

Annex 5

USAID/Brazil Sustainable Landscapes Program *Standard*¹ Indicators and Definitions

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¹ The indicators in this Annex are limited to only the *standard* indicators for this USAID/Brazil Sustainable Landscapes RFA. There are more required indicators not listed in this Annex.

Environment

Indicator Definition Sheets

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.8.1-10 Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in NRM, agriculture and/or biodiversity as a result of USG assistance	
DEFINITION: The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sectors. Relevant greenhouse gases are: CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide. Calculating carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is a way of converting quantities of other greenhouse gases into a common, comparable measure that has a well-defined global warming potential effect. For this indicator, reductions in gases like methane and nitrous oxide should be expressed as CO₂e. Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere, either from enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon. Activities in the land use sector which can result in reduced emissions or carbon sequestration include: forest conservation, forest fire prevention, improved forest management, tree planting and natural regeneration, agroforestry, soil conservation and activities which increase soil organic content, improved cattle and pasture management, etc.	
RATIONALE: CO₂ equivalent is now the world-wide standard measure of carbon emissions reductions or sequestration. The land use sector, particularly deforestation, is estimated to contribute 20% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions.	
UNIT: Metric tons CO₂ equivalent (annual)	DISAGGREGATE BY: NONE
TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher=better
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: Based on type of activity, ecosystem, and geographic location it is possible to estimate emissions. USAID has created calculation tools to estimate emissions from the land use sector in countries where USAID works, but implementing partners may conduct site-specific calculations of the carbon benefits and provide the resulting CO₂ equivalent numbers to USAID. This indicator is required for energy and sustainable landscape programs if the program results in reduced emissions or increased sequestration during that fiscal year.	

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.8.1-13 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, AGREEMENTS, REGULATIONS ADDRESSING REDD+ PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

DEFINITION:

Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to explicitly address REDD+. Policies may also contribute to addressing climate change by addressing related sectors like forests, land use and agriculture, energy, and urban development. Because many policies may affect climate indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains how the policies contribute to addressing climate change.

RATIONALE:

The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, and regulations are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained.

UNIT:

None (an annual number)

DISAGGREGATE BY:

- 1) LEDS OR REDD+ STRATEGY
- 2) OTHER

TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME

Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher=better

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

For interpretation of the meaning of this indicator, it is essential that the quantitative number is accompanied by a qualitative description that clarifies what the number represents, especially:

- At what stage is the rule/agreement/etc? (e.g. proposed, adopted, or implemented?)
- What is/are the name(s) and type(s) of institution that will be implementing and/or enforcing the policies, agreements, etc?
- What level of government is involved? (e.g. national, state, municipal, community, etc)
- What is the topic and impact of the policies/agreement/regulation?
- How does the policy impact climate change issues?

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.8.1-14 NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING TRAINING IN REDD+ AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> The number of people trained in REDD+ topics including the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); national greenhouse gas inventories, national programs or policies to mitigate or adapt to global climate change; promotion of technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; promotion of public awareness efforts; activities to reduce the vulnerability of forests and lands to climate change impacts; activities to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector; activities to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Training activities support demonstration activities that strengthen in-country capacity, as well as promote strategic partnerships, education and outreach, technology cooperation and research. These training activities help improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant projects long after USG support has ended.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of people	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> Gender
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher=better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.8.1-17 **NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO SUPPORT REDD+ AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE**

Definition:

Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to REDD+. This includes capacity to engage local communities to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from climate change investments in REDD+.

Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments, working groups, etc.), private sector entities, community groups (women's groups, CBOs or NGOs, farmers' or fishing groups), trade unions, or others.

Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training, or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management. Technical exchanges, certifications, or trainings could improve the capacity of an institution to engage in REDD+. Changes to the institutional or policy environment, for example, facilitating collaboration between scientists and policymakers, or workshops or planning processes across sectors or themes (e.g., agriculture, environment, forestry, energy, and water) may also enhance capacity.

Rationale:

Good governance related to climate change is a precondition for successful REDD+ implementation.

Unit:

Number of institutions

Disaggregate by:

None

TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME

Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Increase is better

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners, government counterparts

MEASUREMENT NOTES: