2020 GCC STANDARD INDICATOR HANDBOOK:
DEFINITION SHEETS

India, 2018 – Solar Rooftop Training
Network is providing training on solar
programs for India utilities, entrepreneurs
and financiers.
USAID/INDIA

CONTENTS

FY20 UPDATE SUMMARY

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND DEFINITIONS

U.S. foreign assistance is categorized using a specific system known as the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD). The SPSD is comprised of broadly agreed-upon definitions for foreign assistance programs, providing a common language to describe programs. By utilizing a common language, information for various types of programs can be aggregated within a country, regionally or globally allowing for the comparison and analysis of budget and performance data.

Since 2016, GCC has been located in the Economic Growth (EG) category and each GCC pillar has a separate Program Area and Elements. Definitions for each area and element can be found on the State/F website.

> PROGRAM AREA EG.11: Climate Change – Adaptation
> > Program Element EG.11.1: Climate Science and Analysis
> > Program Element EG.11.2: Climate Governance
> > Program Element EG.11.3: Climate-resilient Practices
>
> PROGRAM AREA EG.12: Climate Change - Clean Energy
> > Program Element EG.12.1: Low Emissions Development Planning for Energy
> > Program Element EG.12.2: Clean Energy Investment, Implementation, and Use
>
> PROGRAM AREA EG.13: Climate Change - Sustainable Landscapes
> > Program Element EG.13.1: Low Emission Planning Development in Land Use and/or REDD+
> > Program Element EG.13.2: Implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies, including Sustainable Landscapes and REDD+

REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE

All USAID standard indicators are considered Required as Applicable (RAA).

RAA does not mean that an OU must have a result – that is dependent on the activity design and funding requirements. However, if an OU does have a result for an indicator, they are required to report it in the PPR. The purpose of RAA is to avoid gaps in reporting, as we want to make sure the correct value for each indicator is being monitored and reported accurately. Not all indicators will be applicable to each OU.

FY20 UPDATED GCC STANDARD INDICATORS

A/CORs should always make sure their implementing partners have the latest definition sheets by checking the Climatelinks.org Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) page or by speaking with the GCC Office.

Changes to the standard indicators in FY20 include:

1. A new indicator, "EG.13-8 Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions," was added, and the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet has been provided.

OUs are encouraged to use a combination of standard and custom indicators to measure implementing partners' performance and to monitor activity progress.

CONTACT US

For questions on the GCC Standard Indicators, contact GCC M&E Specialist, Kate Faulhaber kfaulhaber@usaid.gov.

EG.11: ADAPTATION

Indicator	EG.11-1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE
Definition	Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or livelihoods) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action. Training is defined as a learning activity involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2) a formally designated instructor(s) or lead person(s); and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. People who attend multiple, non-duplicative trainings may be counted once for each training they completed in the reporting period. This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This may include the provision of funds to pay instructors or lead persons, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure the delivery of the training. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included in the calculation of people trained. Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to training. If an individual, within the reporting period, was also trained in clean energy or sustainable landscapes, they may be reported under those if the training meets the definitional standards. For USAID Activities: USAID ADS standards require that participants attend a minimum of 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also aids in sustainability as it often aims to improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement

	relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported climate change adaptation training.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data sources are implementers (including data from sub-implementers) and operating units. The following information may be requested for each training counted toward this result and should be retained in an implementer's internal documentation: 1) the name, date and location of the training; 2) the learning objectives; and 3) the names, gender and affiliation of participants.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

Indicator	**EG.11-2 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ASSESS OR ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional, or greater) capacity to assess or address climate change risks are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to adapt to climate change. The effects of climate change may occur suddenly or gradually, and can include floods, droughts, storms, landslides, salinization, coastal inundation, sea level rise, desertification, heat or cold waves and biodiversity loss, among other effects. Relevant institutions may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women's groups or farmers' cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions. Indications of increased institutional capacity to assess or address climate change risks include, but are not limited to: - Using climate change data, information or analysis to inform decisions and actions - Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-change focused institutions - Devoting greater resources to climate change adaptation planning and action (e.g., human, financial, equipment) - Improved access to equipment or data - Engaging stakeholders and building networks related to climate change adaptation objectives - Building in-house technical expertise This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not focus exclusively on climate change as well as general institutional capacity improvements in climate institutions. An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in each of the years it is reported. However, each institution should only be reported once per fiscal year. Implementing partners may support improved institutional capacity by engaging with institutions through a variety of methods and over varying timeframes. Implementers may be asked to provide supporting documentation as requested below in the Data Source Section. Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to institutional capacity building. If, within the reporting period, an institution's capacity was improved to also address clean energy or sustainable landscapes issues, they may be reported under those

	indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change adaptation, and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of institutions
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Reporting is by implementing partners using standard monitoring and evaluation procedures. The following information may be requested for each institution counted toward this result: 1) the name of the institution; 2) the established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted; 3) the nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and 4) a summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues. For USAID Activities: Examples of methods for measuring specific climate change capacities of institutions include: - USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool - International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), "Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Climate Change Indicators - Methodological Notes" (Indicators 1 through 9) - Development for environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA). 2010. Self-Assessment guidance and matrix for National Indicator (NI) 188 – Planning to adapt to climate change - Examples of methods for measuring general institutional capacities include: - USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	- National governmental - Sub-national governmental - Other

Indicator	**EG.11-3 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FORMALLY PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or livelihoods) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action.

Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address climate change adaptation.

Plans or strategies, such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), stakeholder engagement strategies, and other nationally significant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the country's resilience to climate change.

"Formally proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.

"Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.

"Implemented" means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.

If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.

Each measure can be counted once as "proposed," once as "adopted," and once as "implemented," if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform and new industry standards can create incentives for investment in climate change adaptation. Measures that address climate change adaptation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain political level such as municipal, state, or national), or may address sectors |

	(such as water, marine resources, forests, land use and agriculture, energy, trade, education or urban development).
	Program Areas EG.12 (Clean Energy) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses clean energy or sustainable landscapes, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy reform, strategy development and planning helps ensure that efforts and investments in climate change have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of measures
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in climate change adaptation.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and climate change adaptation. The narrative and each implementer's internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly: • What is the title of the measure? • At what stage is it? (officially proposed, adopted, or implemented) • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to climate change adaptation?
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• National, Proposed • National, Adopted • National, Implemented • Sub-national, Proposed • Sub-national, Adopted • Sub-national, Implemented • Regional or International, Proposed • Regional or International, Adopted • Regional or International, Implemented

Indicator	**EG.11-4 AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT MOBILIZED (IN USD) FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or livelihoods) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action. This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged), enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that support adaptation to the effects of climate variability and change. Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (e.g. other governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g. corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by the USG-supported program. USG funding should not be counted under this indicator. Mobilized finance reported under this indicator should be disaggregated as domestic or international. Domestic finance is investment which originated within the country in which it is implemented (e.g. national government funds to support implementation of a project within that country) and international finance is cross-border finance (e.g. a private company based in one country contributing funds for a project in a different country). Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include: *Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as*: • Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance • Loans • Equity or investment shares • Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts • Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees *Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as*: • Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation • Support for developing land-use planning policies, building and permitting codes, or procurement policies that increase the climate resilience of investments • Fiscal policy support to develop preferential tax treatment for climate-friendly technologies and related taxes • Information or data-based interventions such as the provision or training in the use of satellite, geospatial, or meteorological data and

	systems that facilitate climate-smart investment and policies; setting up technology centers of excellence mapping of flood-plain or other climate-relevant risks. Examples of what mobilized funds may support include improving the enabling environment for adaptation actions, funding the costs of climate change activities advanced by the program, monitoring climate change outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities addressed through the program.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward adaptation goals.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Use of Indicator	As appropriate, aggregated mobilization data can be used to assess the impact of foreign assistance for both domestic and international audiences as well as for the basis of tracking progress to international commitments and goals.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S. support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Public, domestic funds • Public, international funds • Private, domestic funds • Private, international funds

Indicator	**EG.11-5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPORTED BY THE USG TO ADAPT TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**
Definition	*'Support'* is defined as assistance from the project or activity, with the intention of helping people adapt to climate change. Support encompasses financial resources, assets, infrastructure, agricultural inputs, training, communications (e.g. early warning systems) or information (e.g. weather forecasting). People reported under this indicator may also be reported under other standard indicators, as appropriate. Reporting under this indicator requires the effects of climate change to be recognized and targeted by the project or activity.
	'People supported' relates to populations with a clear relationship to an adaptation project or activity. If the data collected is by household then this figure should be converted into the number of people (see Data calculation section below).
	'Effects of climate change' are defined here as the effects of increasing climate variability and climate change. This may include changes to precipitation, temperature and sea level rise. Effects may occur suddenly or gradually, and can include floods, droughts, storms, landslides, salinization, coastal inundation, sea level rise, desertification, heat or cold waves and biodiversity loss, among other effects.
	This indicator seeks to measure the number of people who have received support as a proxy for preparing and equipping them, but does not seek to determine whether this support reduced the impacts of climate change on the reported population. These outcomes will be sought through other methods, where possible.
	Varying levels of support may count under this indicator. Targeted support where individual people or households are identified and aware they are receiving support in some form should be included. Reporting should include people receiving high levels of individualized support (including, but not limited to agricultural extension services and training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans) as well as people receiving medium levels of support (including, but not limited to people receiving information services such as a flood warning or weather forecast by text, people within catchment area of structural flood defences, or people living in a community where other members have been trained in emergency flood response).
	People who receive low intensity support such as people falling within an administrative area of an institution (e.g. Ministry or local authority) receiving capacity building support, people within a catchment area of a river basin subject to a water resources management plan, or the entire population of a country with a strengthened weather or climate monitoring or forecasting system should not be included under this indicator.
	Sex: Reporting disaggregated by sex (male, female) is mandatory. This may

	be estimated using the best available data on the composition of sex for the relevant population. **Data calculation:** Both household and individual data can be utilized to report results under this indicator. Data on household size should be determined from the most recent census data or from a representative household survey. If data is collected at the household level, implementers will need to multiply the number of households by the average household size to calculate the number of people reported under this indicator.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The individuals reported under this indicator are better equipped to adapt to climate change and will be more resilient to the impacts of climate change.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	USG programs utilize this indicator to track progress in climate change adaptation.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Implementers may utilize a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including surveys or direct observation of a representative sample of beneficiaries.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

