

PRO-IP LEARNING QUESTIONS AND INDICATORS

Tracking USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Prepared under Contract No.: GS-10F-0033M / 7200AA18M00016, Tasking N041

DRG LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY II

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Prepared under Contract No.: GS-10F-0033M /7200AA18M00016, Tasking N041

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DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS

CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, learning, and adapting
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ID	Inclusive Development
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Intermediate Result
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
N/A	Not applicable
NORC	NORC at the University of Chicago
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
OU	Operating Unit
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PRO-IP	Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
RDCS	Regional Development Cooperation Strategy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

I. INTRODUCTION

Launched in March of 2020, USAID's <u>Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP)</u> guides development practitioners to strengthen the design and management of programs that affect Indigenous Peoples. By considering the ways that project design and activities may impact cultures, territories, resources, and/or livelihoods, the PRO-IP promotes thoughtful and direct engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring of projects to ensure the communities benefit, and that those benefits are in line with the communities' self-determined development objectives. These efforts should contribute to deepening the impact of activities and creating more sustainable outcomes by effectively and appropriately partnering with Indigenous Peoples and addressing their challenges throughout the program cycle¹.

PRO-IP contains four objectives:

- **Objective I:** Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance.
- **Objective 2:** Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross sectoral development approaches.
- **Objective 3:** Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development.
- **Objective 4:** Foster an enabling environment for Indigenous Peoples to advocate for, and exercise, their rights.

The policy also contains five operating principles:

- Principle I: Identify Indigenous Peoples.
- Principle 2: Analyze Indigenous Peoples' Opportunities and Challenges.
- Principle 3: Engage Indigenous Peoples.
- Principle 4: Safeguard Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Well-Being.
- **Principle 5:** Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples.

As part of an activity to build an internal knowledge base and analysis framework on how USAID's operating units (in Washington, DC and in the field) are including Indigenous Peoples in development activities in accordance with PRO-IP, NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC) worked with the Inclusive Development Hub and Indigenous Peoples' organizations to prepare learning questions related to the PRO-IP objectives and principles, as well as indicators and associated Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRSs) to track implementation of these objectives and principles. NORC held two workshops in January of 2023 with Indigenous Peoples' organizations in 1) Africa and Asia and 2) Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss their perspectives on four terms critical to PRO-IP: engagement,

¹ https://www.usaid.gov/policy/indigenous-peoples

empowerment, enabling environment, and partnership. NORC synthesized feedback from these workshops and incorporated key themes into the learning questions and indicators presented in this document. The learning questions and indicators underwent several rounds of revisions from USAID and Indigenous Peoples' organizations that expressed interest in providing input during the workshops in early 2023.

The following sections present the PRO-IP learning question and indicators.

2. LEARNING QUESTIONS

Learning questions are a useful tool to address critical knowledge gaps, test assumptions or hypotheses, and support informed decision-making. Below are a series of learning questions to explore knowledge gaps related to the PRO-IP objectives and principles. The Inclusive Development Hub may build a learning agenda around these questions, which would include associated learning/research activities to address or answer each.

- 1. What methods of engagement are most effective in supporting Indigenous Peoples' development priorities?
 - a. What are effective ways of maintaining continuous engagement throughout the program cycle?
 - b. What barriers to engaging Indigenous Peoples exist at different stages in the program cycle?
 - c. How can USAID engage with underrepresented sub-populations of Indigenous Peoples (e.g., women, youth)?
 - d. How have USAID programs been most successful in engaging Indigenous Peoples at different stages?
- 2. How do Indigenous Peoples' metrics of development differ from USAID's?
 - a. What are successful and unsuccessful examples of USAID incorporating these selfdetermined goals into program monitoring, evaluation, and learning?
- 3. What sectors have been the most effective in integrating Indigenous Peoples' concerns, and what can we learn from them?
 - a. Are there practices that work better in different sectors?
- 4. What are the enabling conditions for Indigenous Peoples to exercise their rights?
 - a. What are the most important elements of enabling environments for Indigenous Peoples? In what contexts?
 - b. What actors contribute to the enabling environment (USAID, private sector, government, other)?
- 5. Are there common areas in which Indigenous Peoples' self-determined priorities differ from USAID's or host country government's development priorities?
 - a. How can USAID balance this and better incorporate self-determined goals of Indigenous Peoples into projects and activities?

- 6. What kind of support do Indigenous Peoples themselves and their organizations want from USAID?
- 7. How can USAID support Indigenous Peoples in working with national governments to ensure protection of rights?
- 8. How can USAID support host country governments to better support and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples?
 - a. What are effective ways for USAID to encourage host-country governments to enshrine and enforce protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights?
- 9. How do USAID's practices with regards to Indigenous Peoples align with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?
- 10. What are good practices for identifying representative Indigenous organizations?
 - a. Do Indigenous representative structures/mechanisms that are backed by national governments best represent Indigenous Peoples?
 - b. What are good practices for identifying and engaging Indigenous Peoples' representative organizations at the local level?
- 11. What difficulties or barriers does USAID face when identifying representatives of subpopulations of Indigenous People (e.g., women, youth)?
 - a. What are good practices for engaging with these sub-populations?
- 12. How can USAID adapt its processes to better partner with Indigenous Peoples and/or Indigenous Organizations that are structured differently from traditional implementing partners or do not wish to manage administrative, financial, or reporting burdens at the direct implementer level?
- 13. What are the barriers for USAID staff to pilot innovative funding approaches with and for Indigenous Peoples?
 - a. How can USAID address these barriers?
- 14. What does sustainable development look like for Indigenous Peoples?
 - a. How can USAID's partnerships with Indigenous Peoples' organizations contribute to sustainable development for Indigenous Peoples?
- 15. What do Indigenous Peoples' organizations seek in a partnership with USAID?
 - a. What do Indigenous Peoples consider a sound partnership?

Table I on the following page shows how the learning questions map to the PRO-IP objectives and principles.

Table I: PRO-IP Learning Questions

#	LEARNING QUESTION	OBJECTIVE(S)	PRINCIPLE(S)
Ι	What methods of engagement are most effective in supporting Indigenous Peoples' development priorities? What are effective ways of maintaining continuous engagement throughout the program cycle? What barriers to engaging Indigenous Peoples exist at different stages in the program cycle? How can USAID engage with underrepresented sub- populations of Indigenous Peoples (e.g., women, youth)? How have USAID programs been most successful in engaging Indigenous Peoples at different stages?	 Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self- determined development 	 Analyze Indigenous Peoples' Opportunities and Challenges Engage Indigenous Peoples
2	How do Indigenous Peoples' metrics of development differ from USAID's? What are successful and unsuccessful examples of USAID incorporating these self-determined goals into program monitoring, evaluation, and learning?	 Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance. 	N/A
3	What sectors have been the most effective in integrating Indigenous Peoples' concerns, and what can we learn from them? Are there practices that work better in different sectors?	2. Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross-sectoral development approaches	N/A
4	What are the enabling conditions for Indigenous Peoples to exercise their rights? What are the most important elements of enabling environments for Indigenous Peoples? In what contexts? What actors contribute to the enabling environment (USAID, private sector, government, etc.)?	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development	N/A
5	Are there common areas in which Indigenous Peoples' self- determined priorities differ from USAID's or host country government's development priorities? How can USAID balance this and better incorporate self-determined goals of Indigenous Peoples into projects and activities?	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development	2. Analyze Indigenous Peoples' Opportunities and Challenges
6	What kind of support do Indigenous Peoples themselves and their organizations want from USAID?	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development	N/A
7	How can USAID support Indigenous Peoples in working with national governments to ensure protection of rights?	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development	N/A

#	LEARNING QUESTION	OBJECTIVE(S)	PRINCIPLE(S)
8	How can USAID support host country governments to better support and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples? What are effective ways for USAID to encourage host-country governments to enshrine and enforce protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights?	4. Foster an enabling environment for Indigenous Peoples to advocate for, and exercise, their rights	4. Safeguard Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Well-Being
9	How do USAID's practices with regards to Indigenous Peoples align with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?	N/A	I. Identify Indigenous Peoples
10	What are good practices for identifying representative Indigenous organizations? Do Indigenous representative structures/mechanisms that are backed by national governments best represent Indigenous Peoples? What are good practices for identifying and engaging Indigenous Peoples' representative organizations at the local level?	N/A	I. Identify Indigenous Peoples
11	What difficulties or barriers does USAID face when identifying representatives of sub-populations of Indigenous People (e.g., women, youth)? What are good practices for engaging with these sub-populations?	N/A	I. Identify Indigenous Peoples 3. Engage Indigenous Peoples
12	How can USAID adapt its processes to better partner with Indigenous Peoples and/or Indigenous Organizations that are structured differently from traditional implementing partners or do not wish to manage administrative, financial, or reporting burdens at the direct implementer level?	N/A	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples
13	What are the barriers for USAID staff to pilot innovative funding approaches with and for Indigenous Peoples? How can USAID address these barriers?	N/A	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples
14	What does sustainable development look like for Indigenous Peoples? How can USAID's partnerships with Indigenous Peoples' organizations contribute to sustainable development for Indigenous Peoples?	N/A	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples
15	What do Indigenous Peoples' organizations seek in a partnership with USAID? What do Indigenous Peoples consider a sound partnership?	N/A	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples

3. INDICATORS

This section presents indicators to measure the PRO-IP objectives and principles. Some indicators would be collected by the Inclusive Development (ID) Hub and/or Missions and Operating Units (OUs), while others would likely be collected at the activity/implementing partner level. Table 2 shows the list of indicators with the objectives and/or principles they intend to measure.

#	INDICATOR	OBJECTIVES	PRINCIPLES
IP.I	# of activities or projects designed through co-creation with Indigenous Peoples	 Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross-sectoral development approaches 	3. Engage Indigenous Peoples
IP.2	# of standalone activities or projects in operation that address Indigenous Peoples' development issues	I. Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance	N/A
IP.3	% of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations with improved performance	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self- determined development	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples
IP.4	% of current implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations	3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self- determined development	5. Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples
IP.5	# of laws, policies, or procedures proposed, adopted, or implemented with USG support that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights	4. Foster an enabling environment for Indigenous Peoples to advocate for, and exercise, their rights	N/A
IP.6	# of activities or projects in operation that directly address Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities	N/A	2. Analyze Indigenous Peoples' Opportunities and Challenges

Table 2: PRO-IP Indicator Summary Table

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

This section presents Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRSs) for each indicator in Table 2. For indicators that can be collected either at the ID Hub level or the Mission/OU level, two indicator reference sheets are presented:

- 1. PIRS in the USAID format to be used at the Mission/OU level with an indication that several fields will need to be filled in by the individual Mission/OU. These fields in the PIRSs include the relevant instructions from <u>USAID's Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) Guidance & Template</u>.
- PIRS in the USAID format to be used at the ID Hub level, with an indication that several fields will need to be filled in by the ID Hub as it finalizes monitoring and reporting processes tied to the PRO-IP. These fields in the PIRSs include the relevant instructions from <u>USAID's</u> <u>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) Guidance & Template</u>.

For indicators collected at the implementing partner level, one reference sheet is presented:

1. PIRS in the USAID format to be used at the implementing partner level, with an indication that several fields will need to be filled in by the individual implementing partner. These fields include the relevant instructions from <u>USAID's Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) Guidance & Template</u>.

IP.1: # OF ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS DESIGNED THROUGH CO-CREATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

FOR USE BY MISSIONS/OUS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.I: # of activities or projects designed through co-creation with Indigenous Peoples

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by Mission/OU. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2.1: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Co-creation is a design approach that brings people together to collectively produce a mutually-valued outcome by using a participatory process that assumes some degree of shared power and decision-making involvement in design. It is a time-limited process that focuses on generating a specific outcome. For this indicator, co-creation of an activity or project is assumed to include design of the activity/project, as well as design of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) and collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) plans for the activity/project.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; sector (agriculture and food security/anticorruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (cumulative)

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by Mission/OU. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

FOR USE BY ID HUB

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.I: # of activities or projects designed through co-creation with Indigenous Peoples

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): PRO-IP Objective I, "Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and selfreliance"; PRO-IP Objective 2, "Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote crosssectoral development approaches"; PRO-IP Principle 3, "Engage Indigenous Peoples."

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Co-creation is a design approach that brings people together to collectively produce a mutually-valued outcome by using a participatory process that assumes some degree of shared power and decision-making involvement in design. It is a time-limited process that focuses on generating a specific outcome. For this indicator, co-creation of an activity or project is assumed to include design of the activity/project, as well as design of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) and collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) plans for the activity/project.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; geographic region (Africa/Asia/Europe and Eurasia/Latin America and the Caribbean/Middle East); sector (agriculture and food security/anti-corruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator (optional): This indicator uses co-creation as a measure of supporting Indigenous Peoples' development priorities (PRO-IP Objective I: "Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance") and overall engagement of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP Principle 3: "Engage Indigenous Peoples"), and measures integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all USAID sectors via the sector disaggregate (PRO-IP Objective 2: "Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross-sectoral development approaches.").

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by ID Hub. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: To be filled in by ID Hub. How often and when data will be reported to USAID must be specified. Most common reporting frequencies are quarterly, semiannual, and annual. It is recommended that reporting frequency remain consistent throughout the life of the indicator. If there are differences in reporting frequency across different activities, any differences should be documented here.

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by ID Hub. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by ID Hub. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by ID Hub. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

IP.2: # OF STANDALONE ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS IN OPERATION THAT ADDRESS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

FOR USE BY MISSIONS/OUS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.2: # of standalone activities or projects in operation that address Indigenous Peoples' development issues

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by Mission/OU. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2.1: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; sector (agriculture and food security/anti-

corruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and

governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and

infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (not cumulative).

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by Mission/OU. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

FOR USE BY ID HUB

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.2: # of standalone activities or projects in operation that address Indigenous Peoples' development issues

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): PRO-IP Objective 2, "Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross-sectoral development approaches."

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

- a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;
- b. recognition of this identity by others;
- c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;
- e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;
- f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

A standalone activity or project that addresses Indigenous Peoples' development issues is one whose primary or sole target group is comprised of Indigenous Peoples and that addresses a development challenge that affects that group of people.

An activity or project is considered "in operation" if it is being implemented at any point within the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; geographic region (Africa/Asia/Europe and Eurasia/Latin America and the Caribbean/Middle East); sector (agriculture and food security/anti-corruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator *(optional)*: This indicator measures overall integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all USAID sectors via the sector disaggregate (PRO-IP Objective 2).

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by ID Hub. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: To be filled in by ID Hub. How often and when data will be reported to USAID must be specified. Most common reporting frequencies are quarterly, semiannual, and annual. It is recommended that reporting frequency remain consistent throughout the life of the indicator. If there are differences in reporting frequency across different activities, any differences should be documented here.

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by ID Hub. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by ID Hub. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by ID Hub. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

IP.3: % OF USG-ASSISTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANIZATIONS WITH IMPROVED PERFORMANCE

FOR USE BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.3: % of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations with improved performance

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by implementing partner. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2.1: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity development efforts have led to improved organizational performance in organizations receiving organizational capacity development support.

Key concepts: Capacity is the ability of people, organizations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully. Capacity development is the process of unleashing, strengthening and maintaining such capacity. Capacity is a form of potential; it is not visible until it is used. Therefore, performance is the key consideration in determining whether capacity has changed. Organizations with improved performance will have undergone a deliberate process undertaken to improve execution of organizational mandates to deliver results for the stakeholders it seeks to serve.

