2024 Climate Change Standard Indicator Handbook:
Definition Sheets

UPDATED: 7/10/2024
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**FY24 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)](https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/gcc-standard-indicator-handbook). The SPSD consists of definitions for foreign assistance programs, providing a common language to describe programs. Under this structure, 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, climate change has been in the Economic Growth (EG) category. The climate indicators align with the following three Program Areas, though an activity does not need to receive EG funds to report climate indicators.

- EG.11 Adaptation
- EG.12: Clean Energy
- EG.13: Sustainable Landscapes

**Required As Applicable**

All USAID standard indicators are Required as Applicable (RAA). RAA states that if an OU has a result that can be reported toward a standard indicator, the OU is required to do so in the PPR. Reporting on climate indicators is required regardless of funding type (i.e., even if an activity does not receive direct climate funding, they still must report relevant climate results). The purpose of RAA is to avoid gaps in reporting on Agency priorities. Note that RAA does not mean an OU must have a result - that is determined by an activity’s design and implementation.

**FY24 Updated Climate Change Standard Indicators**

A/CORs should always make sure their Implementing Partners have the latest definition sheets, which are updated annually. Current indicators are located at [https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/gcc-standard-indicator-handbook](https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/gcc-standard-indicator-handbook). Significant changes to the standard indicators in FY24 are noted in blue in each PIRS, and include:

1. **EG.11-6** was retired. Results collected under EG.11-6 should be reported to EG.11-5.
2. EG.11-5 was significantly updated, and the new definition captures all results previously reported under EG.11-6. To comply with a new reporting requirement, a disaggregate was added to capture results related to Climate Information Services (CIS) separate from other activity types.
3. EG.12-5’s title was updated to emphasize that the unit of measurement is megawatts (MW).
4. EG.12-8’s title was updated to emphasize that the unit of measurement is gigajoules (GJ).
5. Climate finance indicator (EG.11-4, EG.12-4, and EG.13-4) definitions were updated slightly to be more consistent with USAID Private Sector Engagement (PSE) terminology.
6. POCs were updated for all indicators.
### EG.11 Adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.11-1 Number of People Trained in Climate Change Adaptation Supported by USG Assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and 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 set of 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, field, farm, or other site visits, 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 set of learning 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. <strong>For USAID Activities:</strong> USAID ADS standards require that participants attend a minimum of 90% of total course hours to be considered as completing a course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Type</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported climate change adaptation training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bureau Owner(s)**

**Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CR, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Fernanda Zermoglio (fzermoglio@usaid.gov), Chelsea Kay (ckay@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov)

**Disaggregate(s)**

- Male
- Female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.11-2</strong> <strong>Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 rising temperatures, 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);
- Developing and/or implementing climate adaptation plans of action
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change adaptation and can contribute to an activity’s long-term sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Reporting is by implementing partners using standard monitoring and evaluation procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 GCC 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/RFS/CR, DOS/OES/EGC  
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**Disaggregate(s)**

- National governmental
- Sub-national governmental
- Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.11-3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Definition**
The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and 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 Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that incorporate climate adaptation, 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. Locally significant measures include support to the development of watershed or other landscape-level management plans with community management organizations.
“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 (including, but not limited to water, marine resources, forests, land use and agriculture, health, energy, trade, education, infrastructure, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long Term Linkages</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator Type</strong></td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting Type</strong></td>
<td>Number of measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of Indicator</strong></td>
<td>This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in climate change adaptation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting Frequency</strong></td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
- Is this measure a mandate/requirement of an international climate agreement, such as the Paris Agreement?

| Bureau Owner(s) | Agency: USAID and State  
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| 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: The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and livelihoods to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning, and action.

This indicator measures new (non-USG) finance mobilized by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects, or programs that support adaptation to the effects of climate variability and change. Activities should report all relevant results under this indicator regardless of the type of USG funds (i.e., program area or earmark) used to support the activity.

Finance ‘mobilized’ refers to finance/investment from external entities that was supported by USG assistance, directly or indirectly, regardless of whether there is a USG financial commitment. For the purpose of this indicator, finance ‘leveraged’ is a subset of ‘mobilized’ and...
refers to new finance/investment that was mobilized by the presence of a USG financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan.

**Disaggregation**

Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public or private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, public multilateral entities), private sector sources (e.g., corporations, consumer payments). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring.

USG funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the USG contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of USG contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20% of Green Climate Fund funding comes from the USG, an activity can count 80% of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator).

**Financial Closure**

Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties.

**Examples of Finance Mobilized**

Finance can be mobilized through a variety of interventions. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:

- Grant
- Concessional Loan
- Non-Concessional Loan
- Equity Investment
- Guarantee
- Insurance
- Policy Intervention
- Capacity Building
- Technology Development and Transfer
- Technical Assistance
- In-kind Contribution
- Other

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: improving the enabling environment for adaptation actions; funding the costs of climate change adaptation; monitoring climate change outcomes; or sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities.

For agriculture and food systems, for instance, this could include: mobilizing funds for
climate-smart research and development; investing in integrating climate information into extension; investing by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in climate-smart agriculture practices or scaling financial services to smallholders and women for greater uptake of climate-smart innovations.

**International Climate Finance Reporting**

For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner reporting to USAID and in OU reporting via the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank).

For all investments mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

**PREPARE and Climate Strategy Reporting**

When reporting on adaptation finance, OUs should also report on “people supported to adapt” (EG.11-5), if there are results under that indicator.

Because finance mobilized results are aggregated across Climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator CANNOT be reported under Clean Energy finance (EG.12-4) or Sustainable Landscapes finance (EG.13-4). However, an activity may decide to divide results across these indicators (e.g., 60% Adaptation and 40% Clean Energy) if appropriate.

The same results SHOULD be reported under both EG.11-4 and relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as private sector engagement (PSE-4) and water finance (HL.8.4-1), if the result meets the definition of each indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>The mobilization of additional financial resources can contribute to transformational change and long-term sustainability and progress toward adaptation goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>U.S. dollars (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/REFS/CR, USAID/REFS/CA, USAID/REFS/CCPD  
**DOS/OES/EGC**

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**Disaggregate(s)**

- Public, domestic funds
- Public, international funds
- Private, domestic funds
- Private, international funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.11-5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPORTED BY THE USG TO ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Definition | This indicator is designed to capture the full breadth of climate adaptation support and is for activities both with and without direct climate adaptation funding.  

This indicator counts individuals supported to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG-supported activities or programs. Reporting under this indicator requires 1) impacts of climate change to be explicitly identified, and 2) a description of how impacts of climate change are addressed by the project or activity.  

‘Supported to adapt’ is defined as any outcome of a USG-supported activity or program which increases the ability of individuals to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Support can include: providing or expanding access to financial resources, assets, infrastructure, agricultural or other sectoral inputs, capacity strengthening (including through training), increased awareness of climate risks, and/or information for decision-making, policy development, economic development, and more. Support may be provided to institutions, businesses, governments, communities, or individuals.  

‘People supported’ as counted under this indicator, refers to beneficiaries receiving adaptation support. The level of support received may vary. This may include individuals or households which receive targeted support, or additional people can be reasonably expected to have increased ability to adapt as a result of that support.  

‘Impacts of climate change’ are further defined here as the environmental and socio-economic...
impacts of increasing climate variability and change. These may include: changes in precipitation, temperature, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, 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 waves, and their impacts on crop loss, water quality and quantity, disease transmission, infrastructure resilience and biodiversity loss, among others. Risks external to climate change, including geologic hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes, are not included.

Implementing adaptation practices does not necessarily require either additional funds or direct adaptation funds, and often brings longer-term cost savings. While dedicated climate adaptation funds may be catalytic for achieving results, adaptation results also can be achieved without funding from climate adaptation spending directives. Any changes to the management of resources or implementation of actions that respond to climate risks and increase the beneficiaries’ (individual, community, government, etc.) climate resilience should be considered under this indicator.

People reported under this indicator may also be reported under other standard indicators, if they meet the conditions of each indicator (e.g., the same person may have both an adaptation benefit and a water access benefit).

**Estimating Number of Individuals Supported to Adapt**

The approach used to estimate the individuals reported under this indicator may vary depending on the type of support provided or benefit received. This indicator is designed to capture the broadest number of people who have been supported to adapt as a result of a specific intervention, and is generally aligned with international approaches to estimating beneficiaries of adaptation.

Each implementor is expected to assess the number of individuals that may reasonably be expected to have increased ability to adapt to the effects of climate change as a result of U.S. support in a given year. Individuals can be reported once per year. Individuals can be reported in multiple years if they receive additional benefits each year.

Factors that may influence this estimation include: the expected reach or boundary of the support (e.g., community-level, national, etc.), attributes of the intended beneficiaries (e.g., farmers, urban households, service users, etc.), relationship of the beneficiary to the support, and the degree to which people benefit from systems-level interventions (e.g., beneficiaries may actively or passively receive benefits).

Household and individual data can be used as one possible data source of many 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.

This indicator may include people with improved capacity or people trained (note that EG.11-1 specifically defines ‘training’). People trained may only be included if there is a reasonable expectation based on the program design, delivery, and monitoring that those people have used that training in order to adapt to climate impacts. All people who have been trained who are counted against EG.11-5 should also be reported in EG.11-1. However, NOT all people who have been trained that are reported for EG.11.1 will count towards EG.11.5, especially if training was delivered but there was no follow-up or verification of how those people trained applied that learning to reduce their or others’ vulnerability to climate impacts. EG.11.1 and EG.11.5 are never summed in USG messaging on these results, and it is allowable to count the same person under multiple indicators where relevant. If interventions involve training, please also refer to guidance on EG.11-1.

Counting people supported to adapt does not require that a climate-related hazard has occurred.

The narrative accompanying the indicator should indicate the climate change vulnerability(ies) being addressed or necessary capacity(ies) being built by the intervention, and how the support provided reduces the identified vulnerability(ies) and/or capacity(ies).

Additional guidance on data collection is available in the Extended Climate Indicator Handbook (Forthcoming).

Disaggregates

Reporting on disaggregates is mandatory. Individuals must be reported under a single disaggregate. The total indicator value must equal the sum of all disaggregates. Please select the disaggregate that BEST describes the result.

Disaggregate Selection Decision Tree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If individual beneficiaries are supported to adapt as a result of programs and activities that:</th>
<th>Then report on the disaggregate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide them with timely, actionable climate-related information for their decision-making, including decisions and actions that reduce their risk. AND/OR</td>
<td>People Supported to Adapt through Climate Information Services Assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Establish, support, strengthen, maintain, and/or finance the systems that generate and deliver climate-related information.

Reduce the risk of those beneficiaries to current or future climate impacts through interventions **that do not explicitly develop or support climate information services**. This still involves, in many cases, the use of climate information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Supported to Adapt through Other Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

‘Climate information’ is defined as information about the past, current, or future state of the climate system that is relevant for climate adaptation and risk management. For the purposes of this indicator, climate information is defined as being based on meteorological, hydrological, oceanic, and atmospheric data (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation, ocean acidification, storms, and sea level rise under changing climate conditions), weather from observations, satellites, models, or local or Indigenous knowledge.

