# Parceria para a Conservação da Biodiversidade na Amazônia

# Fiscal Year 2018 PCAB Indicators Frequently Asked Questions (v1.1)

**Acronyms**

| | |
|---|---|
| **AOR** | agreement officer's representative (i.e. the USAID manager for an activity) |
| **PA** | protected area (all *unidades de conservação*, *terras indígenas*, etc.) |
| **PCAB** | Partnership for the Conservation of Amazon Biodiversity |
| **ICMBio** | Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservacao da Biodiversidade |
| **IPE** | *Instituto de Pesquisas Ecologicas* (Ecological Research Institute) |
| **PPP** | public-private partnership |
| **USD** | United States dollars |
| **USG** | United States government |

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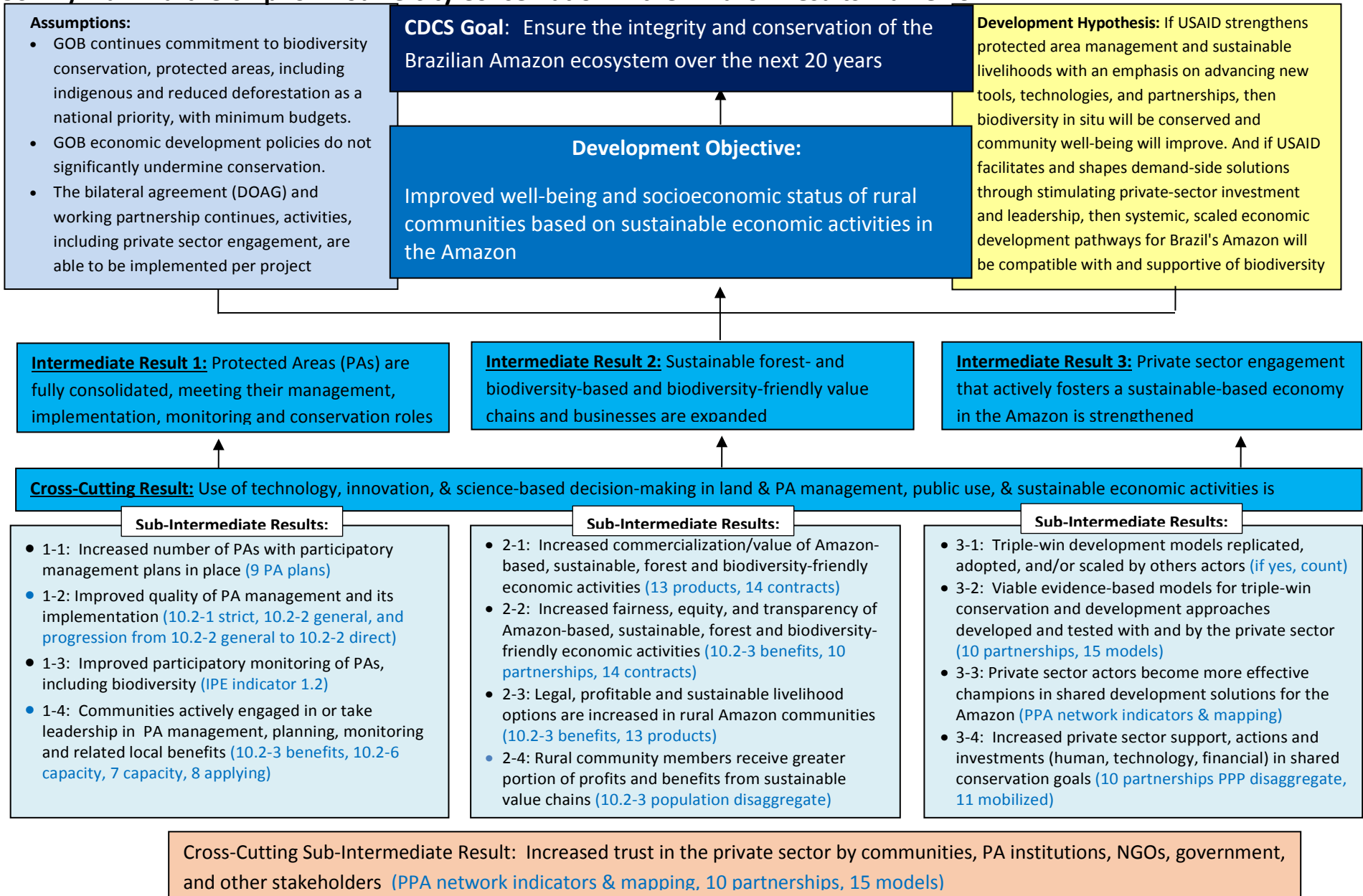| FY 2018 - INDICATORS SUMMARY TABLE with Links to Questions in this FAQ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Results Framework Link | Result Reported | Indicator Shorthand | Description | Disaggregates, as applicable | Related Questions |
| USAID Standard Biodiversity Indicators | IR1,2,3 | Area | 10.2-1 strict | # hectares showing improvement | Intervention type<br>Vegetation Status<br>Protected Area<br>Conservation Law<br>PPP + type | 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 14 |
| | IR1,2,3 | Area | 10.2-2 direct | # hectares under improved management via direct application | Intervention type<br>Vegetation Status<br>Protected Area<br>Conservation Law<br>PPP + type | 2, 3, 4,5,6, 14 |
| | IR1,2,3 | Area | 10.2-2 general | # hectares under improved management | Intervention type<br>Vegetation Status<br>Protected Area<br>Conservation Law<br>PPP + type | 2, 3, 4,5,6, 14 |
| | IR 2,3 | People | 10.2-3 benefits | # people with improved socioeconomic benefits | Sex<br>Conservation Law<br>Population<br>PPP + USAID Link | 2,7,14 |
| | IR1,2,3 | People | 10.2-4 trained | # people trained | Sex<br>Protected Area<br>Conservation Law<br>Population<br>Organizational Affiliation<br>PPP + type<br>Training Focus | 2, 8,9,10, 14 |
| | IR 1,3 | Laws | 10.2-5 policies | # laws, policies, regulations | Status<br>Conservation Law<br>PPP + type | 10.2-5 |
| | IR 1,2 | People | 10.2-6 enforcement | # people applying improved law enforcement | Sex<br>Conservation Law<br>PPP + type | 2,12 |
| | IR1,2,3 | Groups | 7 capacity | # groups trained or whose capacity was built | Conservation Law<br>Population<br>Organization<br>PPP + type<br>Training/Capacity Focus | 8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PCAB Indicators (Mission Custom Indicators)** | IR1,2,3 | People | **8 applying** | # of people applying new/improved technologies, methods, processes, tools | Sex<br>Population<br>Organizational Affiliation<br>PPP + type | |
| | IR 1, 2 | Plans | **9 PA plans** | # of protected area management plans | Status<br>Protected Area | |
| | IR 2,3 | Partnerships | **10 partnerships** | # of partnerships | USAID Link<br>Type<br>Focal Action | |
| | IR 2,3 | Dollars | **11 mobilized** | USD mobilized for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development | Type<br>Source | **13** |
| | IR 2,3 | People | **12 benefits PPP** | # people benefitting from USG-supported PPP | *(Results from 10.2-3 PPP disaggregate + 10.2-4 disaggregate)* | |
| | | Products | **13 products** | # of sustainable products of Amazon origin supported | Product | |
| | | Contracts | **14 contracts** | # contracts in development or signed with buyers | Status<br>Protected Area<br>Product<br>Producer Type<br>Producer | |
| | IR 3 | Models | **15 Models\*** | # new models or approaches | Status | |
| | IR 1 | CO2 equivalent | **13-6 emissions\*** | EG.13-6 Greenhouse gas emissions reduced, sequestered, or avoided | The disaggregate of "*vegetation status*," in the **Area Indicators** is an input for USAID in calculating this indicator. | |

