of LEDS that use spatial plan as a basis.

Unit of Measure: Number of districts.

Disaggregated by: Districts, landscape and strategy types; whether or not a spatial plan was used as a basis for the LEDS (see “Additional Target Notes”).

Rationale: The implementation of LEDS should result in reduced emissions of GHG from the baseline in specific districts, sustainable development, and economic growth.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of subcontract and grantee reports.

Data Source Subcontract and grantee reports.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs.

Individual responsible: Senior Management Team with direction from COP.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Mid-fiscal year (FY) 2013.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor and grantee reports may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Review of actual agreement documents; consultations with MSF to verify their agreements.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-FY 2014.

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Tabulation and review of checklist if of accomplishes in meeting LEDS intermediate milestones.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with brief narrative.

Review of Data: Annual.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

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

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			Because LEDS are a multi-step process partial completion will be counted by tracking intermediate milestones. When counting progress toward meeting these targets, USAID IFACS will track the intermediate milestones (see tables below).
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

Indicator Number #6

Additional Target Notes: It is noted that spatial plans are one tool for LEDS implementation in the land use sector. Thus, this indicator also captures the contract deliverable “Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes” (i.e., the former CP2RR3—the third RR under Component 3.) This will be captured in the disaggregation of the number of LEDS that used the spatial plan as a basis.

Steps in development of LEDS* at district level	Technical Agreements with districts which include commitment to LEDS	LEDS training provided	LEDS analysis as a component of SEAs**	Multi-Stakeholder support for LEDS	Priority activities under LEDS framework incorporated into district spatial plans or carbon project initiated
Number of districts involved	10 (Mamberamo Raya, Sarmi, Sintang, Sekadau, Ketapang, Melawi, Kayong Utara, Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara, Gayo Lues)	2 (Gayo Lues, Melawi)	-	-	-

*LEDS, Low Emission Development Strategies; **SEAs, Strategic Environmental Assessments

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #7

Name of Indicator: Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques. (FACTS 4.8.2-5).

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: An increase in the capability for enforcement is defined as having both an increase in the financial resources allocated (see Indicator #11), and an increase in the technical skills and knowledge necessary for enforcement due to USG support. Thus, indicators #7 and #11 together address the Component 1 contract required result "Enhanced capability for law enforcement addressing forest crimes (at least 20% increase in capability based on baseline assessment) within the targeted landscapes." USAID IFACS training focuses on environmental law and enforcement.

Unit of Measure: Number.

Disaggregated by: Training subject; gender, district and landscape.

Rationale: Increasing skills and knowledge is crucial to "even the playing field" between illegal and legal activities (e.g., illegal logging versus sustainable forest management). Related to the government's will to enforce policies and laws is its capability to efficiently and effectively harness resources for enforcement. Therefore, training is targeted to forest rangers/forest police.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Reports from training subcontractors and filled forms from training participants. Supplementary information from the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey, although not directly contributing to the indicator, will support whether or not there is a more general perception that capacity has indeed improved. Such supplementary information will be reported as a narrative accompaniment to the indicator values.

Data Source: Training subcontractor reports, filled and signed forms from training participants. Training results will be spot-checked via post-training telephone interviews with participants; and at least 20% of training sessions will be attended by USAID IFACS staff.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly and Annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Training Specialist with input from Regional Managers.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: At time of training.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor, grantee and partner reporting may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Training records will be validated by comparison to invoices and spot-validated by attendance at training by one or two USAID IFACS field staff, as noted above.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Review end of FY2013

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review training records and subcontractor reports for accuracy; number of trainees cross-checked with subcontractor invoices.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Tabulation and reporting of completed participant forms and subcontractor reports; number of trainees cross-checked with subcontractor invoices.

Presentation of Data: Tabular for each landscape, columns for province and district showing number of people trained as percent of total. Additional narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

Review of data: Training Specialist and Component #1 Leader (i.e., Institution Building and Governance Advisor)

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The denominator for the computation of percentage is computed from Freeland data (for numbers of forest rangers) and cross-correlated/verified by USAID IFACS staff against government records. The denominator is the total number of forest rangers/forest police in project landscapes:- 848. This is a new activity; the baseline is zero.

Other Notes: Training activities will be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Forestry and through subcontracts and STTA.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	7%	0.9% (8 individuals)	Target is 59 individuals.
2013	13%		Cumulative target is 110 individuals.
2014	20%		Cumulative target is 170 individuals.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #8

Name of Indicator: Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented to provide sustainable incentives for reducing carbon emissions.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the second Component 1 contract required result , “At least eight pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented in accordance with improved spatial planning and FMUs to provide sustainable financial incentives for reducing carbon emissions.” In this context, “pilot projects” are those assisted by USAID IFACS that measurably reduce carbon emissions or sequester additional carbon stocks and generate sustainable incentives and/or are financed through sustainable sources/mechanisms. “Climate change carbon mitigation projects” include REDD+ (forestry and conservation) and CDM (limited to forestry and land use). It is noted that by using the terms “REDD+” and “CDM,” the project does not limit itself to the UNFCCC definitions of verified and certified emissions reductions. Examples might include (i) conservation to reduce deforestation threats and provide sustainable benefits to communities such as non timber forest product, (ii) developing alternatives for fuel wood and potential forest degradation/deforestation; and (iii) afforestation/reforestation and forest and peatland rehabilitation.

Unit of Measure: Number of mitigation projects implemented with measurable carbon reductions or sequestration.

Disaggregated by: District, landscape and type of project.

Rationale: The implementation of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects will result in measurably reduced emissions of carbon or increases in carbon stocks, and provide both a model and an opportunity for learning.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review subcontractor, grantee and project reports and GOI initiatives facilitated and supported by USAID IFACS.

Data Source: Subcontractor, grantee and project reports.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time.

Individual responsible: Component 1 and 3 Leaders

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: End of calendar year (CY) 2012.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor and grantee reports may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Spot-check by USAID IFACS field staff and by MSF in their “watchdog” role.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: End of CY 2013.

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Each of the pilot project will be analyzed to determine the carbon benefits actually accrued, as will the number of ha of improved area under management (for reporting under indicator #2, OR2).

Presentation of Data: Tabular with maps showing location and type of project

Review of Data: Review for accuracy and relevance.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

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

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of improved area under management will also be included in the total reported under indicator #2 (OR2). • Carbon pilot project takes about 18 months to come into implementation stage
2012	3	See notes	
2013	5		
2014	8		

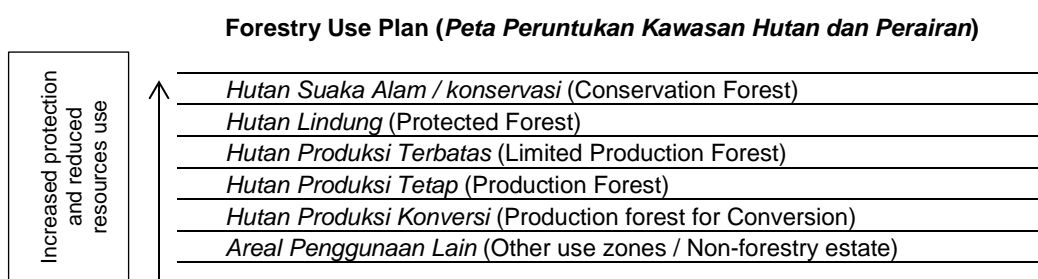
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number: #9

Name of Indicator: Number of hectares of concession areas and/or forests (with good quality) and degraded areas are identified for re-zoning and presented for public consultation.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator the third Component 1 contract required result (RR), “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.” In this context, “Forests” include areas classified by function. “Good quality” forest is defined using the MOF definitions of primary, secondary forests and existing planted forests. “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. “Re-zoning” that does not result in forest conversion or degradation to poor quality forest refers to the increase in level of protection and/or reduction in intensity of resource use, re-designates areas classified lower down in the following table towards classifications in the upper part. Rezoning of degraded lands that are biophysically suitable for development would reclassify areas in the upper part of the table towards the lower part of the table. All areas of land that have been re-zoned step towards more conservation use or promoted for development through the spatial planning and strategic environmental assessment process can be counted as improvements that reduce degradation and deforestation threats, or encourage sustainable low emission development. “Good quality” forests will be identified using the MOF maps (for detailed description see indicator #1.)