Climate information may include, but is not limited to:

1. Hydrometeorological (i.e., climate, weather, and water) information such as monitored conditions (e.g., temperature, precipitation, water levels, soil moisture, ocean conditions) or forecasts and projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation, water availability, storms, droughts, flooding, and sea level rise under future scenarios).

2. Impact information involving the integration of socioeconomic variables with hydrometeorological data. Different types of impact information are needed depending on the use case. Examples of types of impact information are: models, impact-based forecasting, climate impact analyses when applied, assessments, scenarios, and early warnings. These types of sources can provide information on the potential consequences of increased temperatures or changes in precipitation and storms on food production, fire risk, human and environmental health, infrastructure, and water quantity and quality; of ocean acidification and warming oceans on marine and coastal ecosystems and fisheries; and of sea level rise and coastal flooding on infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems.

3. Local and indigenous knowledge of climate trends and impacts includes the understandings, skills, and experience of individuals and populations, specific to the place where they live who often have long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings. Local knowledge of weather patterns and impacts provides key information on localized climate impacts such as those on agriculture, natural resources, fire risk, human health, infrastructure, water quantity...
and quality, coastal ecosystems and fisheries, and of sea level rise.

**Climate information can be used to support adaptation and resilience in many ways** including, but not limited to: conducting and applying risk and vulnerability assessments; creating and applying plans, policies, programs, capacity, or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on observed and projected climate impacts; or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement. Climate information can support adaptation in a variety of sectors such as agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, livestock, water, health, infrastructure, tourism, natural resource management, or urban resilience.

**Disaggregate 1: People supported to Adapt through Climate Information Services Assistance**

‘Climate information services’ involve the production, translation, transfer, and use of climate knowledge and information in climate-informed decision making and climate-smart policy and planning. Climate information services empower countries and communities to anticipate and manage risks and opportunities by applying the best available climate science to decision-making across time scales and sectors.

For the purpose of this indicator, climate information services may be provided to and/or developed in partnership with developing country partners, governments, non-governmental stakeholders, international partners or the private sector.

**Illustrative Examples of Estimating Number of People for Disaggregate 1: People Supported to Adapt through Climate Information Services Assistance**

- **Systems-Level Interventions**
  - People with expanded capacity to understand, produce, tailor, or effectively use climate information services that are partially or fully supported by the U.S. government. This includes hydromet service providers (including National Meteorological Services), decision makers, extension workers, emergency response coordinators, private sector actors, relevant institutions and stakeholders that receive capacity-building (e.g., training and workshops on the effective use of climate information services in instances where training was applied, scholarships, apprenticeships, tool co-development). Improvements in effectiveness can include more accurate, timely or spatially explicit climate information services.
  - People who have access to climate information services that are generated by systems-level investments to increase ground-based observations and monitoring (e.g., Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), sea level rise monitoring, ocean acidification monitoring) and remote sensing technologies and information.
People receiving new or improved climate-related alerts (e.g. forecasts, weather service alerts, or early warnings) that are disseminated from climate information systems where the U.S. government provided capacity-strengthening. This includes support for climate information services that have improved communication and dissemination (e.g., common alerting protocol, chatty beetles, radio broadcasts, extension workers, SMS, or other means).

- **Food Security & Agriculture**
  - Farmers with strengthened capacity to use climate information services.
  - Farmers who receive sub-seasonal or seasonal forecasts to support on-farm decision making and the people in their households and their employees. This may include information on the potential length and start of the rainy season; providing this information to farmers ahead of planting, or during the growing season can guide their management practices, including when to sow, what to sow, and what kinds of inputs are needed.

- **Health**
  - Healthcare workers who have been trained in using climate information services.
  - People in areas with increased risk of disease outbreaks with improved services as a result of healthcare providers using climate information to identify emerging disease hotspots (e.g. malaria), and to reallocate services to those areas.
  - People who receive early warnings for disease outbreaks based on early warning systems that the U.S. supported.
  - Policymakers in the National Health Ministry who have been trained on how to include climate information services in early warnings for malaria.

- **Water**
  - People with improved water management that is based on the integration of weather and climate information into decision-making in water user associations, municipalities, and water utilities and service providers.
  - Managers who use seasonal forecasts to plan for adequate storage and release of water based on anticipated floods, droughts, and fires.

- **Infrastructure**
  - Managers, planners, engineers, and decision-makers using temperature and storm forecasts based on historical data or the range of climate scenarios to prepare infrastructure for extreme events such as heatwaves, hurricanes, droughts, and floods.
People use infrastructure where climate information provided by the national meteorological service has been applied to engineering designs for climate resilient infrastructure projects, to retrofit existing facilities, or both.

- **Natural Resources Management**
  - Conservation managers and other professionals using climate information to make decisions about protected-area management, species conservation, natural resources management, and landscape planning.
  - People living in mixed-use areas on the margins of natural ecosystems that are being managed with climate information as one input for decision-making.

- **Urban Resilience**
  - Residents in a city where climate information has been used in urban planning, design, policies, or management.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction & Preparedness**
  - People who received humanitarian assistance that is based on the use of climate forecasts and early warning systems for climate, weather and water-related disasters

**Disaggregate 2: People Supported to Adapt through Other Actions**

This disaggregate focuses on all other actions that reduce climate risk to people that are not explicit investments in climate information services. This can include programs and activities that generally take current or future climate risks into account in their design and implementation, but do not explicitly develop or support climate information services as defined above.