Indicators in **red font** are \*NEW\* for the Fiscal Year 2018 reporting cycle.

\*Signifies indicators that USAID will calculate results for.

# USAID/Brazil Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation in the Amazon Results Framework

**Assumptions:**
- GOB continues commitment to biodiversity conservation, protected areas, including indigenous and reduced deforestation as a national priority, with minimum budgets.
- GOB economic development policies do not significantly undermine conservation.
- The bilateral agreement (DOAG) and working partnership continues, activities, including private sector engagement, are able to be implemented per project

**CDCS Goal:** Ensure the integrity and conservation of the Brazilian Amazon ecosystem over the next 20 years

**Development Objective:**

Improved well-being and socioeconomic status of rural communities based on sustainable economic activities in the Amazon

**Development Hypothesis:** If USAID strengthens protected area management and sustainable livelihoods with an emphasis on advancing new tools, technologies, and partnerships, then biodiversity in situ will be conserved and community well-being will improve. And if USAID facilitates and shapes demand-side solutions through stimulating private-sector investment and leadership, then systemic, scaled economic development pathways for Brazil's Amazon will be compatible with and supportive of biodiversity

**Intermediate Result 1:** Protected Areas (PAs) are fully consolidated, meeting their management, implementation, monitoring and conservation roles

**Intermediate Result 2:** Sustainable forest- and biodiversity-based and biodiversity-friendly value chains and businesses are expanded

**Intermediate Result 3:** Private sector engagement that actively fosters a sustainable-based economy in the Amazon is strengthened

**Cross-Cutting Result:** Use of technology, innovation, & science-based decision-making in land & PA management, public use, & sustainable economic activities is

**Sub-Intermediate Results:**
- 1-1: Increased number of PAs with participatory management plans in place (9 PA plans)
- 1-2: Improved quality of PA management and its implementation (10.2-1 strict, 10.2-2 general, and progression from 10.2-2 general to 10.2-2 direct)
- 1-3: Improved participatory monitoring of PAs, including biodiversity (IPE indicator 1.2)
- 1-4: Communities actively engaged in or take leadership in PA management, planning, monitoring and related local benefits (10.2-3 benefits, 10.2-6 capacity, 7 capacity, 8 applying)

**Sub-Intermediate Results:**
- 2-1: Increased commercialization/value of Amazon-based, sustainable, forest and biodiversity-friendly economic activities (13 products, 14 contracts)
- 2-2: Increased fairness, equity, and transparency of Amazon-based, sustainable, forest and biodiversity-friendly economic activities (10.2-3 benefits, 10 partnerships, 14 contracts)
- 2-3: Legal, profitable and sustainable livelihood options are increased in rural Amazon communities (10.2-3 benefits, 13 products)
- 2-4: Rural community members receive greater portion of profits and benefits from sustainable value chains (10.2-3 population disaggregate)

**Sub-Intermediate Results:**
- 3-1: Triple-win development models replicated, adopted, and/or scaled by others actors (if yes, count)
- 3-2: Viable evidence-based models for triple-win conservation and development approaches developed and tested with and by the private sector (10 partnerships, 15 models)
- 3-3: Private sector actors become more effective champions in shared development solutions for the Amazon (PPA network indicators & mapping)
- 3-4: Increased private sector support, actions and investments (human, technology, financial) in shared conservation goals (10 partnerships PPP disaggregate, 11 mobilized)

**Cross-Cutting Sub-Intermediate Result:** Increased trust in the private sector by communities, PA institutions, NGOs, government, and other stakeholders (PPA network indicators & mapping, 10 partnerships, 15 models)

# Questions

1. **USAID/Brazil implementing partners?**

The reporting calendar for USAID partners corresponds to the fiscal year of the United States government.  Each year begins on October 1 and ends the following September 30.  For example, Fiscal Year 2018 began on October 1, 2017 and ends on September 30, 2018.  Unless otherwise noted, data reported for a fiscal year must have occurred during that fiscal year (the exception being if "sustained improvement" is observed for area indicators, then previous fiscal year results may also be counted for subsequent years).