Indicator	**EG.11-6 NUMBER OF PEOPLE USING CLIMATE INFORMATION OR IMPLEMENTING RISK-REDUCING ACTIONS TO IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate information may include, but is not limited to:
	(1) data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios), and
	(2) the outputs of climate impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, changes in stream flow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges.
	Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator.
	Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast.
	Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement.
	Examples of risk-reducing actions may include, but are not limited to:
	• In the agriculture sector, actions may include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops, better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities, using crops that are less susceptible to drought, salt and variability, or any other practices or actions that aim to increase predictability or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.
	• In the water sector, actions may aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change.
	• In the health sector, actions may aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes.
	• In Disaster Risk Reduction, actions may aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and change.
	• In urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban

	areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change. Reporting under this indicator is not limited to the above sectors. Any individuals using climate information or implementing actions that respond to climate change risks and increase resilience with USG support should be considered under this indicator.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator measures individuals using climate information and implementing risk-reducing actions. Individuals taking these actions will be more resilient to the effects of climate change and better able to adapt.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	USG programs utilize this indicator to track progress in climate change adaptation.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Implementers may utilize a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including surveys or direct observation of a representative sample of targeted beneficiaries. For USAID Activities: The narrative accompanying the indicator should indicate the climate change vulnerability(ies) being addressed by the intervention, and how implementing the risk-reducing practice/action or using climate information in decision-making reduces the identified vulnerability(ies).
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

EG.12: CLEAN ENERGY

Indicator	EG.12-1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN CLEAN ENERGY SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy. Training is defined as a learning activity involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2) a formally designated instructor or lead person; and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. People who attend multiple, non-duplicative trainings may be counted once for each training they completed in the reporting period. This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This may include the provision of funds to pay instructors or lead persons, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure the delivery of the training. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included in the calculation of people trained. Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to training. If an individual, within the reporting period, was also trained in adaptation or sustainable landscapes, they may be reported under those indicators if the training meets the definitional standards. For USAID Activities: USAID ADS standards require that participants attend a minimum of 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also aids in sustainability as it often aims to improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.

Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported clean energy training.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data sources are implementers (including data from sub-implementers) and operating units. The following information may be requested for each training counted toward this result and should be retained in an implementer's internal documentation: 1) the name, date and location of the training; 2) the learning objectives; and 3) the names, gender and affiliation of participants.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

Indicator	**EG.12-2 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLEAN ENERGY ISSUES AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy. Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional or greater) capacity to assess or address clean energy issues are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to mitigate climate change. Relevant institutions may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women's groups or farmers' cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions. Indications of increased institutional capacity to engage with clean energy include, but are not limited to: • Using climate-change data, information or analysis to inform decisions and actions • Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-focused institutions • Improved access to equipment or data • Engaging stakeholders and building networks • Building in-house technical expertise This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not focus exclusively on climate change as well as general institutional capacity improvements in climate institutions. An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in each of the years it is reported. However, each institution should only be reported once per fiscal year. Implementing partners may support improved institutional capacity by engaging with institutions through a variety of methods and over varying timeframes. Implementers may be asked to provide supporting documentation as requested below in the Data Source Section. Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to institutional capacity building. If, within the reporting period, an institution's capacity was improved to also address adaptation or sustainable landscapes issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change mitigation, and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability.

Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of institutions
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity in clean energy.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data sources are implementers and operating units. The following information may be requested for each institution counted toward this result: 1) the name of the institution; 2) the established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted; 3) the nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and 4) a summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues. For USAID Activities: Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include: • USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: • McKinsey VPP OCAT • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: • New Partners Initiative Technical Assistance (NuPITA) Project • USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf • The World Bank Institute's *Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results*
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• National governmental • Sub-national governmental • Other

Indicator	**EG.12-3 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS ADDRESSING CLEAN ENERGY FORMALLY PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy.
	Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address clean energy or low emission development issues.
	Plans or strategies, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), and other nationally significant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the national emissions profile.
	"Formally proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. One example of a non-governmental entity could be a standard-setting body for a profession or industry (e.g., an association that sets minimum energy efficiency standards for building).
	"Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.
	"Implemented" means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.
	If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.
	Each measure can be counted once as "proposed," once as "adopted," and once as "implemented," if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.
	Legal, regulatory and policy reform and new industry standards can incentivize investment in clean energy. Measures that address clean energy may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial or political level such as municipal, state or national), or may address sectors (such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, transmission and distribution, trade, or urban development).

	Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.13 (Sustainable Landscapes) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses sustainable landscapes or adaptation, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy reform, strategy development and planning helps ensure that efforts and investments in climate change have legal backing and institutional ownership.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of measures
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in clean energy.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and clean energy. The narrative and each implementer's internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly: • What is the title of the measure? • At what stage is it? (officially proposed, adopted, or implemented) • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to climate change mitigation?
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• National, proposed • National, adopted • National, implemented • Sub-national, proposed • Sub-national, adopted • Sub-national, implemented • Regional or international, proposed • Regional or international, adopted • Regional or international, implemented

Indicator	**EG.12-4 AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT MOBILIZED (IN USD) FOR CLEAN ENERGY AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy.