**Illustrative Examples of Estimating Number of People for Disaggregate 2: People Supported to Adapt through Other Actions**

- **Food Security & Agriculture**
  - People who have accessed climate-adapted agriculture extension services to inform on-farm decision-making and actions (e.g., information on drought-resistant practices, provision of drought-resistant seeds from the extension service). These services are accessed by a percentage of farm households. The number of individuals in those households should be counted as supported.
  - Small-holder farmers who purchase cold storage in areas experiencing more heatwaves.
  - Farmers changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops or cropping systems, such as through better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies, 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.

- Farmers who update irrigation and water storage practices in an area affected by drought, such as the use of precision/drip irrigation, rainwater catchment, restoration of wetlands to increase infiltration of water, or innovations such as hydropanels that produce potable water from the air.

- **Health**
  - People who live in the geographic area where a municipality has developed a heat health action plan to help safeguard health outcomes during heat waves. The municipality did not have access to formal climate information services to build this plan.
  - People in the households receiving disease prevention measures earlier or in expanded geographies due to the ways climate change is affecting the spread of zoonotic diseases (e.g. dengue prevention based on expected flooding in a particular geographic area, malaria bednet provision at higher altitudes given climate-induced changes to mosquito patterns). Healthcare services that are providing the disease prevention measures did not use formal climate information services to adapt their approach.
  - People with continued access to critical healthcare supplies and medicine during an extreme weather-event when health supply chains are weakened (i.e. HIV/AIDS drugs or insulin remain available for patients during a flood).

- **Water**
  - People with access to water utilities in a municipal area that is able to provide continued provision of safe water during a drought or heatwave.
  - People with improved water availability as a result of strengthened rainwater capture and storage for increased water availability in a drought-prone area.

- **Infrastructure**
  - People with reduced flood risk as a result of green or gray infrastructure installed or retrofitted using climate resilient building codes or nature-based solutions best practices.
  - People who maintained access to electricity as a result of climate adaptations in the energy system or electrical utilities after a climate-related impact occurs (e.g., fire- or extreme-heat-resistant energy grids, solar power plants that withstand flooding).

- **Preparedness & Disaster Risk Reduction**
  - Populations in high-risk areas (e.g., coastal areas prone to hurricanes) for which national training and support programs incorporate and apply climate-related disaster preparedness and response skills and resources.
### Primary SPS Linkage
Economic Growth (EG) 11: Adaptation

### Long Term Linkages
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/REFS/CR, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC

**POC:** Lindsey Doyle (lidoyle@usaid.gov), Fernanda Zermoglio (fzermoglio@usaid.gov) and Chelsea Kay (ckay@usaid.gov), Feed the Future (FTF) Reporting (ftf.reporting@usaid.gov), Kate Faulhaber (kfaulhaber@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov)

### Disaggregate(s)
- People supported to adapt through climate information services assistance - Male
- People supported to adapt through climate information services assistance - Female
- People supported to adapt through climate information services assistance - Unknown
- People supported to adapt through other actions - Male
- People supported to adapt through other actions - Female
- People supported to adapt through other actions - Unknown

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**Indicator**

RETIRE**: 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

This indicator was retired for FY24. Results collected under EG.11-6 should be reported to the appropriate disaggregate under EG.11-5.

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**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 clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others.

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 (EG.11-1) or sustainable landscapes ( EG.13-1), 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Type</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported clean energy training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s) | **Agency**: USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office**: USAID/REFS/CEIC, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC**: Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@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 clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others.

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 others.
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 (EG.11-2) or sustainable landscapes (EG.13-2) issues, they may be reported under those indicators if the institutions meet the definitional standards.

**Primary SPS Linkage**
Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy

**Long Term Linkages**
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
- The World Bank Institute's *Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results*

| Bureau Owner(s) | Agency: USAID and State  
Bureau and Office: USAID/REFS/CEIC, DOS/OES/EGC  
POC: Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@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 | Note: All laws, policies, regulations, etc. with a clean energy result (regardless of the type of USG funds), should be reported toward this indicator. All laws, policies, regulations, etc. for non-clean energy (e.g., gas or coal) should be reported toward EG.7.3-1. Energy security or infrastructure improvements that could benefit clean and other energy sources, can be divided between EG.12-3 and EG.7.3-1.

Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others.

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 Determined Contributions (NDCs), net-zero emissions strategies, Long-Term Strategies, 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 buildings).

“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 (EG.13-3) or adaptation (EG.11-3), it may be reported under those indicators given that it meets the definitional standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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?
- Is this measure a mandate/requirement of an international climate agreement, such as the Paris Agreement?

### Bureau Owner(s)
**Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@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

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### Indicator
**EG.12-4 Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for clean energy as supported by USG assistance**

### Definition
Note: All finance mobilized with a clean energy result (regardless of the type of USG funds), should be reported toward this indicator. All finance mobilized for non-clean energy (e.g., gas or coal) should be reported toward EG.7.2-1. Energy security or infrastructure improvements that could benefit clean and other energy sources, can be divided between EG.12-4 and EG.7.2-1.
Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others.

This indicator includes (non-USG) 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 ‘mobilized’ refers to finance/investment from external entities that was directly or indirectly supported by USG assistance regardless of whether there is a USG financial commitment. For the purpose of this indicator, finance ‘leveraged’ is a subset of ‘mobilized’ and refers to new finance/investment that was mobilized by the presence of a USG financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan.

**Disaggregation**

Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public and private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, public multilateral entities), private sector sources (e.g., corporations). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring.

USG funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the USG contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of USG contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20% of Green Climate Fund funding comes from the USG, an activity can count 80% of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator).

**Financial Closure and Awards**

Finance mobilized or leveraged may be reported under this indicator at financial closure.
Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties. Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator when a power purchase agreement is signed, a contract is awarded (e.g., to build/install a new system, or to increase clean energy access), or when a host government announces awards from bids via energy auctions, or another similarly definitive milestone toward mobilizing investment. For questions about results outside of these scenarios, OUs are encouraged to reach out to the MEL POCs in Washington for additional guidance.

OUs may report on this indicator only once per investment amount mobilized.

**Examples of Finance Mobilized**

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:

- Grant
- Concessional Loan
- Non-Concessional Loan
- Equity Investment
- Guarantee
- Insurance
- Policy Intervention
- Capacity Building
- Technology Development and Transfer
- Technical Assistance
- In-kind Contribution
- Other

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.

Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, may include: 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 such as reverse auctions; regulatory policy support for 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.

**International Climate Finance Reporting**

For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner reporting to USAID and in OU reporting via the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank)

For all investments mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

**Climate Strategy Reporting**

When reporting on clean energy projects that reach financial closure, OUs should also report on the associated capacity added in MW (EG.12-5) or energy saved in GJ (EG.12-8). This indicator should also be used in conjunction with Clean Energy GHG emission reductions (EG.12-6) or Clean Energy projected GHG emission reductions (EG.12-7).

Because finance mobilized results are aggregated across Climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator CANNOT be reported under Adaptation finance (EG.11-4) or Sustainable Landscapes finance (EG.13-4). However, an activity may decide to divide the results across these indicators (e.g., 80% Clean Energy and 20% Adaptation).

The same result CAN be reported under both EG.12-4 and other relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as Private Sector Engagement (PSE-4), if the conditions of each indicator are met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>The mobilization of additional financial resources can contribute to transformational change and long-term sustainability and progress toward mitigation goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>U.S. dollars (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
progress to international commitments.

**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.

**Bureau Owner(s)**

**Agency:** USAID and State

**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC

**POC:** Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Kritika Kapoor (kkapoor@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@state.gov)

**Disaggregate(s)**

- Public, domestic
- Public, international
- Private, domestic
- Private, international

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.12-5 Megawatts (MW) of new clean energy generation capacity supported by USG assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others. This indicator is measured in Megawatts (MW). Power system improvements that are directly linked to increased clean energy generation use should be converted to capacity (MW) equivalents. This represents the total planned capacity of the system, not the actual amount of electricity generated (MWh). New clean energy generation capacity is considered eligible to claim results under this indicator when a project achieves financial closure, when a power purchase agreement is signed, when a contract is awarded to build or install a system or to provide access to new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clean energy solutions, or when the host government announces awards from bids via energy auctions. For situations outside of the above examples, OU’s are encouraged to reach out to the MEL POC in Washington. OUs may report on this indicator only once per investment.

**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](http://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 should also be reported under investment mobilized (EG.12-4). Activities that report on this indicator should also report on projected emission reductions (EG.12-7), and, if applicable, annual ex-post emission reductions (EG.12-6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Megawatts (MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to track results in projected clean energy capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Kristen Madler ([kmadler@usaid.gov](mailto:kmadler@usaid.gov)), Andrew Fang ([anfang@usaid.gov](mailto:anfang@usaid.gov)), Olivia Reader ([readerom@state.gov](mailto:readerom@state.gov)), Reed Brown ([BrownR3@state.gov](mailto:BrownR3@state.gov)) |
| Disaggregate(s)     | ● Solar  
● Wind  
● Hydro  
● Geothermal  
● Biomass and Biofuels  
● Other |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>EG.12-6 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through clean energy activities supported by USG assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among other sources. This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO₂-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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) 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. OUs may continue to report on results from closed mechanisms if relevant results are still occurring. There is no cut-off date for this indicator regarding the date USAID provided support, the funding fiscal year, or the type of funding. If OUs are not going to continue to aggregate from previous years across the portfolio under this indicator, they must report on projected emission reductions (EG.12-7). Implementers are encouraged to include these continuing results by estimating metric tons of CO₂e avoided during the current reporting period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gasses from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report or later should be used for calculations.

**For USAID Activities:**
USAID developed a GHG accounting protocol and tool for clean energy—the CLEER Protocol. All Clean Energy programs (using either focused or indirect funds) must reference and adhere to the methods and tools in the USAID CLEER Protocol ([http://www.cleertool.org](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.

If OUs are reporting on investment mobilized (EG-12.4), capacity added (EG-12.5), and/or energy savings (EG.12-8), OUs should also report on this indicator and/or projected emissions reductions (EG 12-7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to document and communicate GHG mitigation results and inform relative progress toward long term outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
                     **Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC, USAID/REFS/CCPD DOS/OES/EGC  
                     **POC:** Kristen Madler ([kmadler@usaid.gov](mailto:kmadler@usaid.gov)), Andrew Fang ([anfang@usaid.gov](mailto:anfang@usaid.gov)), Kritika Kapoor ([kkapoor@usaid.gov](mailto:kkapoor@usaid.gov)), Regan Smurthwaite ([rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov](mailto:rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov)), Olivia Reader ([readerom@state.gov](mailto:readerom@state.gov)), Reed Brown ([BrownR3@state.gov](mailto:BrownR3@state.gov)). |
<p>| Disaggregate(s)     | None |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.12-7</strong> Projected greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through clean energy actions as supported by USG assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Definition | Clean energy programming enables countries to accelerate their clean energy transitions by increasing investments in zero-carbon and clean energy technologies. This supports the overall goal of encouraging countries to achieve net-zero emissions by midcentury in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.  