Implementing partners are required to report results in late October or early November for the previous fiscal year.  Each year the deadline is set and communicated in advance to partners.

2. **How do I know what indicators my organization is required to report on?**

Reporting for all PCAB Indicators in the summary table is "required as applicable." This means that if your project is expected to produce results and data for a given indicator, then you are required to report on it.  For example, if your activity involves implementing an intervention on the ground in a protected area that is intended to improve management of land/resources, then your organization needs to carefully review which of the PCAB Area Indicators apply.  You will be required to report on those.  If this activity is all that your organization is doing, then naturally, you would not be required to report on, for example, the number of policies your activity has facilitated the adoption of in a formal Brazilian government process.  That indicator is not relevant to your activity.  If in doubt, refer back to how your organization fits into the broader PCAB Theory of Change and discuss with your AOR to clarify any doubts about what indicators are applicable to your project.

3. **What are some basic reporting principles that apply across groups of indicators?**

The burden of reporting is much lower and the accuracy of results is much greater when a thorough understanding of each indicator definition is had by partners early-on in their implementation activities so that data collection systems and processes are set up in parallel with implementation.

There are some similarities in the requirements for "people indicators" that require reporting # of people.  There are other similarities in the requirements for "area indicators" that require reporting # of hectares.  What follows is a list of tips for these two indicator groups.

| PEOPLE INDICATOR TIPS<br>10.2-3 benefits, 10.2-4 trained, 10.2-6 enforcement | AREA INDICATOR TIPS<br>10.2-1 strict, 10.2-2 direct, 10.2-2 general |
|---|---|
| i. Must report total and disaggregates by sex (males + females = total # people reported)<br>ii. Must report by disaggregates by special populations of interest, where applicable (the sum of sub-groups may exceed the total reported since some individuals may meet more than one group membership):<br><ul><li>indigenous</li><li>quilombola</li><li>members of other forest-dependent communities (e.g., riverine)</li><li>youth</li></ul>iii. For indicator **10.2-4 trained** counting the same individual multiple times is acceptable if the individual completed distinct trainings at different times.<br>iv. For **10.2-3 benefits,** # of people is specific to each year; for years *following* the first reporting of a person benefiting, there must be continued and/or additional <u>intervention</u> activity. Without that, cannot assume and report same individuals multiple years as receiving socioeconomic benefits. | i. Must report disaggregated totals by PA and associated data in the provided look-up table in the reporting template (i.e. type of PA, jurisdictional level). *Total area by PA must sum to total ha reported for that indicator.*<br>ii. Must report disaggregates by type of intervention, where appropriate (e.g., gestão, cadeia de valor, uso public, science/ technology/innovation, private sector engagement--M*ay choose as many as apply, such that total ha by type of intervention may sum to greater than total ha reported for the that indicator.*).<br>iii. Take care to only report unique hectares for a given indicator regardless of how many interventions occur on the area (see question 4, scenario 3 and 4).<br>iv. For linear, aquatic or otherwise irregular intervention areas, include a buffer area where sensible and ecologically appropriate (see question 5).<br>v. If improvement is sustained beyond first year reported, ha may be reported in subsequent years |

### 4. What is the relationship between 10.2-1 strict, 10.2-2 direct and 10.2-2 general?

**10.2-1 strict** is the strictest area indicator and the one that fewest USAID/Brazil partners are likely to report on. Reporting on this indicator requires that (*a*) an activity is implemented on the ground (e.g., a sustainable management plan for *castanha* is implemented) and that (*b*) some consistent, acceptable, and appropriate protocol is used to determine and document improved biophysical conditions relative to some baseline conditions (e.g., the first year of applying the protocol to assess biophysical conditions would serve as the baseline). For condition (*b*), if baseline conditions are readily apparent, such as deforested, degraded land and the intervention entails restoration, then "improved biophysical conditions" does not require such formalized, documented monitoring to be reported under **10.2-1 strict**.

For USAID/Brazil implementing partners, for example, IPE supports ICMBio in implementing biodiversity monitoring protocols in a number of protected areas. In cases where data from these protocols overlap with other partners' intervention areas, coordination and data sharing is strongly advised so that the partner implementing the intervention that aims to improve biophysical conditions may report on this indicator when appropriate. Or, apart from IPE/ICMBio monitoring protocols, you may have a documented procedure for assessing improvement to biophysical conditions, such as a documented increase in *pirarucu* populations observed after implementation of sustainable community management

