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FFP Indicators Handbook

Part II: Annual Monitoring Indicators

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Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BDS	Business development services
CBO	Community-based organization
CNA	Child no Adults
CSO	Civil society organizations
EWR	Early warning and response
FFP	USAID's Office of Food for Peace
FFPMIS	Food for Peace Management Information System
FNM	Adult Female no Adult Male
FTE	Full time-equivalent
GMP	Growth monitoring and promotion
IC	Input costs
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
kg	Kilogram(s)
MCHN	Maternal and child health and nutrition
MNF	Adult Male no Adult Female
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
mt	Metric ton
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODF	Open defecation free
PIRS	Performance indicator reference sheet
QS	Quantity of sales
R	Required
RiA	Required if applicable
SAPQ	Standard Annual Performance Questionnaire
TP	Total production
UP	Units of production
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar
USG	U.S. Government
VS	Value of sales
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Introduction

The *FFP Indicators Handbook* provides details and guidance for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) list of indicators. The handbook is divided into two parts: *Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys* and *Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators*.

Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys, covered in a separate document, is designed to provide third-party survey firms with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP indicators for baseline and final evaluation surveys. It provides the definitions, questionnaires, and tabulation instructions for each indicator. For simplicity, the handbook uses the second person (you) to refer to the reader.

Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators, covered in this document, is designed to provide FFP development food security activities with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP annual monitoring indicators.

Organization of Part II

Part II: Food for Peace (FFP) Annual Monitoring Indicators is designed to provide FFP development food security activities with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP annual monitoring indicators.

The FFP list of indicators contains 46 annual monitoring indicators. This document contains performance indicator reference sheet (PIRS) for 41 indicators. The PIRS summarizes the indicator definition and methodology for data collection, including required disaggregation level, and a link to the source document when applicable. FFP has reorganized the content of a number of the PIRS for standard Feed the Future (FtF) indicators to improve readability. While the structure of the PIRS may look different than the PIRS in the Feed the Future Handbook of Indicator Definitions (http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions), the definitions and calculation instructions remain the same.

The following indicators are only applicable for projects awarded on or before FY 2014 that are already collecting and reporting on these indicators:

- No. 13. *Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance*
- No. 18. *Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3)*
- No. 25. *Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources*
- No. 51. *Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance*
- No. 34. *Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance*
- No. 46. *Percent of physically improved sanitation facilities with feces visibly present on the floor, wall, or area immediately surrounding the facility*
- No. 49. *Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings*
- No. 56. *Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs*
- No. 58. *Number of children under five years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs*

How to Use Part II

FFP annual monitoring indicators are either *required* (required for all FFP development food security activities) or *required if applicable* (required for all development projects that have relevant interventions). Before reviewing the content of the handbook, FFP awardees should first identify all the FFP annual monitoring indicators that they are required to report on based on the applicability criteria. Table 1 presents the indicators and applicability criteria, grouped by categories. Table 1 includes active annual monitoring indicators: 2 are required (R) and 30 are required if applicable (RiA) and archived annual monitoring indicators: 2 required and 12 RiA.

Table 1. FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applicable (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
Intermediate Result 1.1: Life-saving food and nutrition needs met					
51a	EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Food for Peace (FFP)	R	All projects	66
57	HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for any projects with a MCHN component working with children under five	90
Intermediate Result 1.2: Nutrition and WASH practices improved					
54	N/A	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion	RiA	Applicable for projects undertaking growth promotion	87
75	EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	RiA	Applicable for projects with a nutrition-sensitive agriculture component	95
79	HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing community level nutrition interventions for children under two	98

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
80	HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for projects with a MCHN component working with pregnant women	101
Intermediate Result 1.3: Natural Resource and Environmental Risk Management Capacities increased					
14a	N/A	Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and NRM practices and/or technologies	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies Note: Indicator also falls under IR 1.4	36
15	EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting improved technologies or management practices	40
31	HA.2.1-1	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting EWR systems	68
77	EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing risk reduction activities and/or promoting resilience to climate change	34
Intermediate Result 1.4: On and off-farm livelihood opportunities and incomes expanded					
8	EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting value chain activities for selected commodities to increase farmer productivity	14
9a	EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting improved technologies or management practices	19