Unit of Measure: Hectares rezoned and designated in spatial plans.

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 the 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 of rezoning areas. The methodology is as follows: (i) Forest cover change will first be identified using LAPAN 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 remotely sensed imagery, with “good quality” forest identified from MOF criteria. (ii) Then “forest status” (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) will be taken from the approved spatial plans (using later versions whenever available) for each district. (iii) Natural forest concession areas will be obtained from MOF; plantation areas will be obtained from MOA; and mining concession areas will be obtained from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MOEM). The 2010 Critical Lands map will be used as one of the methods for identifying degraded land.

Data Source: LAPAN, MOF, MOA, MOEM, district planning offices.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None for data. Staff time for analysis.

Individual responsible: Spatial Planning Advisor to consolidate from Regional Geospatial Planning Specialists

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): The spatial plan provisions are only every five years, so some spatial plans may not be provided before the end of the project. In those cases, we will provide recommendations through the Multi-Stakeholder Fora, and include the recommendations in the Strategic Environmental Assessments. Means of data verification: Review of documents of recommendations to planning agency and/or MSF. Need to maintain a minimum standard of definition (which will be Landsat spatial resolution) for identifying forest.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None. Previously identified data limitations have been addressed

Indicator Number: #9

through combining the data sets described above.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: End of calendar year 2012.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for accuracy of individual data sets and consistency between data sources.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: No additional beyond what is described above.

Presentation of Data: Tabular.

Review of Data: Completed in June 2012.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: For purposes of USAID IFACS reporting, baseline is assumed to be zero.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	300,000 ha good quality forest proposed for rezoning for sustainable management; 50,000 ha degraded lands proposed for rezoning for development	0	
2013	650,000 ha good quality forest proposed for rezoning for sustainable management; 100,000 ha degraded lands proposed for rezoning for development		
2014	1,000,000 ha good quality forest proposed for rezoning for sustainable management; 150,000 ha degraded lands proposed for rezoning for development		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number: #10

Name of Indicator: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-7)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the fourth Component 1 contract required result (RR), "Local communities are accorded recognized rights and responsibilities regarding forest management by the GOI in at least eight districts in targeted landscapes." In this context, "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. "Agreements" include technical agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), and those negotiated with communities (Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreement, [CCLAs]) and USAID IFACS that states that signatories commit to sustainable natural resource management and are provided the capacity and investment to do so. "Regulations" include those related to rights recognition of local communities and their responsibilities regarding forest management. "Promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation" can include LEDS. "Implementation" is demonstrated by adequate institutional structure, capacity, and investment necessary to carry out changes. For the agreements, the link to USG assistance is direct because the agreements are with USAID IFACS. It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable "Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations.

Disaggregated by: District, landscape, community level and type (policy, law, agreement, or regulation).

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 may document local government support for community forest management in each of the eight landscapes.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of technical agreements (TAs), MOUs, CCLAs, policies, laws, agreements, and/or regulations. Verification of the implementation of the above agreements through KAP survey.

Data Source: TAs, MOUs, CCLAs, policies, laws, agreements, and/or regulations, as appropriate.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Component 1 Leader with assistance from Regional Managers and Governance Specialist.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2012.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There is no assurance of claims of implementation of agreements.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The USAID IFACS Spatial Planning Adviser will verify implementation through field visit and capacity evaluation of agreement implementors.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2013.

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 effective implementation of the above agreements.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with narrative including, as appropriate, narrative to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

Review of Data: Annual.

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	2	0	Verification of implementation for the agreements achieved in a fiscal year will be carried out in the following year. For example, verification of implementation of agreements achieved in FY 2012 will be carried out and verified in FY2013.
2012	8	10 TA's signed (for verification of implementation, see notes)	
2013	12		
2014	15		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #11**Name of Indicator:** Percent increase in finances available for enforcement.**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition:** An “increase” in financial resources are those allocated by district budgets for enforcement. Thus, indicators #7 and #11 together address the Component 1 contract required result “Enhanced capability for law enforcement addressing forest crimes (at least 20% increase in capability based on baseline assessment) within the targeted landscapes.”**Unit of Measure:** Percent increase.**Disaggregated by:** District and 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. An increase in the budget allocated for enforcement represents both a commitment and a capacity on the part of district government to enforce policies and laws.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of district budgets, confirmed by comparing intervention district budgets those of neighboring non-intervention districts. Supplementary information from the KAP survey, although not directly contributing to the indicator, will support whether or not there is a more general perception that capacity has indeed improved. Such supplementary information will be reported as a narrative accompaniment to the indicator values. Link to USG assistance will be established by collecting and comparing intervention district budgets those of neighboring non-intervention districts (using same data sources as those used for OR5).**Data Source:** District budgets cross-correlated with budgets from provincial sources.**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Annual.**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff time and photocopy charges (for district and provincial budgets). Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.**Individual responsible:** National and local government advisors.**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** At time of release of budgets.**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Release of district budgets may not align with USAID FY reporting cycle.**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Review previous year’s budgets to update previously reported actuals in cases where reporting cycle is late vis-à-vis USAID FY reporting requirements.**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review end of FY2013**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy and timeframe compatibility across stakeholders.**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Review of annual budget information by district, cross-checked with provincial records**Presentation of Data:** Tabular for each landscape, columns for province and district showing changes in budget information, including budgets for non-intervention districts as control. Additional narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.**Review of data:** Component #1 Leader (i.e., Institution Building and Governance Advisor)**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS annual reports.**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Due to differences in GOI budgeting versus USAID reporting, the 2011 baseline was derived from 2010 district budget data. The updated baseline (below) for 2012 was computed from 2011 district budget data.**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	Baseline: 2,007,535,500 rupiah
2012	7%	Pending data availability	District budget data for 2012 will be available in 2013
2013	13%		
2014	20%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

SUGGESTED REVISION: Indicator Number #12

Name of Indicator: Number of spatial plans presented for public/stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the sixth Component 1 contract required result (RR), “Strengthened multi-stakeholder landscape planning for balanced conservation and development results in a transparent and equitable spatial plan with local support within at least eight targeted landscapes.” 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. It is noted that the Spatial Plans should support LEDS and climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is noted that the spatial planning process has three phases: (i) Development, (ii) implementation and (iii) monitoring. Most of public/stakeholder consultation occurs during the development phase. However, additional public/stakeholder consultation comes during the monitoring phase, which USAID IFACS will support through the Multi-Stakeholder Fora (MSF). In most cases in the USAID IFACS landscapes, spatial plans have already completed in the development phase. In these cases, USAID IFACS will focus on public/stakeholder consultation during the implementation and monitoring phases.