plans. Natura's restoration of deforested, degraded land also readily counts toward **10.2-1 strict** because the baseline condition of degraded land is readily apparent without detailed monitoring.
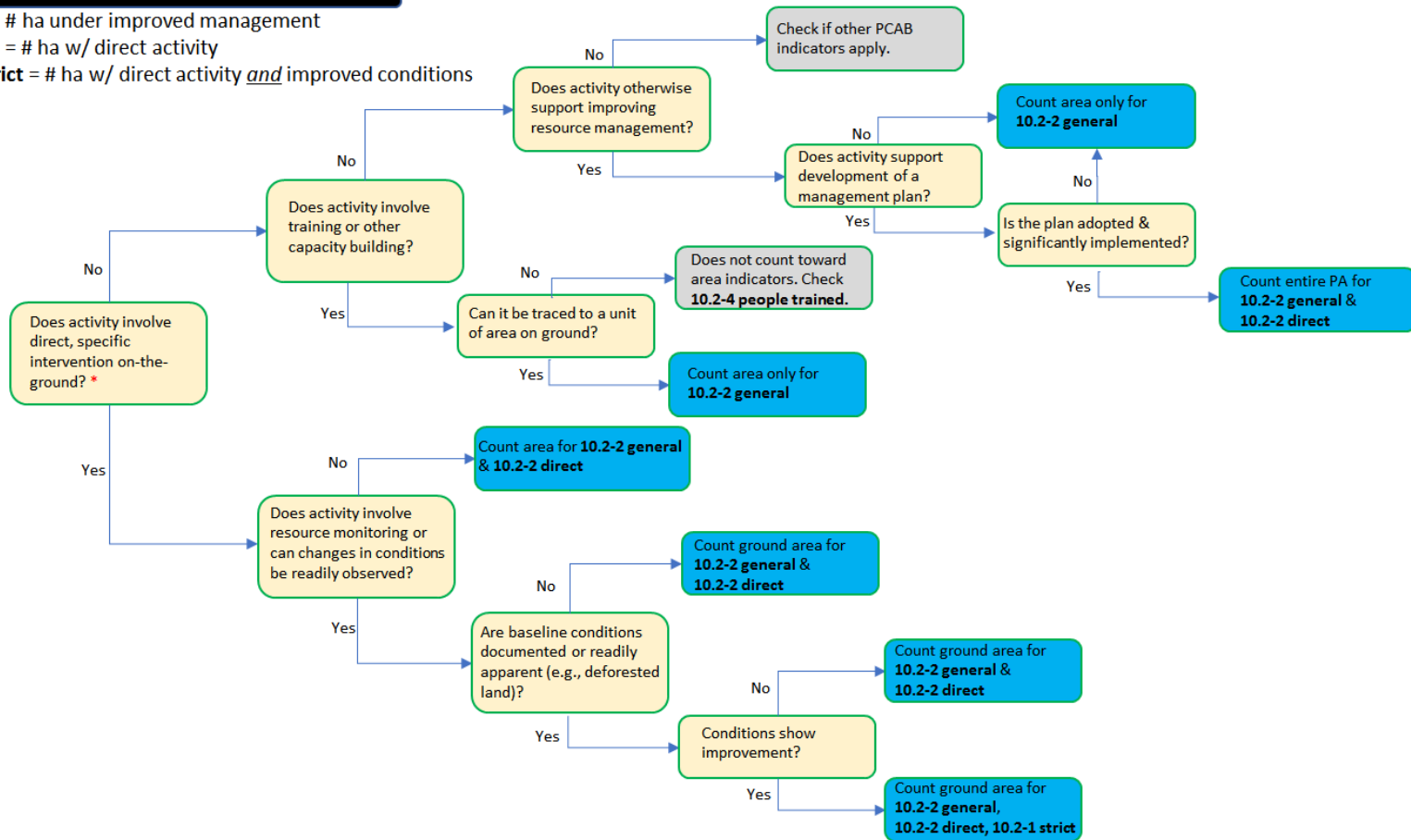
**10.2-2 general**– Any intervention (e.g, training PA staff, supporting management plan development) that can be traced to area on the ground, even if indirectly.

Here, we're measuring what you're implementing without requirement to demonstrate improvements to resources.

**10.2-2 direct** –Intervention must be direct, corresponding to a defined and fixed area on-the-ground.

**10.2-1 strict**–Intervention must be direct, on-the-ground AND with demonstrated or readily observable improvement of conditions.

Here, we're measuring only area of USAID-supported activity where there is evidence of improved biophysical conditions against a baseline.

A decision tree follows for PCAB Area Indicators, illustrating how to apply these three nested PCAB Area Indicators consistently. If your activity does not fit well in the decision tree, please advise us for future refinement of the tool.

## Decision Tree for PCAB Area Indicators

**10.2-2 general** = # ha under improved management

**10.2-2 direct** = # ha w/ direct activity

**10.2-1 strict** = # ha w/ direct activity *and* improved conditions

**Does activity involve direct, specific intervention on-the-ground? ***

No →

**Does activity involve training or other capacity building?**

No →

**Does activity otherwise support improving resource management?**

No → Check if other PCAB indicators apply.

Yes →

**Does activity support development of a management plan?**

No → **Count area only for 10.2-2 general**

Yes →

**Is the plan adopted & significantly implemented?**

No → **Count area only for 10.2-2 general**

Yes → **Count entire PA for 10.2-2 general & 10.2-2 direct**

Yes →

**Can it be traced to a unit of area on ground?**

No → **Does not count toward area indicators. Check 10.2-4 people trained.**

Yes → **Count area only for 10.2-2 general**

Yes →

**Does activity involve resource monitoring or can changes in conditions be readily observed?**

No → **Count area for 10.2-2 general & 10.2-2 direct**

Yes →

**Are baseline conditions documented or readily apparent (e.g., deforested land)?**

No → **Count ground area for 10.2-2 general & 10.2-2 direct**

Yes →

**Conditions show improvement?**

No → **Count ground area for 10.2-2 general & 10.2-2 direct**

Yes → **Count ground area for 10.2-2 general, 10.2-2 direct, 10.2-1 strict**

*Note that if effects of activity/intervention on the land continue beyond the year of implementation occurrence, those hectares count toward the applicable area indicators in subsequent years.*

10

**5. How do I calculate # of hectares for my intervention(s) in realistic scenarios?**

There are nuances to calculating # of hectares in that

- area must be unique (i.e. for any given hectare, no matter how many interventions or activities apply to it or occur on it, that area can only be counted once),
- PCAB area indicators allow for counting beyond the year that the intervention/activity occurs *IF* sustained improvement occurs, and
- standard, consistent approaches must be established to calculate area from aquatic or linear interventions.