Clean energy under this indicator is generally defined as inclusive of renewable energy technologies, end-use efficiency technologies and nuclear energy technologies, but also includes activities related to energy storage, the reduction of carbon and methane emissions such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), end-use electrification, and low-emission transportation, among others.  

This indicator measures the cumulative projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided in metric tons of CO2-equivalent (tCO2e) for the expected project lifetime.  

Clean energy actions refers to any project, policy, measure or other activity that can be reasonably expected to result in greenhouse gas reductions related to the energy sector. USG assistance may contribute to the clean energy action directly or indirectly. This indicator is applicable to all types of clean energy projects, policies and actions supported by USG assistance, including but not limited to: deployment of clean energy or emission reduction technologies; enactment of energy efficiency or renewable energy policies, regulations, and standards; adoption of clean transportation options; or implementation of GHG reporting programs or emissions-trading programs.  

**When to Report Results**  
Implementers may report on projected emission reductions only ONCE per result (i.e., in only one reporting period). Reporting may occur in the year clean energy generation capacity reached financial close or was awarded by auction, the year a distributed technology was installed or implemented, the year the policy was adopted, or other similar milestone.  

Emission reductions from previously supported policies and actions can be reported under this indicator if they have not yet been reported in previous reporting years. In these cases, results can be reported for the Current FY onwards only (i.e., does not include emission reductions that occurred prior to the Current FY).
Emission reductions that were supported by more than one type of USG assistance or activity must only be reported once by an OU. For example: a OU has an enabling environment activity and a finance mobilization activity, and both contribute to the deployment of a 10 MW solar facility - the OU can report the projected emission reductions associated with that solar facility only one time in their PPR.

**Disaggregation**

Performance data is reported on a fiscal year (FY) results cycle (which is distinct from the USG funding FY). For the purposes of the disaggregates, the "Current FY" is the current reporting year for which indicator data is being provided. "FY+1" represents the following year, and so on. Individuals reporting or reviewing this data will be able to determine which FY is represented by each disaggregate (e.g., FY25) based on the DIS or PPR reporting year associated with the data. Emission reductions associated with the activity may begin in the current FY, or in a subsequent FY. Reporting on all disaggregates is required (for years in which the activity is not yet operational, report zero).

For example: an activity wants to report on a project that reaches financial close in FY24 and is expected to be operational at the beginning of FY26 with an estimated annual emission reduction of 1,000,000 tCO2e/year, and an expected 20-year equipment lifespan. In their FY24 performance report, “Current FY” and “Current FY+1” results would be zero, and “Current FY+2” (which represents FY26 in this scenario) would be 1,000,000. “Current FY+3” through “Current FY+10” would be 1,000,000. The remaining 12 years of operation, representing 12,000,000 tCO2e, would be reported under “Remaining life of project”. The OU would not report on those results again in any subsequent reporting year.

If an OU is reporting on more than one project per year, the results for each project should be calculated individually and then added together to get to the total result per disaggregate. The supporting narratives and documentation should describe the project(s) contributing to this result, referring to the implementing mechanism, project or policy name, owner, and location, if known.

**Estimating Projected Project Lifetimes**

Determining the projected project lifetime can depend on a variety of factors, such as the technology type and location. Estimated technology lifetimes are sometimes provided by equipment manufacturers or industry associations. Oftentimes, the estimate may rely primarily on expert opinion by someone with knowledge of the project(s) and the industry. Expected lifetimes may fall within a range, and OUs can determine the most appropriate value for their project(s) based on knowledge of location or expected usage (e.g., experience or skill level of
the project operators, accessibility of replacement equipment or repairs, etc.). Where the technology type is not known, a conservative estimated default value can be applied. A list of resources for estimating expected lifetimes of various technologies is available here: (https://www.cleertool.org/Home/DefaultDataReference).

**Estimating Emissions Reductions**
This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO2-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. Where specific variables are not known, conservative default values can be applied. This indicator applies to estimated GHG emissions reductions from carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O) 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, waste, and transport. The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gasses from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report or later should be used for calculations.

Support and methodologies for calculating results from various technology types are available publicly in the USAID Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) Tool (http://www.cleertool.org) and additional methodological guidance is available in the CLEER Protocol. OUs can contact the CLEER helpdesk (CLEERHelp@icf.com) or indicator POCs for additional technical assistance on developing a projection of emission reductions.

**Climate Strategy Reporting**
Implementing partners may report on BOTH projected emission reductions (EG.12-7) and annual ex-post emission reductions (EG.12-6). The same clean energy actions are applicable under both indicators. Note that lifetime projected emission reductions (EG.12-7) can only be once per project or action, whereas annual emission reductions (EG.12-6) can be reported on for multiple years.

Activities that use this indicator are also expected to report on clean energy investment mobilized (EG.12-4), MWs of renewable energy capacity (EG.12-5), or energy efficiency (EG.12-8), if applicable. For example: a solar energy generation project that reaches financial close but is not yet operational would report on investment mobilized (EG.12-4), MWs of
renewable energy capacity (EG.12-5), and projected emission reductions (EG.12-7) in the same reporting period.