Unit of Measure: Number of spatial plans.

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

Rationale: Increased public participation in spatial planning (including implementation and reporting) will result in more transparent and equitable spatial plans that are more likely to be accepted 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 (with supplementary information from KAP surveys) for those still in the development phase. For those in the implementation and monitoring phases, review of written MSF endorsements from workshops in which spatial plans have been presented.

Data Source: Project, government and public records including NGO and watchdog press reports (for monitoring), reports of local government, and MSF endorsements. (The KAP survey will provide supplementary information about perceptions of stakeholder consultation.)

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Spatial Planning Advisor with data from Regional Spatial Planners

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Mid-2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Adequacy and accuracy of reporting on spatial planning processes

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID IFACS Regional Teams will witness MSF meetings to verify that stakeholders are being consulted adequately and are indeed agreeable. MSF as monitoring “watchdog” during implementation.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-2013

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 versus plans accepted).

Presentation of Data: Tabular with narrative, including narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

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	--	--	Fractional reporting is possible. A partial actual (0.5) indicates a spatial plan that has been presented but not accepted.
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

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

Precise Definition(s): "Adequate resources" is defined as having sufficient resources (including capacity, equipment, training, and government budget) to complete the task. Adequate resources are required to (i) develop, (ii) implement, and (iii) monitor the implementation of spatial plans. "Resources" includes the MSF as partners in developing the spatial plan, as well as in their "watchdog" role during monitoring the implementation of the plans. This indicator measures the seventh Component 1 contract requirement result (RR), "Resources required for implementing spatial plans are available, and spatial plans for at least eight targeted landscape[s] are implemented." (The second part—spatial plans are "implemented"—is absorbed into a new indicator #27 wherein MSF "road maps" serve as the means for ensuring implementation of activities as allowed by the spatial plans.)

Unit of Measure: Number.**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape.**Rationale:** Spatial plans are only effective when land uses described therein is in accordance with zonation. Adequate resources must be provided in order to have effective development, implementation and monitoring.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** As part of the USAID IFACS' gap assessments, review district resources including capacity, equipment, training, and government budget for spatial planning.**Data Source:** District budgets, USAID IFACS staff review and gap assessment reports, spatial plan reports.**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** As available.**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff labor costs.**Individual responsible:** Spatial Planning Advisor with data from Regional Spatial Planners.**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Mid-2012.**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; cross-check government budgets from different agencies.**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Mid-2013.**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy of reporting.**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Count.**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with narrative.**Review of Data:** Annual.**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS annual reports.**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** New activity, baseline is zero**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	Fractional reporting is possible to describe partial completion in various landscape: - GIS training - GIS equipment dispersed - MSF developed & attending - Kikc off meetings for SEA
2012	3		
2013	5		
2014	8		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number: #14

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, attitudes and practices [KAP]) (baseline versus subsequent surveys). This indicator measures the first Component 2 contract RR, "Recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry and climate change issues are increased by 50% for government, stakeholders and local communities in the targeted landscape over baseline."

Unit of Measure: Percentage. It is noted that the targets are percent *increase* in recognition and understanding. Thus, if the baseline shows that 50% of individuals surveyed agree or strongly agree with a statement, then a 50% increase at the end-of-the project would be that 75% now agree or strongly agree with the same statement (a 50% increase over the 50% baseline).

Disaggregated by: Type of stakeholder, KAP question. Upon request: District, landscape, and/or theme (conservation, forestry, climate).

Rationale: Increased awareness of issues will help build support for environmentally sustainable livelihoods and enforcement of existing natural resource regulations and spatial planning. Increased knowledge helps government, private sector and local communities to understand LEDS and the impacts of climate change.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Quantitative KAP survey plus focus group discussions (FGDs) for supplementary information and/or verification.

Data Source: KAP survey data and FGD transcripts.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Baseline and end-of-project KAP surveys plus annual FGDs for supplementary information.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Majority cost of KAP survey (with remaining pro-rated portions allocated to indicators which use KAP for supplementary information) and FGDs.

Individual responsible: M&E Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: July 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Respondents may not answer truthfully or understand the questions.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Field quality checking and supplementary information (especially on understanding of the questions) from FGDs.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2012.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Statistical review of data (to reveal statistical anomalies) and expert cross-check review of survey results plus focus groups (to reveal potential problems with question comprehension and understanding).

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics (percentages and counts) with possible cross-tabulations, if appropriate or requested. .

Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

Review of Data: By KAP Advisor, M&E Specialist and Communication and Public Outreach Specialist.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline established in 2011, filled in with "new" villages in 2012.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	Results for selected KAP questions (selected by the USAID IFACS Senior Management Team and Communication and Public Outreach Specialist) will be reported; results for additional KAP questions will be available upon request.
2012	16%	Pending data collection. See notes.	
2013	34%		
2014	50%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #15

Name of Indicator: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.2-26, formerly FACTS 4.8.2-7)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator reports against the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. Together with indicator #16, indicator #15 also satisfies the second Component 2 contract required result, "At least 5,000 local community members and half of local professional government and NGO technical staff have increased technical skills and methodologies required for forest resource management and adaptation to climate change in targeted landscapes." In this context, "adaptive capacity" is the ability of communities to adopt alternative designs or management practices that may enable them to better cope with climate variability and change. The emphasis is on finding measures that increase communities' resilience to such change but still make sense under the current climate. For USAID IFACS, the measures determined are informed by a vulnerability assessment of climate change to evaluate the extent to which such change could compromise the integrity, effectiveness, or longevity of the USAID IFACS project within the planning phase for the project. This assessment will occur through several processes. First, climate change vulnerability and adaptation workshops (CCV&A) with relevant stakeholders in Project target landscapes, and/or through strategic environmental assessments and other Project initiatives, such as LEDS assessments in these landscapes. The CCV&A workshops were informed by a project assessment of possible CC impacts in each project landscape and the range of adaptation responses that might be practically implemented by local stakeholders, including government, civil society and the private sector. These impacts relate to predictions of changed weather patterns over the next 50 years, including rainfall, temperature and soil moisture information. Participants in these workshops then identify priority activities to implement to respond to these predicted CC impacts.

Unit of Measure: Number of people.

Disaggregated by: Gender, district, landscape, and affiliation (government, NGOs, private sector, citizens, as appropriate).

Rationale: 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. 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.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of training reports/records with follow-up by training grantees/subcontractors, spot-checked by USAID IFACS field staff. Training will include preparation of individual "adaptation plans." Each grantee/subcontractor will follow-up at least 20% of participants to determine whether they have implemented the plans. Execution of local community plans will also be spot-checked by the USAID IFACS field-based Community Development Specialists; while execution of local government and private sector plans will be spot-checked by the USAID IFACS field-based Private Sector and Governance specialists, respectively. Because follow-up will be only with individuals who participated in the adaptive capacity training, the link to USG assistance will be clearly established. The KAP surveys will provide supplementary information above improved capacity. For training provided through grantees, the following methodology will be carried out;

- Grantees will be required to fill out a simple initial form that records the "number of people trained." For training that includes preparation of an action plan (for all the "capacity improvement" indicators), the number of ha impacted and/or funds leveraged, as appropriate, will also be counted, picking up needed information for these other indicators.
- For training that resulted in action plans, after six months, a second (also simplified) form will be completed by grantees to spot-check 25% of people trained to see if they actually implemented their action plans. Information about #ha impacted (by the action plans) and funds leveraged will also be collected. Numbers can then be extrapolated to the population as a whole.
- During the same timeframe, 10% of those trained will also be spot-checked by USAID IFACS field staff using a similar but separate form. This will give an objective, independent verification of the numbers claimed by grantees.