We provide the following examples and guidance to promote consistency across USAID/Brazil partners in reporting area under a variety of interventions and contexts.  If you do not find the below applicable or transferable to your activity, please discuss your case with USAID.  Important principles in measuring area are *(a)* to document the logic of your approach and use known, reputable data sources, if your protocol calls for that and *(b)* apply the approach consistently from year to year.  The latter point may thus require that you think through more than your current activities to design a protocol that will work across the life of the activity.
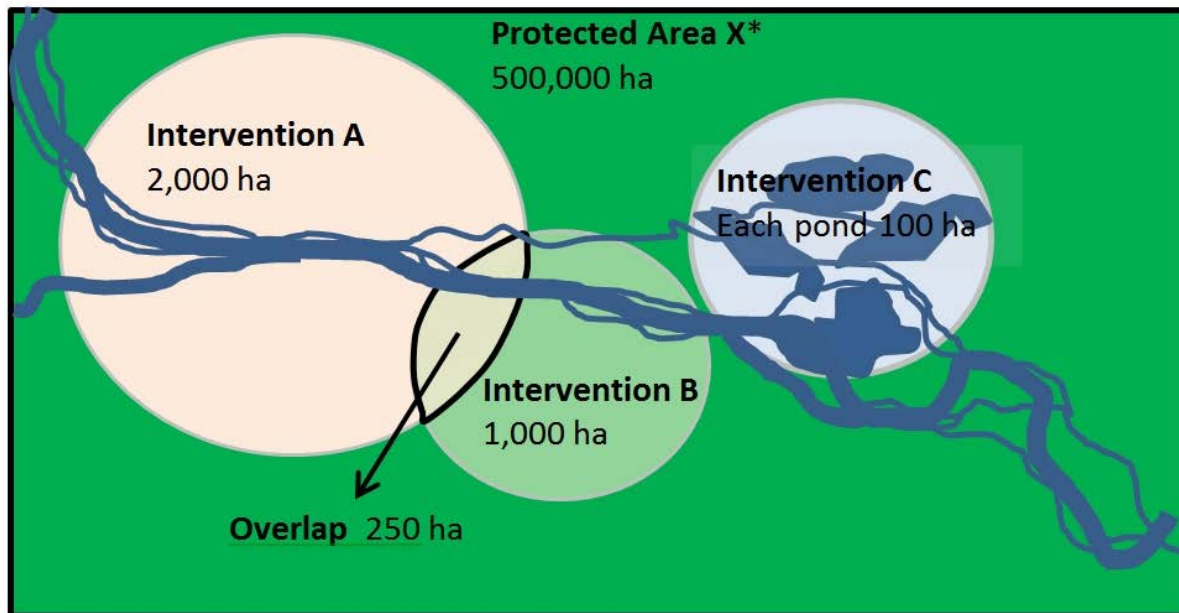


*this could be any unidade de conservação or a território indígena

| PCAB Activity Scenarios: | What area to measure? How to report? | Hints and Data Collection Tips |
|---|---|---|
| **1**. ICMBio staff from Protected Area X receives fire management training. | Report 500,000 ha for **10.2-2 general**. | Sign-in sheets for training must allow participants to indicate affiliation and assignment/role. |
| **2.** ICMBio staff from regional office receives fire management training. | 0 ha reported under any indicator | Above tip applies so that assignment in regional ICMBio office is known and thus, no hectares are reported for. |
| 3. In addition to scenario 1, reduced impact logging is applied in an authorized sustainable timber management zone (Intervention A). Also, a *castanhal* management plan has been actively developed and is being implemented by stakeholders (Intervention B). | Report 500,000 ha under **10.2-2 general**.<br><br>Report 2,750 ha under **10.2-2 direct**.<br>(calculation: 2,000 ha + 1,000 ha -250 ha =2,750 ha) | Each partner must map the area of their intervention and coordinate with other partners in cases of activity overlap, where applicable, so that double counting does not occur.<br><br>Regardless of how many interventions occur on a given ha, that area *only counts once*. But, if the improvement is sustained, those ha are reported each year sustained for life of activity. |
| 4. In addition to scenarios 1 and 3, a biodiversity monitoring protocol has been implemented in the overlap area of Interventions A and B.  Year 2 monitoring data indicate improved resource conditions for that area. | Report 500,000 ha under **10.2-2 general**.<br><br>Report 2,750 ha under **10.2-2 direct**.<br>(calculation: 2,000 ha + 1,000 ha -250 ha =2,750 ha)<br><br>Report 250 ha under **10.2-1strict**. | Remember, hectares only count once, so 250 ha of overlap must be subtracted out of the total for **10.2-2 direct**.<br><br>But if the improved is sustained over time, those hectares are reported each year in the life of the activity. |
| 5. In Protected Area X, stakeholders are still working to develop an overall management plan (that process *not* supported by USAID).  But USAID supports implementation of a sustainable harvest and community monitoring plan for *pirarucu* (Intervention C).  Year 2 data show an increase in the *pirarucu* population compared to the Year 1 baseline. | Report 400 ha + buffer area under **10.2-2 general**.<br><br>Report 400 ha + buffer area under **10.2-2 direct**.<br><br>Report 400 ha + buffer area under **10.2-1 strict**. | See **question 5** for guidance on establishing buffer area.<br><br>Since a monitoring protocol is applied and data can be compared against a baseline, area can be reported for **10.2-1 strict**. |
| 6. Protected Area X has just finalized a PGTA using a 3-year planning process supported by USAID. Implementation of the overall plan has not really started.  But one specific sustainable extraction activity is being implemented (Intervention A) already.  No monitoring of resource conditions is in place. | Report 500,000 ha under **10.2-2 general**.<br><br>Report 2,000 ha for **10.2-2 direct**. | Since USAID supported the process to develop the PGTA, the entire PA area may be reported under **10.2-2 general**.<br><br>No hectares can be reported for **10.2-1 strict** since neither a monitoring protocol nor baseline data are in place. |