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
10	EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organizational-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting improved technologies or management practices collectively as an organization, enterprise, group or association	25
11a	EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	27
12	EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects assisting organizations, enterprises, groups and associations to achieve objectives collectively	30
16	EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG implementation	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting value chain activities for selected commodities to increase farmer productivity	44
27	N/A	Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing value chain activities for selected commodities	59
81	N/A	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing activities to increase agricultural productivity	62

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
Intermediate Results 2.1: Social protection systems strengthened					
32	3.3.3(9)	Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming	RiA	Applicable for projects providing cash, food, or other in-kind assistance	70
33	ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting conditional safety nets	71
Intermediate Result 2.2 Nutrition and health systems strengthened					
47	HL.8. 1-1	Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions	75
48	HL.8. 2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions	78
50	HL.8-2	Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting open defecation free communities	83
53	N/A	Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing health, nutrition and/or family planning activities targeting women of reproductive health and/or children 6 months and under.	85
76	HL.8. 1-4	Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions	80
78	HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for projects with a MCHN component	104

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
Intermediate Result 2.4: Agricultural, market and financial systems strengthened					
19	EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects constructing or improving roads	48
20	N/A	Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed	RiA	Applicable for projects rehabilitating and/or constructing market infrastructures	49
23	EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting increased access to credit through financial institutions	51
24	EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects facilitating MSMEs' access to loans from formal or informal financial institutions	52
26	N/A	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, accessing savings programs with FFP assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects facilitating MSMEs' access to savings	57
Cross Cutting Intermediate Result 1: Gender equity and youth opportunities increased					
60	GNDR 2	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female	R	All projects	106
INDICATORS APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS AWARDED ON OR BEFORE FY 2014, AND ARCHIVED IN 2016					
13	4.5.2 (34)	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing risk reduction activities and/ or promoting resilience to climate change	32

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
18	4.5(10)	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3)	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting construction or rehabilitation of storage space	47
25	4.5.2 (37)	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources	RiA	Applicable for projects providing business development services to MSMEs	54
30	N/A	Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively*	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting community based EWR systems	N/A
34	4.5.2 (14)	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	R	All projects	73
51	4.5.2 (13)	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions*	R	All projects	N/A
46	N/A	Percent of physically improved sanitation facilities with feces visibly present on the floor, wall, or area immediately surrounding the facility*	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting safe sanitation behaviors	N/A
49	3.1.8.2 (3)	Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings	RiA	Applicable for projects providing toilets in institutional settings	82
56	3.1.9(1)	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for projects with a MCHN component	89
58	3.1.9.2 (3)	Number of children under five years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs	RiA	Applicable for projects facilitating vitamin A distribution	94

No.	SPS location and ID No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R) or Required if Applica-ble (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA	Pg.
INDICATORS APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS AWARDED ON OR BEFORE FY 2013, AND ARCHIVED IN 2015					
59	3.1.7.1 (4)	Number of additional USG-assisted community health workers (CHWs) providing family planning (FP) information and/or services during the year**	RiA	Applicable only for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 that are already collecting and reporting on this indicator	N/A
72	N/A	Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment**	RiA	Applicable for projects with a MCHN component	N/A
73	N/A	Percent of villages in catchment area that hold to regular maintenance schedules for sanitation facilities**	RiA	Applicable only for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 that are already collecting and reporting on this indicator	N/A
74	N/A	Number of women receiving postpartum family planning counseling**	RiA	Applicable only for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 that are already collecting and reporting on this indicator	N/A

*PIRS not available for this indicator. Indicator is only applicable to projects awarded on or before FY 2014. FFP projects currently reporting on this indicator should continue using their own methodology.
** PIRS not available for this indicator. Indicator is only applicable to projects awarded on or before FY 2013. FFP projects currently reporting on this indicator should continue using their own methodology.
Once awardees determine which indicators to report on, they should use the PIRS below to collect the indicators. Awardees should contextualize these PIRS to fit their context, crosswalk any appropriate environmental indicators from the EMMP and provide any specific information about the indicator collection and calculation.