Data Source: Training records/reports and training grantee/subcontractor reports. KAP surveys for supplementary information about changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

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 including field staff and transportation to training sites, and to spot-check execution of adaptation plans. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Assigned field staff will report to M&E Officer with cc: to Training Specialist.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Action plans may not always be implemented. Subcontractor and grantee self-reporting may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Follow-up by subcontractors/grantees on implementation of action plans. Independent verification by USAID IFACS on training and action plan implementation, as described above.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review training records for accuracy and adequacy of follow-up by USAID IFACS field staff.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Indicator Number #15

Data Analysis: Statistics about the execution of adaptation plans. For supplementary information: Descriptive statistics of changes in KAP survey results.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with supporting narrative, including narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

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

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: For training, the baseline is zero. For capacity, the KAP survey has been augmented with questions related to and will serve as a baseline for percentage increases measured in subsequent KAP surveys and through follow-up on the execution of adaptation plans.

Other Notes: The denominator for the computation of percentage is computed and cross-correlated from a variety of government records and verified by USAID IFACS field staff. The records provide the total number of relevant professional employees in local government agencies in relevant sectors (such as forestry, conservation and natural resources management) operating in target landscapes is 597; and the total number of relevant professional employees in NGOs working in relevant fields (such as climate change, environment and natural resources management) operating in target landscapes is 126.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	200 local community members and 1% of local government, NGO and private sector representatives.		The integer targets refer to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities (i.e., in this case, 200 individuals from local communities will have improved capacity, not individuals from 200 communities). The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields plus private sector representatives. The overall target for 2011 is 207 individuals (200 community members plus 1% of 597 government professional staff, 1% of 126 NGOs and 0 for private sector).
2012	1,000 local community members and 16% of local government, NGO, and private sector representatives.	Pending data collection (measurement of increased capacity will be conducted in FY 13)	The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities (i.e., in this case, 1,000 individuals from local communities will have improved capacity, not individuals from 1,000 communities). The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields plus private sector representatives. The cumulative target for 2012 is 1271 individuals (155 of which are private sector).
2013	3,000 local community members and 33% of local government, NGO, and private sector representatives.		The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities. The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields plus private sector representatives. The cumulative target for 2013 is 3931 individuals (692 of which are private sector).
2014	3,500 local community members and (50% of local government, NGO, and private sector representatives.		The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities. The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields plus private sector representatives. The cumulative target for 2014 is 5059 individuals (1197 of which are private sector).

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #16

Name of Indicator: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (FACTS 4.8.1-27, formerly FACTS 4.8.1-5.)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of individuals trained through learning activities in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. Training will primarily be traditional, classroom training and workshops (led by designated instructors or “lead persons,” with a learning objective and defined curricula), executed through grants and subcontracts. This indicator reports against the Biodiversity Fund. Together with indicator #15, this indicator also measures the second Component 2 contract required result, “At least 5,000 local community members and half of local professional government and NGO technical staff have increased technical skills and methodologies required for forest resource management and adaptation to climate change in targeted landscapes.” It is noted that this is one of four indicators reported under Partners Consolidated Reporting.

Unit of Measure: Number of people.

Disaggregated by: Gender, District, landscape, and affiliation (government, NGOs, private sector, citizens, as appropriate).

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. Tracking training in NRM and 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 attendance records; with a proportion of the trainings attended by USAID IFACS staff. Review of USFS reports and records for USFS-provided training. The KAP surveys will provide supplementary information about changes in knowledge resulting from the training.

Data Source: Training records/reports, training pre/post evaluations; training grantee/subcontractor reports. KAP surveys for supplementary information about changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

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 including field staff and transportation to training sites to observe and verify the training. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Assigned field staff will report to M&E Officer with cc: to Training Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor and grantee self-reporting may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Independent verification through attendance by USAID IFACS.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review training records for accuracy and adequacy of follow-up by USAID IFACS field staff.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Counting number of people participating in USAID IFACS trainings and calculating indices from training pre/post evaluations.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with supporting narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

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

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS semi-annual and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: For training, the baseline is zero.

Other Notes: The denominator for the computation of percentage is computed and cross-correlated from a variety of government records, and verified by USAID IFACS field staff. The records provide the total number of relevant professional employees in local government agencies in relevant sectors (such as forestry, conservation and natural resources management) operating in target landscapes is 597; also the total number of relevant professional employees in NGOs working in relevant fields (such as climate change, environment and natural resources management) operating in target landscapes is 126.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	0	--	
2012	1,000 local community members and 16% of local government, NGOs and private sector representatives	660 people trained consist of 92 local community, 391 local government, 58 NGO, 119 private sector entities	The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities (i.e., in this case, 1,000 individuals from local communities will have improved capacity, not individuals from 1,000 communities). The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields. The total 2012 target is 1272 individuals (155 of which are private sector).

Indicator Number #16

2013	1,000 local community members and 33% of local government, NGOs and private sector representatives		The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities. The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields. The cumulative 2013 target is 1931 individuals (692 of which are private sector).
2014	1,500 local community members and 50% of local government, NGOs and private sector representatives		The integer target refers to the number of individuals <u>from</u> local communities, and not to the number of local communities. The “%” refers to percent of the total professional local government and NGO employees from agencies and NGOs in relevant sectors/fields. The cumulative 2014 target is 3059 individuals (1197 of which are private sector).

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #17

Name of Indicator: The number of private sector entities and local communities that implement Best Management Practice (BMP) guidelines (incorporating LEDS) as a result of USG assistance.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the fourth Component 2 contract required result “Best management practices for conservation and ecosystem services are implemented throughout the targeted landscapes by the private sector and local communities” and the fifth Component 3 contract required result “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.” USAID IFACS will carry out a range of forestry, agro-forestry, and non-forestry activities, including agricultural natural resource management activities. The project will facilitate development of Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMPs) for high conservation value (HCV) areas in concessions that include BMPs such as reduced impact logging, reforestation, and establishing conservation set asides. These CMMPs are considered to be ‘implemented’ when the concession accepts them as their guiding management plan. “Local community BMPs” are instituted in target villages through grantees, subcontractors and by direct implementation through the process of writing a village agreement, which has overarching influence over all smallholders in the village taking part in the BMP. These village agreements will include commitments that the villages will adopt the standard BMPs, and should include climate change adaptation activities, if possible (see indicator # 19). Implementation of the BMPs will be monitored for compliance through the environmental review process by the grantee, subcontractor or USAID IFACS, as appropriate. A “smallholder livelihood” is defined as a small scale (less than USD 10,000 annual income) economic activity occurring on owned or rented land, including SMEs, services, livestock, fisheries, forest and non-timber forest products and agricultural production. “Smallholder BMPs” include individual landowner good agricultural practices (GAPs), community and conservation livelihood agreements (CCLAs) and organic farming certification with internal control systems. It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable “Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes.”