6. **How do I define buffer areas when calculating area for dynamic and/or linear areas of intervention?**

Some PCAB partner interventions apply to dynamic resource areas, such as aquatic resources whose area changes over the course of seasons in the Amazon. Calculating area for reporting purposes relies on careful consideration and consistent application of the selected approach. Similarly, some interventions may be linear, such as visitor trail enhancement. For the latter, linear distance must be thoughtfully converted to area for reporting purposes.

In cases where robust border patrols occur around the entire border of a protected area, we suggest counting the entire protected area. Despite that the activity is linear along the perimeter, the nature of the intervention protects resources within the entire park, preventing poaching, illegal extraction, and illegal invasion.

While there is no set rules or approach, partners are encouraged to think about present and eventual locations of on-the-ground activity and develop a standard approach for converting to area for reporting purposes. We use the following examples to illustrate what this may look like.

## Buffer Example 1: Diffuse Area
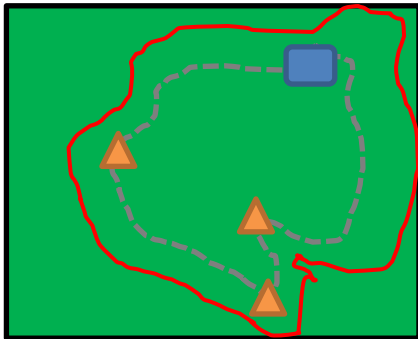


Visitor trail - - - -

Visitor use or access enhancement ▲

Interpretation ▢

Suggested total reporting area ▬

*Buffer Area Suggestion*:  This example includes a number of public use enhancements, in accordance with the PA management plan.  These individual sites, together with the loop trail, comprise a distinct area.  We suggest counting the entire area plus a sensible border around the perimeter of that area (e.g., 30 m).

## Buffer Example 2: Linear Activity
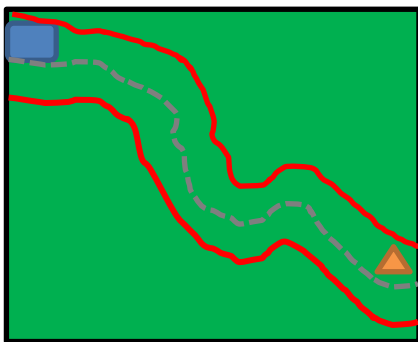


Visitor trail - - - -

Visitor use or access enhancement ▲

Interpretation ▢

Suggested total reporting area ▬

*Buffer Area Suggestion*:  This example consists of a linear intervention area of a new visitor trail, in accordance with the PA management plan.  We suggest counting a buffer area of 30 m on each side of the trail.

## Buffer Example 3: Dynamic Area



(a)
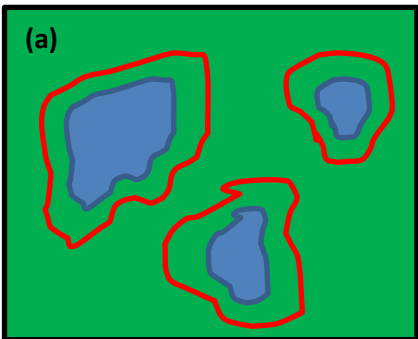
Seasonally variable  lakes ▢

Suggested total reporting area ▬

*Buffer Area Suggestion*:  In general, we suggest looking at the area status of freshwater resource areas in a typical dry season and establishing a buffer distance from dry season boundaries.  This ensures a conservative, defensible area calculation yet allows for including additional area since the resource base expands beyond its minimum dry season area.  Movement of animals does <u>not</u> factor into area calculation because the implementation area should be site-based and fixed.

**3a**:  This implementation activity consists of seasonal lakes an appreciable distance apart where *pirarucu* are monitored and sustainably harvested according to a management plan.  We suggest counting a buffer area of 30 m around each lake to accommodate the fact that water level fluctuations imply variable area throughout the year (or some other fixed buffer distance you deem ecologically appropriate and can apply consistently from year to year).



(b)

**3b**:  The seasonal lakes for this implementation activity are close together and merge into a single larger large during the flooded season.  We suggest grouping the lakes and using a 30 m buffer around the outside perimeter of the grouped lakes year (or some other fixed buffer you deem ecologically appropriate and can apply consistently from year to year).

7. **My organization does not have extensive mapping capabilities. What tools do you recommend for calculating and documenting areas of my organization's activities?**

While further guidance and technical assistance may be available to PCAB implementing partners in the near future, at a minimum, we suggest the following simple methods for area calculations based on freely available tools and data sources. **Question 4** deals with the nuances of which indicators to report area under via a decision tree for **PCAB Area Indicators** and **question 5** deals with defining what area to measure using the below protocol.