Indicator Formula: Targets should be set and results should be reported using this formula for the overall indicator and each of the disaggregates:

$\frac{Numerator}{Denominator} \times 100$

Where the numerator is the number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations with improved performance and the denominator is the number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations receiving organizational capacity development support.

Targets for both the numerator and denominator should be set for the aggregate.

Denominator calculations for the process of organizational capacity development: Organizations should only be counted in the denominator if they have undergone an intentional and demand-driven performance improvement process detailed in points (a) and (b) below.

(a) The activity theory of change, award documents, work plan, or other relevant documentation reflects that resources (human, financial, and/or other) were allocated for organizational capacity development.

(b) An organization demonstrates that it has undergone and documented a process of performance improvement, including the following four steps:

(i.) Obtaining input from the supported organization and/or any other relevant stakeholders to define desired performance improvement priorities,

(ii.) Analyzing and assessing performance gaps (the difference between desired performance and actual performance),

(iii.) Selecting and implementing performance improvement solutions (or the development interventions), and

(iv.) Using a performance improvement metric for which the organization will monitor and measure changes in performance.

Numerator calculations for organizational performance improvement: Organizations should only be counted in the numerator if they are eligible to be counted in the denominator and have additionally demonstrated measurable improved performance. In addition to meeting conditions (a) and (b) above, organizations must meet the following condition:

(c) An organization demonstrates that its performance on a key performance metric has improved.

Use of Approaches and/or Tools and Performance Metrics: USAID Operating Units (OUs) and/or implementing partners should work with organizations being supported to select their preferred approach and tools for facilitating the process of organizational performance improvement (e.g., university accreditation process, ISO professional farmer organization guidelines, OCA tool, etc.) and for monitoring and measuring changes on a key performance metric (e.g., increased sales, reduced staff turnover, increased efficiency of service delivery, etc.). Some tools, such as the OPI tool, are helpful for both facilitating the process of identifying performance improvement priorities and for measuring changes in performance. Regardless, OUs should ensure that any monitoring/measurement is conducted in a way that ensures data validity and reliability for a key metric of performance, rather than capacity.

An Indigenous Peoples' organization for the purposes of this indicator is an entity that:

- 1. Is majority-owned by individuals who are Indigenous Peoples of a country receiving assistance from USAID; and
- 2. Is managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are Indigenous Peoples of the country receiving assistance from USAID.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Unit of Measure: Percent of organizations

Data Type: Percentage. Numerator: number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations with improved performance. Denominator: number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations receiving organizational capacity development support.

Disaggregated by: Numerator/denominator:

Total number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations with improved performance: Numerator.

Total number of USG-assisted Indigenous Peoples' organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denominator.

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by implementing partner. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by implementing partner. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (not cumulative).

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by implementing partner. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by implementing partner. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by implementing partner. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by implementing partner. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by implementing partner. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

IP.4: % OF CURRENT IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS THAT ARE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANIZATIONS

FOR USE BY MISSIONS/OUS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.4: % of current implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by Mission/OU. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2.1: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

An implementing partner is an entity (contractor, grantee, partner government entity, public international organization, traditional authorities/governance, etc.) that carries out programs with U.S. Government funding through a legally-binding award or agreement. Implementing partners include prime awardees and sub-awardees. An implementing partner is considered to be current if its USAID-funded program was in operation during the reporting period.

An Indigenous Peoples' organization for the purposes of this indicator is an entity that:

- 1. Is majority-owned by individuals who are Indigenous Peoples of a country receiving assistance from USAID; and
- 2. Is managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are Indigenous Peoples of the country receiving assistance from USAID.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

- b. recognition of this identity by others;
- c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;
- e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;
- f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Indicator Formula: Targets should be set and results should be reported using this formula for the overall indicator and each of the disaggregates:

 $\frac{Numerator}{Denominator} \times 100$

Where the numerator is the total number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations and the denominator is the total number of implementing partners

Unit of Measure: Percent of implementing partners

Data Type: Percentage. Numerator: number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations. Denominator: total number of implementing partners.

Disaggregated by: Numerator/denominator; prime/sub-implementing partner.

Overall:

Total number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of implementing partners: Denominator.

Prime implementing partners:

Prime partners (direct recipient of USAID award funds, who then may provide sub-awards to other entities)

Total number of prime implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of prime implementing partners: Denominator.

Sub implementing partners:

Sub partners (indirect recipient of USAID award funds that receive funding directly from a prime partner via a sub-award)

Total number of sub implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of sub implementing partners: Denominator.

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (not cumulative)

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by Mission/OU. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

FOR USE BY ID HUB

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.4: % of current implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): PRO-IP Objective 3, "Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development" and PRO-IP Principle 5, "Establish Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples."

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

An implementing partner is an entity (contractor, grantee, partner government entity, public international organization, traditional authorities/governance, etc.) that carries out programs with U.S. Government funding through a legally-binding award or agreement. Implementing partners include prime awardees and sub-awardees. An implementing partner is considered to be current if its USAID-funded program was in operation during the reporting period.

An Indigenous Peoples' organization for the purposes of this indicator is an entity that:

- 1. Is majority-owned by individuals who are Indigenous Peoples of a country receiving assistance from USAID; and
- 2. Is managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are Indigenous Peoples of the country receiving assistance from USAID.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Indicator Formula: Targets should be set and results should be reported using this formula for the overall indicator and each of the disaggregates:

 $\frac{Numerator}{Denominator} \times 100$

Where the numerator is the total number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations and the denominator is the total number of implementing partners.

Unit of Measure: Percent of implementing partners

Data Type: Percentage. Numerator: number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations. Denominator: total number of implementing partners.

Disaggregated by: Numerator/denominator; prime/sub-implementing partner; geographic region (Africa/Asia/Europe and Eurasia/Latin America and the Caribbean/Middle East)

Overall:

Total number of implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of implementing partners: Denominator.

Prime implementing partners:

Prime partners (direct recipient of USAID award funds, who then may provide sub-awards to other entities)

Total number of prime implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of prime implementing partners: Denominator.

Sub implementing partners:

Sub partners (indirect recipient of USAID award funds that receive funding directly from a prime partner via a sub-award)

Total number of sub implementing partners that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of sub implementing partners: Denominator.

Geographic region (for each region x of Africa/Asia/Europe and Eurasia/Latin America and the Caribbean/Middle East):

Total number of implementing partners in x region that are Indigenous Peoples' organizations: Numerator.

Total number of implementing partners in *x* region.

Rationale for Indicator (*optional*): The indicator uses awarding USAID programs to Indigenous Peoples' organizations as a measure of partnership (PRO-IP Principle 5) and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples' and their representative organizations to practice selfdetermined development (PRO-IP Objective 3).

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by ID Hub. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: To be filled in by ID Hub. How often and when data will be reported to USAID must be specified. Most common reporting frequencies are quarterly, semiannual, and annual. It is recommended that reporting frequency remain consistent throughout the life of the indicator. If there are differences in reporting frequency across different activities, any differences should be documented here.

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by ID Hub. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by ID Hub. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by ID Hub. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by ID Hub. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

IP.5: # OF LAWS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED WITH USG SUPPORT THAT PROTECT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

FOR USE BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.5: # of laws, policies, or procedures proposed, adopted, or implemented with USG support that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by implementing partner. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2. I: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Laws, policies, and procedures that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights include but are not limited to areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms (e.g. freedom from discrimination, right to live in peace and security, right to redress, right to participate in State economic/political/social institutions), self-determination (e.g. right to determine and maintain political, legal, social, economic, and cultural institutions; autonomy in matters related to internal and local affairs; right to free, prior, and informed consent), cultural and traditional practices (e.g., right to revitalize and practice customs, right to protect sites and artifacts, right to practice religion and spirituality, right to practice traditional medicines), land (e.g., right to traditional lands; right to observance of treaties with States), language (e.g., right to speak own languages, right to interpretation in State political, legal, and administrative proceedings), education (e.g., right to establish and control their educational institutions, right to access to education in their language and culture), etc.