Agriculture and Livelihood

8. INDICATOR: Farmers' gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES TO INCREASE FARMER PRODUCTIVITY

DEFINITION:

Gross margin per hectare, per animal, and per cage, is a measure of net income for that farm, livestock or fisheries activity. It is measured as the difference between the total value of small-holder production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals, fish) and the cost of producing that item, per unit of production (i.e., hectare of crops, animal for milk, eggs; hectare of pond or cage for aquaculture).

Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies used *only for the plot, animals, and/or aquaculture products over which he or she makes decisions.*

<u>How to calculate gross margin:</u>

Gross margin is calculated from five data points, reported as totals across all direct participants, and disaggregated by commodity and by sex:

- Total Production[1] (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure) by direct project participants during the reporting period (TP)
- Total Value of Sales (USD) by direct project participants during the reporting period (VS)
- Total Quantity of Sales (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure) by direct project participants during the reporting period (QS)
- Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs (USD) of direct project participants during reporting period (IC)

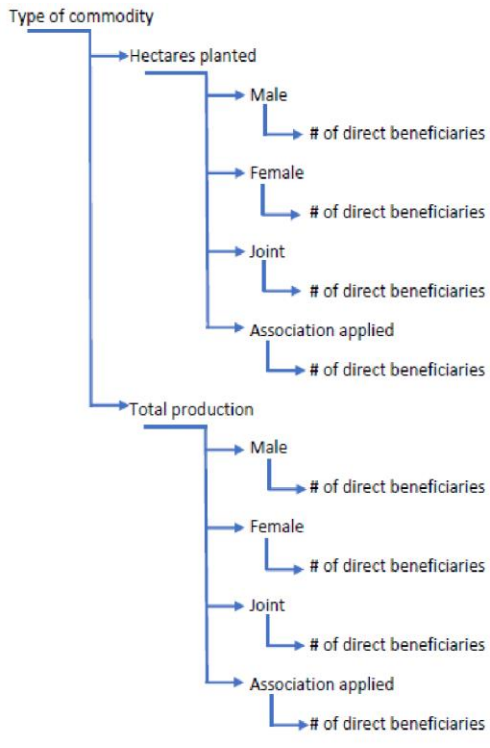
[1] Total production in the reporting year. For livestock, total number of animals produced in the reporting year.

8. INDICATOR: Farmers' gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance (RiA)

- Total Units of Production: Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); Number of animals in herd for live animal or for meat sales, Number of animal in production for dairy or eggs; Number of cages for open water aquaculture for direct project participants during the production period (UP)

Gross margin per ha, per animal, per cage = [(TP x VS/QS) – IC] / UP

The unit of measure for Total Production (kg, mt, liter, number) must be the same as the unit of measure for Total Quantity of Sales, so that the average unit value calculated by dividing sales value by sales quantity can be used to value total production (TP x VS/QS). If sales quantity is recorded in a different unit of measure from what is used for production, they must be converted into the equivalent in the units of measure used for total production prior to entry in FFPMIS and IPTT. For example, if Total Production was measured in metric tons, and Total Quantity of Sales was measured in kg, Total Quantity of Sales should be divided by 1,000 before entering to FFPMIS and IPTT. For commodities of live animals, if the Total Production was measured in number of animals, then Total Quantity of Sales should be measured in number of animals.