Unit of Measure: Number of private sector and local communities. For Component 3 compliance, the percent increase will also be calculated from the total number of baseline intervention villages (see “Notes on Targets” below).

Disaggregated by: Private sector, smallholder and village. (See “Notes on Targets” below.)

Rationale: Demonstrates that BMPs are being adopted by private sector and local communities.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected through grantee reports, subcontractor reports, and USAID IFACS program staff, with supplementary information to support actual changes in behavior from the KAP survey.

Data Source: Letters of agreement/memoranda of understanding between USAID IFACS and private sector companies or smallholders and project reports; village agreements for smallholder BMPs; and environmental reviews; with KAP survey results for supplementary information.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As agreements are issued.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor plus local transportation to spot-check subcontractor/grantee claims. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: M&E Specialist with inputs from Grants Coordinator, Concessionaire Coordinator and Regional Forest and Conservation Specialists, Person in Charge (PIC) of grants and subcontracts

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Ongoing, as part of standard grantee and subcontractor report quality control.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Subcontractor and grantee reports may not always be accurate. Farmers and local small businesses may be in remote sites that are difficult to visit (to validate data).

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID IFACS field staff to spot-check subcontractor and grantee claims through field visits. Sampling techniques for remote sites. Review of village agreements to confirm that they include a statement of commitment.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: End of CY 2012.

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Counts plus KAP supplementary information of descriptive statistics on number of BMPs implemented.

Presentation of Data: Quantitative with additional qualitative information from KAP.

Review of Data: Initial review by Regional Managers and Grants Coordinator, final review by M&E Specialist.

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS semi-annual and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

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

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
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2011	--	--	
2012	6	8 MoUs signed with concessionaires on the BMP Implementation	Three large private sector CMMPs; three smallholder BMP and/or village CCLAs. Because BMP implementation is a multi-step process partial completion will be counted by tracking intermediate milestones. When counting progress toward meeting these targets, USAID IFACS will track the intermediate milestones (see tables below).
2013	18		Nine large private sector CMMPs; nine smallholder BMP or village CCLAs.
2014	31		Fifteen large private sector CMMPs; 16 smallholder BMP or village CCLAs.

Notes on Targets: This indicator also captures the contract deliverable “At least 25% increase in adoption of BMPs in small holders’ livelihood and market activities as compared to baseline in targeted landscapes.” In order to compute this percentage, collected data will therefore include information about numbers of villages adopting BMPs outlined in village agreements according to the following:

- The denominator for calculating the percentage is defined as the total number of intervention villages. The number of intervention villages for 2012 is 79. This number is expected to increase over the life-of-project.
- The target for 2012 is 10%, or 8 villages (10% of 79).
- The target for 2013 is 15%. The number of intervention villages for 2013 is TBD. Therefore, the 2013 denominator is TBD and converting from percentage to number is TBD.
- The target for 2014 is 25%. The number of intervention villages for 2014 is TBD. Therefore, the 2014 denominator is TBD and converting from percentage to number is TBD.

Company name	Concession type	Improved Management								
		1. Agreement (MoU)	2. BMP general training	RIL Training				8. CMMP Development	9. Rapid Social Impact Assessment	
				3. GAP assessment	4. RIL 1	5. RIL 2	6. RIL 3			7. Demo plot
PT. Apauwer Mamberamo Resources	Mining	√								
PT. Suka Jaya Makmur	Natural forest	√	√							
PT. Wanasokan Hasilindo	Natural forest	√	√							
PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma-Tontang	Natural forest	√	√							
PT. Graha Sentosa Permai	Natural forest	√	√							
PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma-Delang	Natural forest	√	√							
PT. Bina Balantak Utama	Natural forest	√								
PT. Wapoga Mutiara Timber II	Natural forest	√								

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #18

Name of Indicator: Number of hectares of rezoned concessions and production forests that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator is an outcome of indicator #9, which measures the number of hectares of concessions and production forests with good forests that are rezoned and placed under forest management or conservation. This indicator measures the result of that rezoning—maintained forest cover. This indicator measures the fifth Component 2 contract required result “At least 1,000,000 ha of rezoned 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.” The second part of the contract RR (degraded areas are used for infrastructure development) is removed because there is no time in a four-year project to complete the process of conceptualizing, designing, permitting and building of new infrastructure. It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable “Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes.”

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares rezoned for forest management and/or conservation with maintained forest cover.

Disaggregated by: District and land use category.

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 remotely sensed imagery). Comparison with up-to-date 2014 remotely sensed imagery.

Data Source: Data collected at LAPAN or Directorate General of Forestry Planning (MOF)

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: End-of-project, with baseline from indicator #9.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs only. Possible purchase of 2014 remotely sensed imagery, TBD.

Individual responsible: GIS Specialist with support from BMP Team.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: At same time as indicator #9 review.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The spatial plan provisions are only every five years, so some spatial plans may not be provided before the end of the project. In those cases, USID USAID IFACS will provide recommendations through the Multi-Stakeholder For a (MSF), and include the recommendations in the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs).

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Focused ground checks on specific areas. Review of documents of recommendations to planning agency and/or MSF. USAID IFACS will maintain a minimum standard of definition (which will be Landsat spatial resolution) for identifying what constitutes a “forest.”

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for land use/land cover methodology used to analyze remotely sensed imagery conducted by same individual, using the same methodology as baseline in indicator #9.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Remotely sensed image analysis, counting hectares of rezoned concessions that maintain their forest cover.

Presentation of Data: Quantitative, with additional qualitative information as necessary presented in reports and maps

Review of Data: GIS Specialist and review by M&E Specialist

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS end-of-project report.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline of rezoned areas from indicator #9.

Other Notes: Multi-stakeholder fora as “watchdog” of whether forest cover is maintained.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	This should only be measured at end of project. Firstly, one needs to identify the 1,000,000 within the spatial plan for rezoning – this has not been done yet. Secondly, the area could reduce if there is no sufficient enforcement.
2012	250,000 ha		
2013	600,000 ha		
2014	1,000,000 ha		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #19

Name of Indicator: Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve [ecosystem] resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (FACTS 4.5.2-34).

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 help them adapt to the impacts of climate change to ecosystems. For example, "risk reducing practices" include income diversification, decreasing timber and non-forest timber products harvesting in stressed ecosystems, improved soil management, and disaster risk reduction (including watershed management and sustainable forest management which incorporates BMPs for environmental services). Any implementation of an adaptation action, including changes that respond to climate-related stresses and increase ecosystem resilience are considered. "Stakeholders" are those individuals actually carrying out the practice (e.g., collecting wood from watersheds, planting trees, and/or working in fields). This is a key indicator for reporting performance under the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable "Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Number of stakeholders.

Disaggregated by: Gender. For the purposes of reporting FACTS 4.5.2-34, all practices will be disaggregated as well into categories of "disaster risk management," as well as "water" and "agriculture."

Rationale: Implementing risk-reducing practices is critical for adaptation to impacts of climate change.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of subcontractor and grantee reports, especially the "participatory maps" prepared as part of these activities; and MSF "road maps" which include climate change scenarios.