This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged), enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that avoid, reduce, or sequester GHGs from clean energy activities.

Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (e.g. other governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g. corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by the USG-supported program. USG funding should not be counted under this indicator.

Mobilized finance reported under this indicator should be disaggregated as domestic or international. Domestic finance is investment which originated within the country in which it is implemented (e.g. national government funds to support implementation of a project within that country) and international finance is cross-border finance (e.g. a private company based in one country contributing funds for a project in a different country).

Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:

Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as:
- Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance
- Loans
- Equity or investment shares
- Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts
- Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees

Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:
- Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation;
- Market commercialization improvements such as grid code and access laws, transparent and fair permitting and approvals, competitive procurement platforms (e.g. - reverse auctions);
- Regulatory policy support for the creation or implementation of feed-in-tariffs, renewables purchase obligations, land-use planning;
- Fiscal policy support to develop preferential tax treatment for climate-friendly technologies and environmentally related taxes; and
- Information or data-based interventions such as setting up technology centers of excellence, labeling schemes, wind speed or solar radiation mapping. |

	Examples of what mobilized funds may support include improving the enabling environment for mitigation actions, funding the costs of climate change activities advanced by the program, monitoring climate change progress or outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks, energy and land use issues and opportunities addressed through the program.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward mitigation goals.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Use of Indicator	As appropriate, aggregated mobilization data can be used to assess the impact of foreign assistance for both domestic and international audiences as well as for the basis of tracking progress to international commitments and goals.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S. support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Public, domestic • Public, international • Private, domestic • Private, international

Indicator	**EG.12-5 CLEAN ENERGY GENERATION CAPACITY SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE THAT HAS ACHIEVED FINANCIAL CLOSURE**
Definition	Clean energy under this indicator is defined as renewable energy technologies and end-use energy efficiency technologies. Some examples of renewable energy sources that are included in clean energy generation capacity are solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, waste biomass, and biofuel energy sources. Clean energy generation does not include nuclear power, gas, coal and oil production, transmission, distribution, or the generation of electricity with these sources. This indicator is measured in Megawatts (MW). This represents the total planned capacity of the system, not the actual amount of electricity generated (MWh). Financial closure is when the contract or agreement to build or install a system or to provide access to new clean energy solutions is signed by all relevant parties. For USAID Activities: Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs, such as the USAID Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) Protocol, can be found at: www.climatelinks.org/monitoring-evaluation. Data provided by USAID implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. Estimated capacity should be provided by project developers during closing. The value of projects that reach financial closure can also be reported under investment mobilized EG12.4.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Renewable technologies offset current or future generation of energy from non-clean energy sources, such as traditional fossil sources. This offset results in a net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, clean energy technologies provide additional energy access as well as domestic energy security and broader benefits.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Megawatts (MW)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track results in projected clean energy capacity.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Solar • Wind

	• Hydro • Geothermal • Biomass and Biofuels • Other

Indicator	**EG.12-6 GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS, ESTIMATED IN METRIC TONS OF CO$_2$ EQUIVALENT, REDUCED, SEQUESTERED, OR AVOIDED THROUGH CLEAN ENERGY ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy.

This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO$_2$-equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided, supported in full or in part by USG assistance, as compared to a baseline level of GHG emissions. The baseline is the "business-as-usual" reference for GHG emissions that would have occurred during the reporting period if there had been no USG intervention.

This indicator is a calculated estimate, and often not the result of direct emissions measurements. This indicator applies to estimated GHG emissions reductions from carbon dioxide (CO$_2$), methane (CH$_4$), nitrous oxide (N$_2$O) and other global warming pollutants. Relevant sectors for projects that may report on this indicator include, but are not limited to, climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, industry, urban, and transport.

This indicator applies to estimated emissions reduced, sequestered, or avoided, for the specified reporting period. This can include both emissions reductions from activities implemented during the reporting period as well as activities which were implemented during a previous reporting period, but are still achieving ongoing reductions in GHG emissions. Implementers are encouraged to include these continuing results by estimating metric tons of CO$_2$e avoided during the current reporting period.

The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gases from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report or later should be used for calculations.

For USAID Activities:
Clean Energy (CE): USAID developed a GHG accounting protocol and tool for clean energy—the CLEER Protocol. All CE programs (focused or indirect) must reference and adhere to the methods and tools in the USAID CLEER Protocol (http:/www.cleertool.org) if applicable, unless a more rigorous calculation is available.

All USAID OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator in the PPR Clean Energy Key Issue Narrative. |
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing, sequestering, or avoiding GHG emissions will slow the rate of climate change and reduce climate change impacts. Reducing GHG emissions can also have strong ancillary benefits for air and water pollution, energy security, health, and gender issues.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)

Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to document and communicate GHG mitigation results and inform relative progress toward long term outcomes.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	None

Indicator	**EG.12-7 PROJECTED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCED OR AVOIDED FROM ADOPTED LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR TECHNOLOGIES RELATED TO CLEAN ENERGY AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy.

Definition (continued):

This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered in metric tons of CO_2-equivalent, over a period of 15 years, starting at the time the policy took effect or action was taken. The measure, technology, or action may be supported in full or in part by USG assistance. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2015 that have not been previously reported, may be included.