If the form of the commodity varies between how it was harvested or produced and how it was sold, e.g. shelled peanuts are harvested but unshelled peanuts are sold, fresh milk was produced but cheese is sold or fresh fish are harvested but dried fish are sold, the sales form must be converted to its equivalent in the harvested/produced form prior to entry in FFPMIS and IPTT. For example, in Malawi, the extraction rate for shelled from unshelled peanuts is 65%. So if 1,500 kg of shelled peanuts were sold, this is equivalent to 2,304 kg of unshelled peanuts, and 2,304 should be entered as sales quantity, not 1,500, assuming that total production was measured in kg of unshelled peanuts. Country-specific extraction rates for a range of value-added commodities may be found at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/

Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs include significant cash costs that can be easily ascertained. As a rule of thumb, cash costs that represent at least 5% of total cash costs should be included. (Note, it is not necessary to calculate the actual percent contribution of each input to total input costs to determine which inputs account for at least 5% of total costs. Partners should be able to estimate which inputs qualify.) The most common cash input cost items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seeds, fingerlings, fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services, and veterinary services. Capital investments and depreciation should not be included in cash costs. Unpaid family labor, seeds from a previous harvest and other in-kind inputs should not be included in Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs.

8. INDICATOR: Farmers' gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance (RiA)

Partners should enter disaggregated values of the five gross margin data points, disaggregated first by commodity, then by the sex disaggregate category: male, female, joint and association-applied, as applicable. Commodity-sex layered disaggregated data are required because the most meaningful interpretation and use of gross margin information is at the specific commodity level, including the comparison of gross margins obtained by female and male farmers.

For example, for the total production data point, partners should enter total production during the reporting year on plots managed by female, maize-producing, direct project participants; total production on plots managed by male, maize-producing, direct project participants; total production during the reporting year on plots managed jointly by female and male, maize-producing, direct project participants, if applicable; and total production on plots managed by groups ("association-applied"), maize-producing, direct project participants, if applicable. And so forth for the other data points: total value of sales; total quantity of sales; total cash recurrent input costs; and total units of production - hectares in this case. The same procedure applies for each commodity.

In addition to the five data points, partners must enter the **number of direct beneficiaries of the project**, disaggregated by commodity and then sex. A direct participant should be counted only once under each commodity regardless of the number of production cycles for the commodity during the reporting year. If a plot of land falls under the disaggregate "jointly-managed", the number of beneficiaries jointly managing the plot should be counted. In the case of the "association-applied" disaggregate however, neither the association nor the individuals involved in the association can be considered as a direct participant and therefore nothing should be counted.

If a beneficiary-based sample survey is used to collect gross margin data points, the sample weighted estimate of the total across all beneficiaries must be calculated for each data point using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FFPMIS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average gross margin per commodity across all projects as well as across all FFP food assistance development projects globally.

Note: Gross margin targets should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the five data points.
If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, farmer's land area should be counted (and summed) each time it is cultivated, and the other four data points (Total Production, Value and Quantity of Sales, Recurrent Cash Input Costs) summed across production cycles if the same crop was planted.
If the production cycle from soil preparation/planting to sales starts in one fiscal year and ends in another, report gross margin in the second fiscal year, once all data points are available. Since the four key agricultural indicators (gross margins, number of farmers applying improved technologies, number of hectares under improved technologies, and incremental sales) are all related, report all four indicators in the second fiscal year in these cases.

8. INDICATOR: Farmers' gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance (RiA)

How to report LOA:
Report the final year's values for LOA.

UNIT: dollars/hectare (crops, aquaculture in ponds); dollars/animal (milk, eggs, live animals, meat); or dollars/cage (open-water aquaculture). Clearly indicate the unit of measurement in the IPTT for all data points.

Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

For the IPTT: Use the following six data points to calculate and enter indicator value by commodity and by sex of farmer under each commodity.

1. Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk, eggs); or Area (ha) of ponds or Number of crates (for fish)
2. Total Production (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure)
3. Value of Sales (USD)
4. Quantity of Sales (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure)
5. Purchased input costs (USD)
6. Number of direct beneficiaries

For the SAPQ: Enter the six data points above into FFPMIS for base value and actual year reporting. Enter unit of measure of quantity for total production and volume of sales data points. Data should be disaggregated to the lowest level, i.e., by commodity then by sex under each commodity. FFPMIS will calculate gross margin per ha, animal or cage automatically. However, this calculation cannot be done without all five data points.