USG assistance can be financial contributions, technical assistance, and convening or facilitating stakeholder dialogues about relevant laws, policies, and procedures. Technical assistance can include training or consultancy through individual meetings, virtual and/or in person, by a person or group that without which the law, policy, or procedure, would not have been adopted or implemented. For this indicator, training is defined as an intervention/session (virtual and/or in person) of at least two hours that focuses on enhancing a certain skill. One-off meetings do not count unless high level launches or in-depth advocacy.

Proposed means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or nongovernmental entity with decision-making authority has formally proposed the measure according to established procedures. Implemented means any law, policy, or procedure, at any government level, that is fully put into effect by the relevant authority. (This includes implementing the effective repeal of a policy that acts to hinder Indigenous Peoples' participation.) For a law, policy, or procedure to be considered implemented, it must be fully and effectively implemented by meeting the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic regions/locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place; (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of information/fees) are being executed at least 80% of the time. For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective). Partially implemented laws, policies, and procedures will not be counted as implemented.

A policy is defined as a high-level overall plan embracing the general goals and acceptable procedures, e.g. legal frameworks, regulations, or institutional arrangements.

A law is defined as a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority.

A procedure is defined as a series of steps followed in a regular definite order, e.g. a legal or administrative procedure.

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. If a law, policy, or procedure was previously proposed (with or without USG assistance), but adopted due to USG assistance, it should only be counted under 'adopted,' and 'implemented' if also implemented due to USG assistance), but implemented due to USG assistance), but implemented due to USG assistance, it should only be counted under 'adopted was previously adopted (with or without USG assistance), but implemented due to USG assistance, it should only be counted under to USG assistance, it should only be counted under "implemented". If the law, policy, or procedure has been adopted but not yet implemented, it should only be counted as adopted. A law, policy, or procedure that is replicated can be counted more than once if adopted/implemented specifically for other levels.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

- b. recognition of this identity by others;
- c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;
- e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;
- f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

Unit of Measure: Number of laws/policies/procedures

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Proposed/adopted/implemented; local/regional/national

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by implementing partner. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by implementing partner. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (not cumulative).

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by implementing partner. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by implementing partner. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by implementing partner. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by implementing partner. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by implementing partner. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by implementing partner. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 07/12/2023

IP.6: # OF ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS IN OPERATION THAT DIRECTLY ADDRESS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' SELF-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

FOR USE BY MISSIONS/OUS

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.6: # of activities or projects in operation that directly address Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): To be filled in by Mission/OU. The name of result(s) being measured must be designated. If the result has a number that corresponds to a Results Framework or Logic Model, this number should be included as well (e.g., Intermediate Result 2.1: Business Enabling Environment Improved).

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Self-identified priorities are those development issues that one or more Indigenous Peoples have determined to be of high priority to their community. The determination must have been made using the Indigenous Peoples' traditional governance, representation, and/or decision-making processes. A project or activity is considered as directly addressing Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities if one or more of these priorities are included in the project/activity results framework and the monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan includes at least one indicator at the output or outcome level that measures progress towards the result related to that development priority.

USAID uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria are purposefully broad and inclusive. Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics. Indigenous Peoples are defined as those populations in a particular context that fulfill several of the following criteria:

a. self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group;

b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

An activity or project is considered "in operation" if it is being implemented at any point within the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; sector (agriculture and food security/anticorruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance. It is recommended that both a **use** and **user** for the indicator data are identified here.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

Method of Data Collection and Construction: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Tools, methods, and procedures for collecting raw data must be described. Examples include document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, ledger of patients, etc. If the indicator is an index or composite indicator, describe the procedure or formula for construction or calculation. Include information about who collects the raw data and where it is stored before it gets to USAID.