Relevant clean energy technologies include any product, process, or infrastructure supported by USG assistance that is installed or adopted which can reduce, avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

This indicator is applicable to all types of clean energy policies and actions, including but not limited to energy efficiency or renewable energy policies, regulations and standards, GHG reporting programs, emissions-trading programs, and deployment of technologies that result in emission reductions.

Results should be divided into three disaggregates: emissions reduced or avoided from the time action was taken or the policy took effect through year five, from year 6 to year 10, and from year 11 to 15. The sum of the three should be the total projected reduction in or avoided emissions.

Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2015, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates.

For USAID Activities:
OUs can refer to the WRI 2014 Policy and Action Standard for guidance on how to generate a 10 year projection http://www.ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard. However, this is a significant exercise, and is not standardized across all programs. USAID OUs can contact USAID/Washington for additional technical assistance on developing a projection of emission reductions. Standardized calculations for reporting under this indicator for certain types of policies and technologies are under development as part of the CLEER Protocol and CLEER Tool (http://www.cleertool.org).

	This indicator may be used in conjunction with EG12.6 GHG emission reductions, as this indicator represents projected emission reductions, and EG12.6 measures ex-post emission reductions. Activities that use this indicator may also report on EG12.3 Laws and policies, and EG-12.5 Megawatts (MWs) of CE capacity, as emission reductions may be expected as a result.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Developing a GHG projection is a key step towards developing effective GHG reduction strategies and effectively reducing emissions. Assessments of policies and actions are useful for providing a quantitative basis for policy development and enable policymakers and stakeholders to assess the impact of various potential policies and actions on GHG emissions.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO$_2$e)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs which support low emissions development.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Implementers may utilize projections developed by governments or organizations for a variety of reasons such as reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or as part of a cost-effectiveness analysis to inform decision-making or design of the policy or action. Documentation for the results estimated under this indicator should include estimates by the time frame disaggregates for this indicator and may include year-by-year projections, as applicable, the type of action U.S. assistance supported, key assumptions, and the calculation methodology applied to estimate the GHG result.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Years 1 to 5 • Years 6 to 10 • Years 11 to 15

EG.7: MODERN ENERGY SERVICES

Indicator	**EG.7.1-1 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES WITH IMPROVED ENERGY SERVICES DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	This is the number of people who benefit from improved energy services due to USAID assistance. Illustrative examples of improved energy service include a new electricity connection, improved cook stove, or access to gas, increased number of hours of electricity service, and reduced outages and voltage fluctuations. The main limitations of this indicator include estimating the number of beneficiaries of energy services for public facilities (schools, health clinics, etc.). This indicator must be counted by USAID Operating Unit contractors and grantees on an annual basis. Each contractor and grantee will be asked to identify the infrastructure or service that has been supported with USAID funding, and to estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries. This indicator can be extrapolated from the average number of persons per household, which will vary by country. Beneficiaries may be counted each time they receive an improved energy service. This indicator includes disaggregates for whether the improved energy service is from clean energy or non-clean energy sources, and for the sex of the beneficiaries. According to Sec. 7069 of the FY 2012 Congressional Appropriations Act and accompanying Statement of Managers, clean energy is defined as renewable energy technologies and end-use energy efficiency technologies. It follows that clean energy does not include nuclear power, gas, coal and oil production, transmission, distribution, direct use; the generation of electricity with these fuels; or supply-side energy efficiency technologies.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 7.1: Expanded Access to Modern Energy Services
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The number of beneficiaries of USAID- assisted energy services indicates increased availability of energy for more rapid and sustained economic growth and social development.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Persons (quantitative - number)
Use of Indicator	This indicator will enable the Agency to explain to external stakeholders how many persons globally benefit from energy services supported by USAID.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Bureau Owner	**Agency**: USAID **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/E&I/E **POC**: Kristen Madler
Disaggregate(s)	• Clean energy male • Clean energy female • Non-clean energy male • Non-clean energy female

EG.13: SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

Indicator	EG.13-1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. Training is defined as a learning activity involving: 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2) a formally designated instructor or lead person; and 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. People who attend multiple, non-duplicative trainings may be counted once for each training they completed in the reporting period. This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This may include the provision of funds to pay instructors or lead persons, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure the delivery of the training. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included in the calculation of people trained. Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to training. If an individual, within the reporting period, was also trained in adaptation or clean energy, they may be reported under those indicators if the training meets the definitional standards. For USAID Activities: USAID ADS standards require that participants attend a minimum of 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships. Training also aids in sustainability as it often aims to improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output

Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported sustainable landscapes training.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data sources are implementers (including data from sub-implementers) and operating units. The following information may be requested for each training counted toward this result and should be retained in an implementer's internal documentation: 1) the name, date and location of the training; 2) the learning objectives; and 3) the names, gender and affiliation of participants.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

Indicator	**EG.13-2 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES ISSUES AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional or greater) capacity to assess or address sustainable landscapes issues are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to mitigate climate change. Relevant institutions may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women's groups or farmers' cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions. Indications of increased institutional capacity to engage with sustainable landscapes include, but are not limited to: • Using climate-change data, information or analysis to inform decisions and actions • Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-focused institutions • Improved access to equipment or data • Engaging stakeholders and building networks • Building in-house technical expertise This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not focus exclusively on climate change as well as general institutional capacity improvements in climate institutions. An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in each of the years it is reported. However, each institution should only be reported once per fiscal year. Implementing partners may support improved institutional capacity by engaging with institutions through a variety of methods and over varying timeframes. Implementers may be asked to provide supporting documentation as requested below in the Data Source Section. Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to institutional capacity building. If, within the reporting period, an institution's capacity was improved to also address clean energy or adaptation issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change mitigation, and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability.

Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of institutions
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity in sustainable landscapes.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data sources are implementers and operating units. The following information may be requested for each institution counted toward this result: 1) the name of the institution; 2) the established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted; 3) the nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and 4) a summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues. For USAID Activities: Examples of methods for measuring institutional capacities include: • USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: • McKinsey VPP OCAT • Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool: • New Partners Initiative Technical Assistance (NuPITA) Project • USAID TIPS #15, Measuring Institutional Capacity: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadw115.pdf • The World Bank Institute's *Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results*
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• National governmental • Sub-national governmental • Other

Indicator	**EG.13-3 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS ADDRESSING SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES FORMALLY PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address sustainable landscapes and/or low emission development issues.

Plans or strategies, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), REDD+ Strategies, and nationally significant land use plans, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments, and Environment and Social Management Frameworks, stakeholder engagement strategies, and other relevant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the national emissions profile.

"Formally proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context. One example of a non-governmental entity could be a standard-setting body for a profession or industry (e.g., an association that sets certification standards for sustainable timber harvesting).

"Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.

"Implemented" means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.

If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.

Each measure can be counted once as "proposed," once as "adopted," and once as "implemented," if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform and new industry standards can incentivize investment in sustainable landscapes. Measures that address sustainable landscapes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial or political level such as municipal, state or national), or may address sectors |

	(such as forests, land use and agriculture, and rural development). Program Areas EG.11 (Adaptation) and EG.12 (Clean Energy) also have indicators related to laws, policies, regulations and standards. If the law, policy, regulation or standard also addresses clean energy or adaptation, it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	An improved enabling environment through legal, regulatory and policy reform, strategy development and planning helps ensure that efforts and investments in climate change have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Number of measures
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in sustainable landscapes.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and sustainable landscapes. The narrative and each implementer's internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly: • What is the title of the measure? • At what stage is it? (officially proposed, adopted, or implemented) • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to climate change mitigation?
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• National, proposed • National, adopted • National, implemented • Sub-national, proposed • Sub-national, adopted • Sub-national, implemented • Regional or international, proposed • Regional or international, adopted • Regional or international, implemented

Indicator	**EG.13-4 AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT MOBILIZED (IN USD) FOR SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged), enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that avoid, reduce, or sequester GHGs from sustainable landscapes activities.

Finance may be mobilized from the public sector (e.g. other governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g. corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by the USG-supported program. USG funding should not be counted under this indicator.

Mobilized finance reported under this indicator should be disaggregated as domestic or international. Domestic finance is investment which originated within the country in which it is implemented (e.g. national government funds to support implementation of a project within that country) and international finance is cross-border finance (e.g. a private company based in one country contributing funds for a project in a different country).

Finance can be mobilized through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:

Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as:
- Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance
- Loans
- Equity or investment shares
- Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts
- Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees

Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:
- Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation;
- Technical support for increasing the sustainability of supply chains;
- Regulatory policy support for the creation or implementation of land-use planning;
- Fiscal policy support to develop preferential tax treatment for climate-friendly technologies and environmentally related taxes; and
- Information or data-based interventions such as setting up technology centers of excellence, labeling schemes, wind speed or solar radiation mapping.

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: improving the |

	enabling environment for mitigation actions; enhancing processing and transport infrastructure for sustainably-produced goods, infrastructure for protected areas, etc.; funding the costs of climate change activities advanced by the program, monitoring climate change progress or outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks; land use issues and opportunities addressed through the program.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward mitigation goals.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Use of Indicator	As appropriate, aggregated mobilization data can be used to assess the impact of foreign assistance for both domestic and international audiences as well as for the basis of tracking progress to international commitments and goals.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S. support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Public, domestic • Public, international • Private, domestic • Private, international

Indicator	**EG.13-5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS (MONETARY OR NON-MONETARY) ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF USG SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES ACTIVITIES**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems. The implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs or actions (including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS)) generates a range of benefits for stakeholders. This indicator identifies the number of people in countries where sustainable landscapes activities are implemented who have received livelihood co-benefits associated with these activities. People included in the metric should be part of populations or households identified by a project with a documented relationship to the project. Beneficiaries should be reasonably assumed to have received a documented benefit or service enabled by USG assistance. Beneficiaries may include, but are not limited to: members of a household with an increased income or a newly secured land title, children attending a school renovated with payments for REDD+ results, or members of a cooperative who have increased sales due to increased market access. Examples of monetary benefits may include, but are not limited to: increased income due to government policies related to climate change mitigation such as tax benefits or access to loans, payments for avoided emissions or carbon sequestration, payment by local governments for other ecosystem services that also achieve climate change mitigation results (e.g. implementation of a specific activity). Examples of non-monetary benefits may include, but are not limited to: access to programs, services, or education; infrastructure development; access to markets; preferential investment or finance terms; land titling or registration; increased access to environmental services; newly defined rights or authorities; protection of traditional livelihoods and customary rights; environmental and other benefits from avoided deforestation and degradation, improved afforestation, or increased productivity from climate-smart agricultural practices. Individuals receiving benefits from more than one sustainable landscapes activity, or receiving multiple benefits from a single activity, should be counted once per fiscal year.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The realization of benefits, whether monetary or non-monetary, from lower emissions land use strategies will create incentives to maintain and scale up these strategies. The realization of benefits is a key component in sustaining results.

Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to track the benefits accruing to people because of the implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs, or actions.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Male • Female

Indicator	**EG.13-6 GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS, ESTIMATED IN METRIC TONS OF CO$_2$ EQUIVALENT, REDUCED, SEQUESTERED, OR AVOIDED THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO$_2$-equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided supported in full or in part by USG assistance, as compared to a baseline level of GHG emissions. The baseline is the "business-as-usual" reference for GHG emissions that would have occurred during the reporting period if there had been no USG intervention.

This indicator is a calculated estimate, and often not the result of direct emissions measurements. This indicator applies to estimated GHG emissions reductions from carbon dioxide (CO$_2$), methane (CH$_4$), nitrous oxide (N$_2$O) and other global warming pollutants. Relevant sectors for projects that may report on this indicator include, but are not limited to, climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, industry, urban, and transport.

This indicator applies to estimated emissions reduced, sequestered, or avoided, for the specified reporting period. This can include both emissions reductions from activities implemented during the reporting period as well as activities which were implemented during a previous reporting period, but are still achieving ongoing reductions in GHG emissions. Implementers are encouraged to include these continuing results by estimating metric tons of CO$_2$e avoided during the current reporting period. Regarding land use-related emissions reductions or increased sequestration, if a U.S. government supported project continues to conserve the same hectares of land as in a previous reporting period, those hectares should be included in the calculations for the current reporting period to determine the emissions reductions of the project.

The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gases from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report or later should be used for calculations.

For USAID Activities:
Land-Use Programs (including Sustainable Landscapes):
USAID has developed the Agriculture, Forest, and Other Land Use Carbon Calculator (AFOLU) using standard methodologies and some default data. All SL programs (focused or indirect) must reference and adhere to the methods and tools in the USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator (http:/www.afolucarbon.org) if applicable, unless a more rigorous calculation is available.

All USAID OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator in the PPR Sustainable Landscapes Key Issue Narrative. |

Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing, sequestering, or avoiding GHG emissions will slow the rate of climate change and reduce climate change impacts. Reducing GHG emissions can also have strong ancillary benefits for air and water pollution, energy security, health, and gender issues.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to document and communicate GHG mitigation results and inform relative progress toward long term outcomes.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	None

Indicator	**EG.13-7 PROJECTED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCED OR AVOIDED FROM ADOPTED LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR TECHNOLOGIES RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.

This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided and/or sequestered through 2030, in metric tons of CO_2-equivalent, over a period of 15 years, starting at the time the policy took effect or action was taken. The measure, technology, or action may be supported in full or in part by USG assistance. It is acceptable to calculate the projected emissions reductions from a combination of adopted policies and/or actions to which USG assistance contributed. Policies and actions adopted since 2015 that have not been previously reported, may be included.

Relevant technologies include any sustainable landscapes related product, process, or infrastructure supported by USG assistance that is installed or adopted which can reduce, avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

This indicator is applicable to all types of sustainable landscapes policies and actions, including, but not limited to national and subnational forest strategies, integrated landscape strategies, national climate strategies, improved logging regulations, deforestation laws, payment for ecosystem services, improved agricultural practices, and deployment of technologies or implementation of sustainable landscapes activities that result in net emission reductions.

Results should be divided into three disaggregates: emissions reduced or avoided from the time action was taken or the policy took effect through year five, from year 6 to year 10, and from year 11 to year 15. The sum of the three should be the total projected reduction in or avoided emissions.

Implementers may report on this indicator only once per adopted policy or action. Reporting may occur in the year the policy was adopted, or the year the action was taken or implemented. Assessments of previously supported policies and actions, adopted since 2010, can be reported under this indicator. In such cases, they may involve both ex post and ex ante estimates.