Activities can report on this indicator regardless of the type of USG funding they receive, if the results are applicable under the indicator definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>Developing a GHG projection is a key step towards developing effective GHG reduction strategies and effectively reducing emissions. Capturing projected lifetime emission reduction estimates from technology deployment aligns with the realities of US assistance program cycles, which make ongoing monitoring difficult. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of clean energy actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Implementers should use the best available data, tools, and expert opinion to estimate the long-term emission reductions associated with clean energy actions. Documentation should include data sources, estimation methodologies and calculations, type of US assistance provided, implementing partner award name, and project-specific details such as name, technology/policy type, and location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Kritika Kapoor (kkapoor@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@state.gov) |
| Disaggregate(s)     | - Current FY  
- Current FY+1  
- Current FY+2  
- Current FY+3  
- Current FY+4  
- Current FY+5  
- Current FY+6  
- Current FY+7  
- Current FY+8 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.12-8 Expected Lifetime Energy Savings from Energy Efficiency or Energy Conservation (in GJ), as a Result of USG Assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Definition** | 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: [https://www.cleertool.org/](https://www.cleertool.org/)

This indicator reports on both thermal and electricity savings generated from energy efficiency and energy conservation as a result of USG assistance. Lifetime savings must be calculated using the CLEER tool default lifetime values for each technology, unless more accurate data is available and reported by the OU in the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives.

Energy savings is the difference between the energy required to provide the same products or services using energy efficient technology or behavior as compared to the original (baseline) technology or behavior. These savings may be in the form of heat or electricity depending on the end-use and may be reported using various units of energy (such as: Gj, kWh, BTU, etc.)

Energy efficiency activities typically involve the replacement of an existing system with a more efficient system or behavior. However, energy efficient activities or installations that replace what would have been installed, for example in new buildings or recently electrified areas, may also be included in this indicator if a common practice baseline can be established.

Energy efficiency may also include transport efficiency standards and activities necessary to scale the adoption of zero emission vehicles (e.g., battery electric, plug-in hybrid electric, fuel cell electric vehicles, and others).

Energy efficiency activities may occur in homes, buildings, or industry, and can be calculated using the CLEER tool. Activities could include minimum energy performance standards and labeling for equipment (e.g., lighting, water heaters, etc.), updated residential/commercial building codes, improved energy management systems (e.g., ISO 50001 implementation in industry), and other activities that contribute to reduced energy use through technology or user-behavior change.

This indicator includes activities that were completed directly or indirectly as a result of USG assistance. OUs can report energy savings once the policy/standard has been adopted, the energy management system is operational, or financing for equipment upgrades or retrofits has been secured.

Gigajoules (GJ) was selected as the unit of measure because it can be used as a measure of both heat and energy savings, and is the international standard unit of energy reporting.
Activities that measure energy savings in different units should still report on this indicator in GJ, using standard conversions, such as:

1 kWh = 0.0036 GJ
1 MWh = 3.6 GJ
1 mmBTU = 1.055 GJ

Baseline is zero at the start of the reporting period. OUs should start counting results at the time the reductions begin to occur. OUs may only report on the lifetime expected energy savings for an intervention or installed technology once over the lifetime of the project.

Activities reporting on lifetime energy efficiency savings must also report on projected emission reductions (EG.12-7) associated with the result. Activities that use this indicator should also report on clean energy policy implementation (EG.12-3) and/or finance mobilized (EG.12-4), if applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 12: Clean Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>Energy savings contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, saving costs, and increasing energy security in the long term. Energy efficiency measures put in place will have lasting effects on energy usage over the life of the intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Gigajoules (GJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to track the results of energy saving activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Tools, guidance, and information on estimating GHG emissions and other energy related outputs can be found at: <a href="https://www.cleertool.org/">https://www.cleertool.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data provided by USG implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. The data source should most often be original activity level information. Data may be obtained directly from operating information (e.g., utility records), or calculated using a commonly accepted methodology. Input data should be consistent with results reported under either clean energy policies implemented (EG.12-3) or finance mobilized (EG.12-4), as applicable.

OUs should first use the CLEER tool to determine lifetime energy savings, which uses default technology-specific lifetime values. If an OU has more up-to-date or robust information on lifetime estimates, the OU should document the values used in the narrative. Refer to the above link for default lifetime values for certain project types. If data is unavailable, expert opinion by those involved in the activity can be used if assumptions are documented.
Bureau Owner(s) **Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CEIC, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Kristen Madler (kmadler@usaid.gov), Andrew Fang (anfang@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov), Reed Brown (BrownR3@state.gov)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaggregate(s)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Transmission and operating systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Industrial processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Appliances and equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Supply side (e.g., combined heat and power)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EG.13: SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.13-1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Definition| Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.  
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator will be used to track the extent of USG supported sustainable landscapes training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | Agency: USAID and State  
Bureau and Office: USAID/REFS/CNE, DOS/OES/EGC  
POC: Larisa Warhol ([lwarhol@usaid.gov](mailto:lwarhol@usaid.gov)), Patrick Maguire ([pmaguire@usaid.gov](mailto:pmaguire@usaid.gov)), Olivia Reader ([readerom@state.gov](mailto:readerom@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 programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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, tools, 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 tools, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of climate change mitigation and can contribute to an activity's long-term sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator will be used to track global progress in building institutional capacity in sustainable landscapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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;
- The World Bank Institute's *Guide to Evaluating Capacity Development Results*.

**Bureau Owner(s):**
**Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CNE, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Larisa Warhol ([lwarhol@usaid.gov](mailto:lwarhol@usaid.gov)), Patrick Maguire ([pmaguire@usaid.gov](mailto:pmaguire@usaid.gov)), Olivia Reader ([readerom@state.gov](mailto:readerom@state.gov))

**Disaggregate(s):**
- National governmental  
- Sub-national governmental  
- Other

**Indicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>EG.13-3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Definition | Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.  