Data Source: Subcontractor and grantee reports.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As they become available; consolidated quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor costs and local transportation. Pro-rated portion of the KAP for the supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Grantee Technical Lead consolidated by Grants Coordinator, with instructions/template provided by M&E Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Mid-2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Grantee and subcontractor reports may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID IFACS field staff to spot-check reported results.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-2014

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Counts of stakeholders implementing specific risk reducing activities.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with brief narrative. Narrative may include findings from KAP survey that provide supplementary information on changes in respondents' reported use of climate change risk-reducing practices.

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS semi-annual 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	2,000	666	
2013	6,000		
2014	10,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #20

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

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Agricultural practices" include value-chain improvements. 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. This indicator measures the sixth Component 3 contract required result "Incomes for rural communities are increased by at least 10% through improved agriculture productivity and market access, technical innovations ... and micro-enterprise in targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Percent change from baselines (different landscapes compute the baselines using different methodologies) of income derived from agricultural practices and forestry, and related markets and technology.

Disaggregated by: District and landscape. Income source.

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: Household level surveys in Papua and Kalimantan, individual income profiles in Aceh. Cross-check results with a review of GOI statistics for districts and KAP survey data.

Data Source: Grantees' surveys/profiling, GOI statistics, KAP survey data.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Landscape-level surveys in late FY-2012 (with 2011 for first KAP), then annually.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Pro-rated cost of grantee surveys and KAP surveys.

Individual responsible: Regional Managers and Grants Coordinator

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Mid-2013.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Getting accurate information on income is always problematic. Individuals have many sources of income unrelated to the project interventions. The project only supports technical risk, not market risks. Many of these interventions are related to commodities that are influenced by regional and global markets.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: In order to disaggregate by income source, USAID IFACS will identify those who use the forest the most and track them exclusively (although this will not allow capturing of spin-off effects). Relevant regional and global commodity prices will be taken into account when reporting results.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for 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. Cross-verified with KAP questions on income trends.

Presentation of Data: Tabulation with detailed narrative.

Review of Data: By Community Development Specialist and M&E Specialist

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline values determined from socioeconomic survey information with supporting information from the KAP surveys. Grantees in intervention villages in Papua and Kalimantan are required to conduct baseline household level income surveys. In Aceh, grantees are required to carry out baseline income profiles with recipients/beneficiaries. Thus, two different methodologies are being used to determine the baseline. Income increase for a fiscal year can only be computed in a subsequent year. (Thus, for example, income increases during FY 2012 can only be computed in FY 2013.)

Other Notes: The denominator for calculating the percentage is defined as the total number of intervention villages. The number of intervention villages for 2012 is 79. This number is expected to increase over the life-of-project.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	3 %	Data not yet available	Activities only started near end-of-year. Data to compute income increases for 2012 will be available in 2013.
2013	7 %		Income increase for 2013 is calculated from the 79 2012 intervention villages.

2014	10%		Income increase for 2014 is calculated from the TBD 2013 intervention villages.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012			

Indicator Number #21

Name of Indicator: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (FACTS 4.8.1-1.)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Improved biophysical conditions" are demonstrated by biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing in the rate of decline in one or more selected natural resources parameters over time. Relevant activities carried out by USAID IFACS include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Reforestation: includes the planting of trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest;
- Repair of peat swamp hydrology: either by blockage or back-filling of drainage canals;
- Reduction in burning: working with local communities, concessionaires, and expansive agricultural businesses to avoid the use of fires or reduce their frequency and intensity by restricting burning to safer periods;
- Repair of critical upper watersheds: through reforestation (see above), especially of riparian situations, and reduction of pollutants, including sedimentation, into the watercourse;
- Elimination or reduction in shifting agricultural practices: especially related to crops like Patchouli; and
- Planting of woody perennials: above agricultural crops to provide improved edaphic and hydrological conditions and provide increased vegetation diversity and habitat for biological diversity.

This indicator measures the sixth Component 2 contract required result "Improved forest resource management increases ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts in targeted landscapes." It is noted that this indicator also captures the third Component 2 contract deliverable "Implementation of conservation and resource management activities detailed in spatial plans in at least eight targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Hectares.

Disaggregated by: District and landscape.

Rationale: A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of ecosystem restoration for improved ecosystem resilience. 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 methods:**

- For reforestation: *Reports and field verification, area (ha) replanted.*
- For repair of peat swamp hydrology: *Reports and field verification, number of canals blocked; area (ha) showing a rise in height of peat water dome.*
- For reduction in burning: *Reports and field verification, area (ha) showing reduction in burning.*
- For critical upper watershed repair: *Reports and field verification, area reforested, improvement in water quality chemistry.*
- For elimination or reduction in shifting agricultural practices: *Reports and field verification. Area (ha) vacated by shifting agriculture.*
- For planting of woody perennials: *Reports and field verification. Area (ha) planted above agricultural crops.*

Data Source: Project and partner records, including district governments and NGO reporting, direct monitoring using GIS on remote imagery. Validated by field visits.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available, compiled quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time and local travel costs. Pro-rated portion of remotely sensed imagery.

Individual responsible: Component 2 Leader with inputs from Regional Forest and Conservation Specialists

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Mid-2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Improvement may not be apparent in short time frames.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of reports and spot-check results by USAID IFACS field staff.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number of hectares restored consolidated from reports.

Presentation of Data: Tabular and narrative.

Review of Data: Annual.

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
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Indicator Number #21			
2011	--	--	
2012	2,000		Data not yet available. Activities only started near end-of-year.
2013	4,000		
2014	5,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012			

Indicator Number #22

Name of Indicator: Number of collaborative management agreements in forest areas or buffer zones in targeted landscapes.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Collaborative forest management" can be 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 collaborative forest management activities within forest areas in the

Indicator Number #21

targeted landscape that receive USG support will be included. Agreement should include climate change adaptation activities, if possible (see indicator # 19). This indicator measures the ninth Component 2 contract required result, "Mechanisms for collaborative forest management in protected areas and buffer zones are designed and implemented in targeted landscapes."

Unit of Measure: Number of forest areas with agreed upon collaborative forest management agreements.

Disaggregated by: District and landscape.

Rationale: That management of forest 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 listed below.

Data Source: Project records and those of implementing partners.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As available.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time.

Individual responsible: Concessionaire Coordinator.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Early-2013.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Partner records may not always be accurate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Review of actual agreements with spot-checks by USAID IFACS field staff to confirm implementation of the agreement.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review for accuracy of information

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Count number of agreements.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with very brief narrative.

Review of Data: Initial review by Concessionaire 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: It is noted that adherence to the agreements is by third parties over which the project has no control.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	6	1	Grantee: Orangutan Information Center Grant and Gunung Leuser National Park
2013	11		
2014	16		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #23

Name of Indicator: Number of agreements reached between local communities and private sector to provide incentives for LEDS (including for conservation).

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A partnership agreement qualifies if it provides incentives for LEDS (including conservation). 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 significant cash or in-kind 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. This indicator measures the contract required result, "Agreements 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."

Unit of Measure: Number.

Disaggregated by: District.

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: Staff time.

Individual responsible: Component 3 Leader with input from Community Development Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Early 2013.

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-2014.

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

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number of sector agreements and public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Presentation of Data: Tabular and brief narrative.