Reporting Frequency: Annual (not cumulative)

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by Mission/OU. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

Rationale for Targets (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Explain the general basis on which targets are set for the indicator (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer(s): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): To be filled in by Mission/OU. Dates of each DQA must be indicated as well as the name of the corresponding USAID staff member responsible for the review.

Known Data Limitations: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Any major data limitations must be indicated. Plans on how to address these limitations should be stated. Data limitations can be derived from the DQA summary and include the following indicator quality issues: Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity. Any additional limitations should also be listed.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: To be filled in by Mission/OU. Changes to an indicator that substantively affect indicator reference information must be documented and justified. This includes but is not limited to: changes to the definition, reporting frequency, data collection methodology, data construction, and indicator name. Documentation must include detailed information on the changes made, the date the change was made, and justification. This space is not the place to note changes in the indicator actual data.

Other Notes (optional):

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 07/12/2023

FOR USE BY ID HUB

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: IP.6: # of activities or projects in operation that directly address Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities

Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.): PRO-IP Policy 2 "Analyze Indigenous Peoples' Opportunities and Challenges."

Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No X Yes for Reporting Year(s)

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: N/A

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A project is a group of activities that are designed and managed in a coordinated way to advance result(s) set forth in a CDCS or RDCS (or other strategic framework). An activity is an implementing mechanism that carries out an intervention or set of interventions to advance identified development result(s). Activities range from contracts or cooperative agreements with international or local organizations, to direct agreements with partner governments, to partial credit guarantees that mobilize private capital, among other examples. Activities also include buy-ins under global agreements (e.g., Field Support agreements) that generate programmatic results in a given country or region. In Missions, activities should contribute to development result(s) set forth in their Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Self-identified priorities are those development issues that one or more Indigenous Peoples have determined to be of high priority to their community. The determination must have been made using the Indigenous Peoples' traditional governance, representation, and/or decision-making processes. A project or activity is considered as directly addressing Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities if one or more of these priorities are included in the project/activity results framework and the monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan includes at least one indicator at the output or outcome level that measures progress towards the result related to that development priority.

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b. recognition of this identity by others;

c. historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;

d. collective attachment to territories and their natural resources;

e. customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct;

f. distinct language or dialect; and/or

g. resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

An activity or project is considered "in operation" if it is being implemented at any point within the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number of activities or projects

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Activity/project; geographic region (Africa/Asia/Europe and Eurasia/Latin America and the Caribbean/Middle East); sector (agriculture and food security/anti-corruption/conflict prevention stabilization/democracy, human rights and governance/economic growth and trade/education/environment, energy, and infrastructure/gender equality and women's empowerment/global health/humanitarian assistance/innovation, technology, and research/nutrition/water and sanitation/climate)

Rationale for Indicator (*optional*): The indicator uses the existence of activities or projects that directly address Indigenous Peoples' self-identified priorities as a measure of analyzing opportunities and challenges for Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP Objective 2).

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific sources of data must be identified. If data are from third-party sources such as a government ministry or international organization, include the location/link to the source. If data are collected by implementing partners, specify where the partner is getting the data. It is critical that sources be specific and detailed to ensure that data collection is consistent and verification is possible.

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Reporting Frequency: To be filled in by ID Hub. How often and when data will be reported to USAID must be specified. Most common reporting frequencies are quarterly, semiannual, and annual. It is recommended that reporting frequency remain consistent throughout the life of the indicator. If there are differences in reporting frequency across different activities, any differences should be documented here.

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: To be filled in by ID Hub. Specific staff member(s) directly responsible for the data must be identified. It is recommended that the specific position title be used rather than the employee's name (e.g., COR of X contract, or Environment Project team lead).

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe: To be filled in by ID Hub. The timeframe (month/year) that will serve as the baseline value for the indicator must be stated. If baselines have not been set, identify **when** and **how** this will be done. If it is expected that this indicator will have a rolling baseline, the dates when the baselines are expected to take place should be noted.

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Other Notes (optional):

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 07/12/2023

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Washington, DC 20523