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 Determined Contributions (NDCs), net zero emissions strategies, Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDs), national/jurisdictional 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 sub-national 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in sustainable landscapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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?
- Is this measure a mandate/requirement of an international climate agreement, such as the Paris Agreement?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau Owner(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency:</strong> USAID and State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bureau and Office:</strong> USAID/REFS/CNE, DOS/OES/EGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POC:</strong> Larisa Warhol (<a href="mailto:lwarhol@usaid.gov">lwarhol@usaid.gov</a>), Patrick Maguire (<a href="mailto:pmaguire@usaid.gov">pmaguire@usaid.gov</a>), Olivia Reader (<a href="mailto:readerom@state.gov">readerom@state.gov</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaggregate(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● National, proposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● National, adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● National, implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Sub-national, proposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Sub-national, adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Sub-national, implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Regional or international, proposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Regional or international, adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Regional or international, implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.13-4 Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management. 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. Activities should report all relevant results under this indicator regardless of the type of USG funds (i.e., program area or earmark) used to support the activity. Finance ‘mobilized’ refers to finance/investment from external entities that was directly or indirectly supported by USG assistance regardless of whether there is a USG financial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
commitment. For the purpose of this indicator, finance ‘leveraged’ is a subset of ‘mobilized’ and refers to new finance/investment that was mobilized by the presence of a USG financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan.

**Disaggregation**
Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public and private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, public multilateral entities), private sector sources (e.g., corporations, consumer payments). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring.

USG funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the USG contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of USG contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20% of Green Climate Fund funding comes from the USG, an activity can count 80% of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator).

**Financial Closure**
Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties.

**Examples of Finance Mobilized**
Finance can be mobilized through a variety of interventions, 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 USG assistance, such as:
- Grant
- Concessional Loan
- Non-Concessional Loan
- Equity Investment
- Guarantee
- Insurance
- Policy Intervention
- Capacity Building
- Technology Development and Transfer
- Technical Assistance
- In-kind Contribution
- Other

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include: 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; improving the enabling environment for mitigation actions; enhancing processing and transport infrastructure for sustainably produced goods; infrastructure for protected areas; or monitoring climate change progress or outcomes.

**International Climate Finance Reporting**

For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner reporting to USAID and in OU reporting via the PPR indicator or SPSD narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank).

For all investment mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

**Climate Strategy Reporting**

When reporting on sustainable landscapes finance, OUs should also report on mitigation hectares (EG.13-8), annual emission reductions (EG.13-6), and/or projected emission reductions (EG.13-7), if there are results under those indicators.

Because finance mobilized results are aggregated across Climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator CANNOT be reported under Adaptation finance (EG.11-4) or Clean Energy finance (EG.12-4). However, an activity may decide to divide results across these indicators (e.g., 75% Sustainable Landscapes and 25% Adaptation).

The same results SHOULD be reported under both EG.13-4 and other relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as private sector engagement (PSE-4) and water finance (HL.8.4-1), if the result meets the definition of each indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>The mobilization of additional financial resources can contribute to transformational change and long-term sustainability and progress toward mitigation goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>U.S. dollars (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Frequency</th>
<th>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
                      **Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CNE, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC  
                      **POC:** Larisa Warhol (lwarhol@usaid.gov), Patrick Maguire (pmaguire@usaid.gov), Kritika Kapoor (kkapoor@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov) |
| Disaggregate(s)     | • Public, domestic  
                      • Public, international  
                      • Private, domestic  
                      • Private, international |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th><strong>EG.13-5 Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Definition           | Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.  
                      
                      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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to track the benefits accruing to people because of the implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs, or actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | Agency: USAID and State  
                      Bureau and Office: USAID/REFS/CNE, DOS/OES/EGC  
                      POC: Larisa Warhol (lwarhol@usaid.gov), Patrick Maguire (pmaguire@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov) |
| Disaggregate(s)     | ● Male  
                      ● Female |

**Indicator**

**EG.13-6** **GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS, ESTIMATED IN METRIC TONS OF CO₂ EQUIVALENT, REDUCED, SEQUESTERED, OR AVOIDED THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE**

**Definition**

Sustainable landscapes programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.

This indicator reports the estimated quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in metric tons of CO₂-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.

**USAID 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to document and communicate GHG mitigation results and inform relative progress toward long term outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Data will be collected and reported by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CNE, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC  
**POC:** Larisa Warhol (lwarhol@usaid.gov), Patrick Maguire (pmaguire@usaid.gov), Kritika Kapoor (kkapoor@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@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 programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.

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](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](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 EG 13.6 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>This indicator is used to inform programming and for reporting on the scope of projected impact of programs which support low emissions development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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 timeframe 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s) | Agency: USAID and State  
| Bureau and Office: USAID/REFS/CNE, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC  
| POC: Larisa Warhol (lwarhol@usaid.gov), Patrick Maguire (pmaguire@usaid.gov), Kritika Kapoor (kkapoor@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@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 programs reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through landscape conservation, restoration, and management.

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/conservation, 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/conservation, 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: non-forest natural ecosystems; non-forest wetlands; grasslands; 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary SPS Linkage</th>
<th>Economic Growth (EG) 13: Sustainable Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Linkages</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Type</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Type</td>
<td>Number of hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Indicator</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Frequency</td>
<td>Annually. However, reporting by implementing partners may be required on a more frequent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bureau Owner(s)     | **Agency:** USAID and State  
**Bureau and Office:** USAID/REFS/CNE, USAID/REFS/CCPD, DOS/OES/EGC,  
**POC:** Larisa Warhol (lwarhol@usaid.gov), Patrick Maguire (pmaguire@usaid.gov), Regan Smurthwaite (rsmurthwaite@usaid.gov), Olivia Reader (readerom@state.gov) |
| Disaggregate(s)     | • Protection, Forests  
• Protection, Non-forests  
• Restoration, Forests  
• Restoration, Non-forests  
• Management, Forests  
• Management, Non-forests |