Review of Data: Initial 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: It is noted that adherence to the agreements is by third parties over which the project has no control.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	3		Data not yet available. Activities will be started in FY 2013
2013	5		
2014	8		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #24

Name of Indicator: Number of new, diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities that are developed and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A “new diversified” economic opportunity is one which expands the economic sectors, improves the value chain, provides new employment opportunities, and/or has not been established previously in the local area of intervention. Enterprises can also be “new” but embedded in an existing structure, such as payment for ecosystem services that are “new” to an existing organization. Because This indicator measures the second Component 3 contract required result, “At least 15 new diversified and sustainable economic opportunities for communities are development and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within targeted landscapes” it will be necessary to record the number of people positively impacted by the new economic opportunities, as described below.

Unit of Measure: Number of opportunities. Populations of people impacted will also be recorded.

Disaggregated by: Landscape and district, and type of opportunity.

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 will collect data from program records, grantee and subcontractor reports, GOI sources (for population data). The KAP survey will provide supplementary information.

Data Source: Project and subcontractor/grantee records, district government records, village governments and NGOs. The link to USG assistance will have been clearly traced through the grantee and subcontractor reports and concession reports. The KAP survey provides supplementary information that supports income increases and diversity of income sources compared to a control.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time and photocopying. Pro-rated portion of KAP used for supplementary information.

Individual responsible: Field-based Private Sector and Community Development Specialists supervised by Regional Managers.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2013 (except for KAP which is 2012)

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor recording of actual cash flows. Some of the grantee or subcontract reports may not be reliable.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID IFACS field staff will independently spot-check grantee’s and subcontractor’s claimed results.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014 (except KAP which is annual)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of data accuracy and reliability.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number and type of opportunities. In order to ensure contract compliance, it will also be very important to record number of people affected by the new, diversified, sustainable economic opportunity. (See “Notes on Targets.”)

Presentation of Data: Tabular with narrative, including narrative, as appropriate, to highlight key related KAP results/findings.

Review of Data: Community Development 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	3	Pending data collection. Will be reported in FY 2013.	With 2,000 people impacted.
2013	10		With 5,000 people impacted.
2014	15		With 10,000 people impacted.

Notes on Targets: In order to ensure contract compliance, it is also necessary to record the number of people positively impacted by the new, diversified, sustainable economic opportunities.

Indicator Number #25**Name of Indicator:** Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs that incorporate LEDS as a result of USG assistance.**DESCRIPTION**

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of private sector entities (including cooperatives, SMEs, consortia, and natural resource concessionaires) that adopt BMPs (e.g., reduced impact logging, USAID 2010 BMP guides for natural resource concessions, conservation management and monitoring plans (CMMPs), concentration of agriculture, use of clean energy, and other practices) that are compatible with LEDS. As such, it is a cross-cutting indicator that involves all three of the project's technical components. The link to USG assistance will be clear, because entities will have signed agreements with USAID IFACS to adopt BMPs and support LEDS. This indicator measures the third Component 3 contract required result "At least 15 large scale private sector entities adopt best management practices and support a low carbon future within the targeted landscape." The results measured by this indicator also contribute to OR2.

Unit of Measure: Number.**Disaggregated by:** District and landscape.**Rationale:** Adoption of BMPs by various constituents contributes to improved sustainable natural resources management in the target landscapes, and to the USAID IFACS overall result of 3.5m ha under improved management (indicator #2).**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of project reports and interviews of key private sector actors by USAID IFACS Regional Private Sector Specialists collected from subcontractor and grantee reports.**Data Source:** Project, subcontractor and grantee reports (with supplementary information from the KAP Survey)**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** As available.**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Staff time. Pro-rated portion of the KAP survey used for supplementary information.**Individual responsible:** M&E Specialist, consolidating individual counts from Component 1, Component 2 and Component 3.**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** End of 2012.**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None. Entities will have signed agreements with USAID IFACS to adopt BMPs and support LEDS.**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Not applicable.**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Early 2014**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Review for accuracy, efficiency and relevance.**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Number of entities that adopt BMPs and support low emission development.**Presentation of Data:** Tabular with brief narrative, including narrative to highlight key related KAP results/findings.**Review of Data:** Initial 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	5	3	
2013	10		
2014	15		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #26

Name of Indicator: The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in low emissions development strategies (LEDS) (including carbon finance) in targeted landscapes.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of individuals participating in learning activities related to LEDS, carbon finance and incentives to reduce carbon emissions and/or increase carbon sequestration (such as through changing behaviors to reduce emissions, or through conservation or BMP implementation that sequester carbon). Training will be carried out through subcontracts and short-term technical assistance. The subcontract SOWs will include a requirement for participants to prepare action implementation plans which may include a business plan or other plans, as appropriate. People are considered to have the necessary skills and knowledge (i.e., to be “successfully trained”) if they receive a passing score on the post-training examination and completed their action plans. The subcontractor will prepare the examination, and it will be reviewed and approved by the USAID IFACS Training Specialist. The training itself will take place in two phases. During the first phase, a one-day workshop will introduce participants to the concept and tools. The results of the workshop will be a list of training topics. The in depth training on selected training topics will be carried and, and participants will be required (and provided with templates) to prepare action plans. This indicator measures the fourth Component 3 contract required result, “At least 50 local community members and 100 private sector and government [representatives] have the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in carbon finance/markets in targeted landscapes.”

Unit of Measure: Number of people “successfully trained” as measured by passing scores on post-training examination together with completion of their action plan.

Disaggregated by: Gender, district, and affiliation: Private, government, community (where “community” includes NGOs, universities and others supporting communities).

Rationale: Given the newness of REDD+ and LEDs, and the dynamic changes in payment for environmental services, carbon finance and overall conservation finance, training and increased understanding of and capacity in these themes are crucial to their success. In addition, this indicator is a precursor to several other indicators, specifically #25 (formerly CP3RR3), the former CP3RR5(absorbed into #17), #20 (formerly CP3RR6), and the former CP3RR7 (absorbed into OR6).

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review training registration forms and attendance sheets, post-training examination results, and spot-check of action plans.

Data Source: Subcontractor or STTA consultant (i.e., training implementer) report validated through USAID IFACS field staff attendance to at least 20% of training sessions.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As each training session is completed.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor only

Individual responsible: Component Leaders. (Using a reporting template prepared by the Training Specialist, training subcontractor reports to Component Leader who sends to Training Specialist and to M&E Specialist.)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: With training (expected early 2013)

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None. Inaccuracies in subcontractor reporting.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID IFACS field staff will spot-check training by attending some portion of the training.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review training records and subcontractor reports for accuracy; number of trainees cross-checked with subcontractor invoices.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Tabular counts.