A. **MATERIALS/INPUTS**: smartphone with google maps app installed, internet-enabled computer, and a google account.

B. **CONCEPTUALLY DECIDE ON AREA TO MAP**. Discuss the nature of activity occurring on the ground and decide on what area should be included and excluded based on the nature and placement of the activity. For example, does it make sense to map an entire large area or to sum together multiple small areas (e.g., buffer examples in **question 5**)?

C. **MAP REFERENCE LOCATIONS IN FIELD**. If necessary, obtain minimum location coordinates (latitude and longitude) for as many points as possible for your activity area of implementation to provide overall geographic references to guide mapping and support area calculations. In some cases, landscape features visible on maps and satellite imagery may provide ample reference or supplementary reference (e.g., roads, other infrastructure or forest clearings, river margins, lake borders, etc.).

To obtain location coordinates in the field at a site of interest (e.g., the border of an area under a forest management plan), use a smart phone and google maps. The exact steps for obtaining coordinate information may vary slightly depending on the type of you use (e.g., iOS vs Android). You can google for help specific to your smartphone device.

D. **MAP FIELD ACTIVITY IN GOOGLE MAPS**. At an internet-enabled computer, log in to your organization's google account and go to https://www.google.com/maps. Then follow the steps outlined on the next page.

# Simple Mapping for Area Calculations
https://www.google.com/maps

**Getting started**
➢ Sign into google maps, in the top left corner, click on the three horizontal lines.
➢ Select "*places*" in the resulting menu.
➢ Under "*Your Places*," you will see a row of options.  Select "*Maps*" from the list.
➢ At the bottom left of the resulting menu, select the option "*Create Map*."
➢ Give your new map a name (e.g., Timber Management Zone).

**Entering field coordinates**
➢ Manually enter the latitude and longitude of a field data point (e.g. -15.79048,          -47.88536)
➢ A temporary pin will appear on the map as the frame adjusts to focus on the area around that location.
➢ To add that temporary pin location as a point in your map, hover over the pin icon in the top left menu so that the "*+*" icon appears to the right side of the coordinates.
➢ Click "*+*" to add that point to your map.
➢ Repeat the above four steps to enter all the coordinates of and add data point locations for all the necessary field reference points.

**Drawing polygon/mapping area**
➢ Using the reference points and your knowledge of the area, select the "*draw a line*" option and the "*add line or shape*"sub-option from the mapping tool bar at the top.
➢  Click points on the map to draw a polygon that corresponds appropriately to the area of your activity, using the field reference points, natural landscape features, and your knowledge of the area as your guide.
➢ As you finish your polygon, double click on the starting point where you began to close out the polygon.  A menu appears allowing you to name the shape, if you wish.
➢ When you click on the resulting polygon, a small label window shows up.  In the lower left corner of this window, you will see the area of that shape.
➢ You may need to convert to hectares, depending on the unit settings you use in google maps.
➢ Repeat the above steps to map all activity direct implementation areas.

**Additional options**
➢ You may label points, polygons.  You can change formatting display, calculate distances (without drawing permanent lines on your map).
➢ You may organize different map features across different layers (e.g., one layer for field reference points, one layer for timber management polygons, one layer for *castanhal* areas under a management plan).
➢ You may build a simple attribute data table (single feature/description) for a given data layer.
➢ You may export layers or the entire map.

8. **What counts as "improved socioeconomic benefits" for the 10.2-3 benefits indicator?**

Socioeconomic benefits may be cash or non-cash.  The indicator does not intend to capture the amount or relative size of the benefit.  Rather it aims to quantify the number of people benefiting to any degree beyond the established threshold which should be conceptually pre-defined for an activity in accordance with the theory of change.

Socioeconomic benefits are broadly conceived.  Examples more on the social dimension may include increased food security through sustainable resource management or increased capabilities for localized food processing.  Another socially-oriented benefit may be, as is the case for one PCAB activity, the planting of medicinal home gardens.

Examples with more of an economic focus may count people whose capacity has been built (individually or through an association) that results in a demonstrated benefit (e.g., higher product yields) or better linkage to the market (e.g., a new contract with a buyer, or a better price).  All individuals benefiting would be reported under this indicator either through direct counting or it may be estimated by number of benefiting households multiplied by average household size.

Note, since this is a PCAB People Indicator, sex disaggregates must be reported.  So in the case of estimating through household size multiplier, assume a 50/50 sex ratio, unless well-known on the ground factors suggest otherwise.

9. **What qualifies as training for PCAB reporting purposes?**

A "training" must have *pre-defined learning objectives* and constitute a formalized event with an established agenda.  A training should fit within a broader plan of learning.  Meetings alone never qualify as trainings.

Some, but not all, training reported under **10.2-4 trained** must be also reported to TraiNet.  See question 9 for details.

10. **What is TraiNet and who is required to report data in that system?**

PCAB implementing partners have the responsibility (as per ADS 253.3.4.5) to enter data in the Training for Information and Results or TraiNet, an online USAID tool for reporting all USAID-funded training programs.  Information about getting a TraiNet account is found here:

https://trainethelp.usaid.gov/Documents/rawmedia_repository/In-Country%20Programs%20Data%20Entry%20guide.pdf

All USAID-funded training that meet these criteria must be reported within 30 days of the end of each U.S. government fiscal quarter:

Training must be two consecutive class days or more in duration, OR 16 contact hours or more scheduled intermittently.