For USAID Activities:
OUs can refer to the WRI 2014 Policy and Action Standard for guidance on how to generate a 10 year projection (http://www.ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard). However, this is a significant exercise, and is not standardized across all programs. USAID OUs can contact USAID/Washington for additional technical assistance on developing a projection of emission reductions. The USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator (http:/www.afolucarbon.org) can be used to generate GHG projections for a |

	variety of sustainable landscapes activities.
	This indicator may be used in conjunction with EG13.6 GHG emission reductions, as this indicator represents projected emission reductions, and EG13.6 measures ex-post emission reductions over a specific reporting period. Activities that use this indicator may also report on EG12.3 Laws and policies as emission reductions may be expected as a result.
Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Developing a GHG projection is a key step towards developing effective GHG reduction strategies and effectively reducing emissions. Assessments of policies and actions are useful for providing a quantitative basis for policy development and enable policymakers and stakeholders to assess the impact of various potential policies and actions on GHG emissions.
Indicator Type	Output
Reporting Type	Metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e)
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs which support low emissions development.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Implementers may utilize projections developed by governments or organizations for a variety of reasons such as reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or as part of a cost-effectiveness analysis to inform decision-making or design of the policy or action. Documentation for the results estimated under this indicator should include estimates by the time frame disaggregates for this indicator and may include year-by-year projections if applicable; the type of action U.S. assistance supported, key assumptions, and the calculation methodology applied to estimate the GHG result.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency**: USAID and State **Bureau and Office**: USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC**: Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Years 1 to 5 • Years 6 to 10 • Years 11 to 15

Indicator	**EG.13-8 NUMBER OF HECTARES UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT EXPECTED TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE**
Definition	Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.
	Emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4), can be reduced, avoided, or sequestered as a result of improved management practices, including: protection, restoration, and management.
	For hectares included under this indicator, the improved management approaches applied must be reasonably expected to result in emission reductions.
	'Improved management' includes protection, restoration, and management activities that reduce emissions while promoting enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as mitigating climate change, conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, and/or promoting community participation. An area is considered to be under improved management practices when, at least partially as a result of USG support, additional areas have been conserved or restored, or additional emissions reductions are expected be achieved due to changes in management planning, implementation of management plans or policies, or application of data to management decisions and enforcement actions.
	Improved management should be reported for activities where the USG-supported activity can be plausibly linked to the approaches applied. Implementing partners should clearly articulate the milestones used to gauge success and provide a short narrative describing the milestones reached in the reporting period. The conversion to hectares of some management actions can be challenging, but should be based on the theory of change behind how the management action is expected to lead to emissions reductions. OUs should document tools, methods, and data sources used for this indicator in the PPR Sustainable Landscapes Narrative.
	Hectares reported may include sustained improvements in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. The same hectares should only be reported once per year per implementing mechanism.
	Results for this indicator should be classified under two sets of disaggregates: 1. The type of intervention: Protection, Restoration, or Management; and 2. The intervention land type: Forest or Non-forest.
	'Protection' includes improved management activities that prevent the loss of native ecosystems. Examples of protection include: reducing conversion of

forests to agricultural lands; preventing or mitigating forest fires; halting or slowing illegal mining or logging; preventing the loss of biodiversity and native ecosystems; and supporting the enforcement of designated protected areas.

'Restoration' includes improved management activities that expand the spatial extent of native cover types, including forest and non-forest ecosystems, to areas from where they had previously been lost or degraded as a result of human activity. Examples of restoration include: planting native trees in degraded forested areas; peatland restoration; and rehabilitating mangroves or watersheds for improved ecosystem services.

'Management' includes improved management activities that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions or enhance carbon sinks on working or managed lands through improved management practices. Examples of management include: planting fruit, woodfuel, and/or timber trees for economic development; alternate wetting and drying of rice; improved agroforestry and silvopastoral systems; nutrient management; and improved grazing practices.

'Forest' lands can be defined broadly for the purpose of this indicator. OUs may choose to refer to the definition of forests used by the local government (e.g., the country Forest Reference Emission Level) or partner organizations (e.g., FAO). Examples of landscapes included under this disaggregate are: forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas; forest stands on agricultural lands (e.g., windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees); mangrove forests; peat swamp forests; and plantation forests (e.g., timber, pulp, rubber).

'Non-forest' lands include areas with little or no tree cover. Examples of landscapes included under this disaggregate are: rice paddies; pastures with few or no trees; agricultural lands (e.g., oil palm, fruit, coffee, cacao plantations); and agroforestry systems.

If an area with expected emission reductions under improved management is also a biologically significant area for biodiversity (indicator EG10.2-2) or shows improved biophysical conditions (indicator EG10.2-1), then the corresponding hectares can be reported under each applicable indicator in the same year.

Collecting Geospatial Data:
Implementing Partners should collect geospatial data associated with the hectares under improved management. This data should be collected at the relevant scales of implementation or impact of the activities or sub-activities (e.g., national, provincial, municipal, household, or plot). These datasets should further be tagged and calculated for each applicable disaggregate: protection, restoration, and management.

Primary SPS Linkage	Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Improved land management is essential for reducing emissions from the land use sector. A spatial indicator is useful for determining the scale and potential impact of sustainable landscapes interventions.

Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Number of hectares
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to document and communicate the scope of activities with expected sustainable landscapes benefits and to inform the adaptive management of programs.
Reporting Frequency	Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.
Data Source	Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs. Implementing partners will collect geospatial data or other documentation to estimate the number of hectares under improved management based on the expected impact of the management improvements that have been applied.
Bureau Owner(s)	**Agency:** USAID and State **Bureau and Office:** USAID/E3/GCC and DOS/OES/EGC **POC:** Kate Faulhaber; kfaulhaber@usaid.gov Melissa Gallant; gallantmd@state.gov
Disaggregate(s)	• Protection, Forests • Protection, Non-forests • Restoration, Forests • Restoration, Non-forests • Management, Forests • Management, Non-forests