Presentation of Data: Tabular with additional descriptive information

Review of Data: Initial review by Component Leader and final review by Training Specialist

Reporting of Data: USAID IFACS quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is zero

Other Notes: The responsible party for allocating trainees to the landscapes is the Component #3 Leader, with input from the Government Specialist and Regional Managers. This can be predicated on the “area of influence” maps (see OR3). It is further noted that this indicator is a precursor to several other indicators, specifically#6, #17, #20, and #25.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	--	--	
2012	50 local community		The first training will occur in October

Indicator Number #26			
	members and 100 private sector and government representatives		2012 in Aceh and Kalimantan.
2013	50 local community members and 100 private sector and government representatives		
2014	50 local community members and 100 private sector and government representatives		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

Indicator Number #27

Name of Indicator: Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: A “*multi-stakeholder fora*” brings strengthened voice, better informed plans, strengthened capacity of citizens and governments, better understanding, enhanced transparency and accountability, and strengthened democracy in the district or region undertaking it. For the purposes of USAID IFACS, the MSF is a group of stakeholders with a “vested” interest in the USAID IFACS project and future sustainability of their landscapes.. MSF dealing with climate change are fundamental to filling the gaps in local governance due to the new challenges of decentralization, existing structures and processes. USAID IFACS use them to strengthen engagement, decision-making, and accountability among all institutions where equitable governance and participation are valued parts of sustainable development. This is particularly needed when dealing with complex issues that require resolution (such as spatial planning and the management of natural resources, over which many stakeholders have a claim and interest; and multi-sectoral impacts of climate change, and required responses needed by districts to minimize these impacts). Through a comprehensive and deliberative processes, involving government, private sector, communities, and civil society, MSF seek to form and adopt new norms for decision making and implementation in support of long-term sustainable development.

MSF “*developed through USG assistance*” include i) newly formed MSF for climate change issues in the landscape; and ii) existing thematic MSF that are strengthened or supported by USAID IFACS (through operational support, guidance, improved focus, or expansion to include a wider variety of stakeholders) to effectively address climate change issues.

“*Policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of forest conservation and climate change programs*” can include Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) roadmap/action plans that guide future spatial planning, annual planning and budgeting, and mid-long term development plans at the district level.

Unit of Measure: Number of MSF with clear “LEDS roadmap”/“LEDS action plan”

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale: USAID IFACS is investing significant resources in spatial planning improvement through Strategic Environmental Assessments and LEDS training and implementation. However, USAID IFACS cannot implement activities allowed under zoning described with spatial plans. An indicator is needed to demonstrate long-term improvements in forest and climate change governance where future activities and spatial plans are guided by the principles introduced and developed through the USAID IFACS project and are indicative of the beyond LOP effectiveness of USG assistance.

The development of a district level “LEDS roadmap/action plan” based on district spatial plans can leverage resources from local governments towards climate change issues, mitigation and adaptation, develop actions to complex multi-sectoral issues, ensure viable economic growth and sustainability, maximize ownership and agreement on development vision and maximize longevity of the approaches instigated by the project.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review reports from regional offices, forms and attendance sheets of MSF meetings, minutes of meetings, and review “LEDS roadmap.” KAP survey results will be used for supplementary information, especially information related to improvement in perception about public consultation.

Data Source: Regional offices’ reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff labor and pro-rated portion of KAP survey used for supplementary information

Individual responsible: Component 1 Team Leader

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: End of CY 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: End of CY 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review regional reports for accuracy; cross-checked with field visit to established MSF.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number of MSF established or strengthened with clear “LEDS roadmap”

Presentation of Data: Tabular with narrative. Narrative may include findings from KAP survey that provide supplementary information on changes in perceptions of respondents’ reported use of public participation and consultation.

Review of Data: By Governance Specialist and M&E specialist

Indicator Number #27**Reporting of Data:** USAID IFACS annual reports.**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline is zero.**Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011			
2012	0		Three (3) MSF fully functional (all in Aceh); three (3) formed, work plan under developments; five (5) MSF agreed upon in principle, not formed
2013	4		
2014	8		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 31 August 2012

ANNEX E: USAID IFACS ANNUAL REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR PMP

Overall Results																							
No	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tenggara	Gayo Lues	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang	Melawi	Kayong Ular	Total Ketapang Landscape	Katingan	Pulang Pisau	Kota Palangkaraya	Total Katingan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total North Papua Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total South Papua Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion	
Overall Results																							
1	Reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss (e.g. from conversion, illegal extraction, overharvesting and fire) for at least 10 million of ha of tropical forest within targeted landscapes from baseline																						
2	FACTS 4.8.1-26: Number of hectares of biological significance under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.																						
3	FACTS 4.8-7: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.																						
4	Percentage of local government professional staff receiving training in land-scape level spatial planning and/or sustainable economic development.																						

Overall Results																							
No	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tenggara	Gayo Lues	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang	Melawi	Kayong Utara	Total Ketapang Landscape	Kalangan	Pulang Pisau	Kota Palangkaraya	Total Kalangan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total North Papua Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total South Papua Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion	
5	FACTS 4.8.2-10: Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance.																						
6	Number of districts in which low emission development strategies or LEDS are developed and accepted.																						
Component 1: Land and Forest Resource Governance																							
7	FACTS 4.8.2-5: Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques.																						
8	Number of pilot climate change carbon mitigation projects developed and implemented to provide sustainable incentives for reducing carbon emissions.																						
9	Number hectares of concession areas or forests (with good quality) and degraded areas are identified for re-zoning and presented for public consultation.																						
10	FACTS 4.8.1-7: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation by local communities are implemented as a result of USG assistance.																						
11	Percent increase in finances available for enforcement.																						

Overall Results																							
No	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tenggara	Gayo Lues	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang	Melawi	Kayong Utara	Total Ketapang Landscape	Katingan	Pulang Pisau	Kota Palangkaraya	Total Katingan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total North Papua Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total South Papua Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion	
12	Number of spatial plans presented for public/ stakeholder consultation and accepted by them as a result of USG assistance.																						
13	Number of districts with adequate resources to implement spatial plans																						
27	Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.																						
Component 2: Improved Management and Conservation of Forest Resources in a Changing Climate																							
14	Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes.																						
15	FACTS 4.8.2-26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.																						
16	FACTS 4.8.1-27: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity.																						

Overall Results																							
No	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tenggara	Gayo Lues	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang	Melawi	Kayong Utara	Total Ketapang Landscape	Kaliningan	Pulang Pisau	Kota Palangkaraya	Total Kaliningan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total North Papua Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total South Papua Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion	
17	The number of private sector entities and local communities that implement Best Management Practice (BMP) guidelines (incorporating LEDES) as a result of USG assistance.																						
18	Number of hectares of rezoned concessions and production forests that maintain their forest cover in eight landscapes.																						
19	FACTS 4.5.2-34: Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve [ecosystem] resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance.																						
21	FACTS 4.8.1-26: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.																						
22	Number of collaborative management agreements in forest areas or buffer zones in targeted landscapes.																						
Component 3: Private Sector, Local enterprise and Market Link																							
23	Number of agreements reached between local communities and private sector to provide incentives for LEDES (including for conservation)																						
24	Number of new, diversified and sustainable economic opportunities																						

Overall Results																						
No	Indicator	Aceh Selatan	Aceh Tenggara	Gayo Lues	Total Aceh Landscape	Ketapang	Melawi	Kayong Utara	Total Ketapang Landscape	Kalangan	Pulang Pisau	Kota Palangkaraya	Total Kalangan Landscape	Mamberamo	Sarmi	Total North Papua Landscape	Asmat	Mimika	Total South Papua Landscape	Total all Landscapes (ANNUAL)	Target all landscape (ANNUAL)	% of Completion
	for communities that are developed and implemented that impact at least 10,000 people located within the targeted landscapes																					
25	Number of private sector entities that adopt BMPs that incorporate LEDS as a result of USG assistance																					
26	The number of local community, private sector and government people with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in low emissions development strategies (LEDS) (including carbon finance) in targeted landscape																					
27	Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) developed through USG assistance in which district government, private sectors and community members interact for policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of spatial plans, forest conservation and/or climate change programs.																					

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