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Selected commodity (type of crop, type of animal or animal product, or type of fish – freshwater or marine).
Gross margin should be reported separately for horticultural products; the general "Horticulture" category should not be used. If a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking gross margin for each is too difficult, gross margins may be reported for the five (5) most commonly produced horticultural products.

Sex of farmer: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied.
Before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular participant and selected commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.

LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	CUMULATIVE/ NON-CUMULATIVE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Non-cumulative	(+)

8. INDICATOR: Farmers' gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance (RiA)

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners should either collect the data points for this indicator via direct participant farmer/fisher sample surveys or through producer organizations, routine monitoring including activity records and/or farm records. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):

EG.3-6, 3-7, 3-8

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Direct participants of value chain(s)
- **METHODS**: Routine monitoring, or beneficiary based sample survey
- **PREFERABLE METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator. (https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf)

9a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the total number of **directly** participating farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products), as well as individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, etc., that applied improved technologies or management practices anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance during the reporting year.

Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

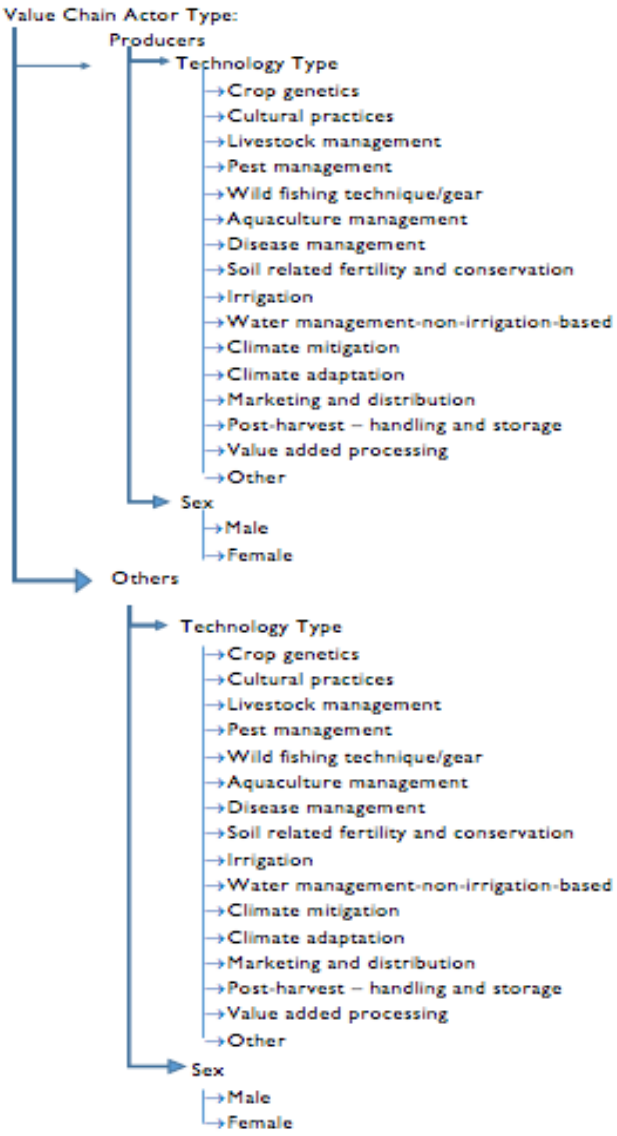
For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies used *only for the plot, animals, and/or aquaculture products over which he or she makes decisions.*

Technologies and practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture), and cover innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should be counted.
Examples for listed technology type disaggregates include:

- **Crop Genetics**: e.g., improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germplasm.
- **Cultural Practices**: e.g., seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, moulding; mulching.
- **Livestock Management**: e.g., improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and

products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices.