Implementing partners must enter selected, aggregated, in-country participant training data into TraiNet according to program or sub-program, entering each participant's name for long-term (six months or longer) programs, and consolidating participant training data according to program or sub-program, as required for third-country participant training.  The data must include:

- Participant Name (for long-term programs)
- Participant Country of Residence
- Subject area
- Program Name
- Start and end date
- Total number of Participants per Participant group with gender breakdown and
- Total cost of each Participant Training program.

For additional information and assistance, please refer to the TraiNet FAQs or contact your AOR:

https://trainethelp.usaid.gov/TNWebFAQ/index.htm

### 11.  How do I count training participants?

For the purposes of **10.2-4 trained**, each participant only counts once per distinct training event. Counting the same individual multiple times is acceptable if the individual completed distinct training events at different times. Nevertheless if a training session is repeated in one year take measures to re-counting any individuals that repeat the same training.

### 12.  What is the scope of 10.2-5 policies indicator?  How is it different than indicators about # of people or # of groups applying new/improved technologies or processes or methods for biodiversity conservation?

The scope of **10.2-5 policies** indicator pertains to laws, policies, or regulations that has been proposed, adopted or implemented by the Government of Brazil.  These different levels of progress (from formal proposal within an official government process, to adoption, to actual implementation) are reported as disaggregates within the main **10.2-5 policies** indicator.  This is a narrower range of applicability than indicators reporting new/improved technologies, processes, etc. in that it deals only with legal and policy instruments applicable to any level (municipal, state, or federal) of the Government of Brazil.  The adoption of the "Foundation Document" planning instrument by ICMBio for planning in unidades de conservação is an example of an official policy that would be reported under this indicator.

Note, each law/policy/regulation can only be counted once for being proposed, once for being adopted, and once for being implemented.

### 13.  Does the indicator 10.2-6 enforcement (# of people applying improved law enforcement) only apply to officials with law enforcement authority?

No it is broader than counting officials with law enforcement authority.  See the indicator definition.  In addition to law enforcement officials, it also applies to community members or others engaged in activities that support law enforcement, such as community patrols or legal prosecutors, or customs

agents.  The key is that in order to count for reporting under this indicator, there must be an improvement in law enforcement or supporting practices due to a USAID activity.

Examples from PCAB partners may include community patrols around the perimeter of an indigenous territory where capacity to implement community patrols was supported by USAID activities.  The number of individuals involved would be reported under **10.2-6 enforcement**.  Or it could that a sustainable *pirarucu* management plan includes in its implementation, community vigilance of seasonal lakes.  The number of individuals involved in providing this vigilance would count for **10.2-6 enforcement**.

14. **What kinds of contributions should be counted as "mobilized" under the 11 mobilized indicator?**

The **11 mobilized** indicator is broad and encompasses *any type of cash or in-kind (non-cash) contribution to USAID-supported activities* under any formalized or contractual arrangement, including co-managed activities, co-investment.

|  | Leverage | Cost Share | Income |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash** | X | X | X |
| **Non-cash** |  | X |  |

**Cost Share**: refers to resources a recipient contributes to the total cost of an agreement. Includes all cash and in-kind contributions from the recipient or third parties.

> **Example**:  The table below describes various types of non-cash cost-share contributions whose value can be monetized through the suggested approaches for reporting on mobilized resources.

| Cost Share Contributions | Suggested Valuation |
|---|---|
| Volunteer Services | Rates for volunteer services must be consistent with those paid for similar work. |
| Donated Employee Time | Employee's regular rate of pay. |
| Donated Supplies | Fair market value of the supplies at the time of a donation. |
| Cash Contributions | Cash value. |
| Donated equipment, building or land | Fair market value or rental value at the time of the donation as established by an independent appraisal. |
| Project co-funding | Actual cost incurred. |

**Program Income**: The gross income earned by the recipient that is directly generated by an activity supported under an assistance award or earned as a result of the award.  Includes, but is not limited to, fees for services performed, use of property acquired under USG-funded projects on other non-USG projects, sale of commodities or items fabricated under an award, or interest on loans made with award funds (i.e. microcredit programs).

> **Example**: A project invested in through the Partnership Platform for the Amazon or a PCAB partner's small grants activity may generate revenues that would be counted in this category.

**Leverage**: resources that a non-traditional USAID partner brings to a public-private partnership (i.e. the portion not being borne by USAID). These non-traditional resource partners are typically NOT receiving USAID funds. It can be a variety of forms, anything of value that is measured, financial contributions, third party contributions, donated services, property, or intellectual property. It can NOT be audited.

> **Example**: The *Programa de Territórios Sustentáveis* involves co-investment in a long-term regional development program where USAID is a more-recent supporter. Depending on language used in the budget arrangements for this partnership, investments by non-USAID partners could be considered cost share.

15. **What are some final data collection/management tips to avoid some of the most common issues that arise in reporting season?**

- The devil is in the details of disaggregates! The entire set of PCAB consists of less than two dozen indicators, not all of which apply to any single PCAB partner. Yet for some PCAB activities, the application of required disaggregates can quickly add an enormous dose of complexity to the systems and thought required for data collection, management and synthesis for annual reporting.
- Any data collection effort for PCAB indicators or database structure/design can only be effectively designed with disaggregates in mind (i.e. not as an "add-on" after the fact).
- Must build in systems for measuring all required disaggregates (e.g., sex and populations of interest for indicators requiring # of people, and protected area and intervention type for indicators requiring # of hectares).
- Must have a documented protocol for mapping and measuring area for **10.2-2 direct** and **10.2-1 strict**.
- In order to report on **11 mobilized**, you must have a tracking system for in-kind contributions that you may not heretofore have thought of as mobilized resources (e.g., through partnerships, volunteers, other streams of funding, beneficiary volunteer hours or other community efforts like community patrols).

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