- **Wild Fishing Technique/Gear**: e.g., sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- **Aquaculture Management**: e.g., improved fingerlings, improved feed and feeding practices, fish disease control, pond culture, pond preparation, sampling & harvesting, carrying capacity & fingerling management.
- **Pest Management**: e.g., Integrated Pest Management, improved insecticides and pesticides, improved and environmentally sustainable use of insecticides and pesticides.
- **Disease Management**: e.g., improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides.
- **Soil-related Fertility and Conservation**: e.g., Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control.



- **Irrigation**: e.g., drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation, irrigation schemes.
- **Water Management - non-irrigation-based**: e.g., water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, improved water quality testing practices.
- **Climate Mitigation**: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives. Examples include low- or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use.
- **Climate Adaptation**: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture.
- **Marketing and Distribution:** e.g., contract farming technologies and practices,

9a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

improved input purchase technologies and practices, improved commodity sale technologies and practices, improved market information system technologies and practices.

- **Post-harvest - Handling & Storage**: e.g., improved packing house technologies and practices, improved transportation, decay and insect control, temperature and humidity control, improved quality control technologies and practices, sorting and grading.
- **Value-Added Processing**: e.g., improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging, food and chemical safety technologies and practices, improved preservation technologies and practices.
- **Other**: e.g., improved mechanical and physical land preparation, non-market-related information technology, improved record keeping, improved budgeting and financial management.

Note there is some overlap between the disaggregates listed here and those listed under EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15) *Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance*. The disaggregates for EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15) are limited to technologies and practices that focus on land. The list of disaggregates for this indicator (FFP 9a) is much broader because this indicator aims to track efforts focused on individuals (as opposed to land area) across the value chain in land **and** non-land based activity.

How to count individual technologies/practices applied:

- For the Total with one or more improved technology/practice disaggregate category, **all participants are counted once regardless of the number of technologies applied during the reporting year**. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, **count each participant in the household** who does so.
- Under the **Technology Type Disaggregation, if the participant applied more than one improved technology, count the participant under each technology type** (i.e., double-count). Since it is very common for FFP projects to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows FFP to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of farmers applying improved technologies. See *EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15)* for an example of how to double-count hectares and farmers.
- If a participant farmer **cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year**, s/he should be **counted once under each type of technology** if s/he applied the improved technology during any of the production cycles during the reporting year. S/he should **not be counted each time the same improved technology is applied**. For example, if the farmer applies FFP promoted improved seed to her/his plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy season and the dry season, s/he would only be counted once under the Crop Genetics technology type disaggregate category. However, under *EG.3-6 (FFP 8) Gross margin per unit of land* and *EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15) Number of hectares of land under improved technologies*, the area under improved seed should be counted each time it is cultivated.

9a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- All **individuals** who applied improved technologies or management practices. This includes scenarios where individual members of a group apply a practice. For example, if a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members, any association member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved technology/practice under indicator EG.3.2-17 (FFP 9a). (The producer association can be counted under EG.3.2-20 (FFP 10), which counts group entities applying association- or organization-level improved technologies or practices.)
- If a **lead farmer cultivates a demonstration or training plot**, e.g., a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the participant farmer should be counted under this indicator.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If extensionists or researchers cultivate a demonstration or training plot, e.g., a demonstration plot in a research institute, the **extensionist/researcher should not be counted** under this indicator, nor the area under EG.3-6 (FFP 8), or EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15).
- **Project participants who are part of a group** and apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other **common plot** with other participants, **are not counted under this indicator as having individually applied an improved technology.** The group should be counted as one (1) participant group and reported under *EG.3.2-20 (FFP 10) Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organizational-level technologies*. The area of the communal plot should be counted under *EG.3-6 (FFP 15) Gross margin per unit of land* and *EG.3.2-18 (FFP 15) Number of hectares of land under improved technologies.*
- This individual-level indicator should not count all members of an organization as having applied a technology or practice just because the technology/practice was applied by the group entity. For example, a producer association implements a new computer-based accounting system during the reporting year. The association would be counted as having applied an improved technology/practice under *EG.3.2-20 (FFP 10) Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organizational-level technologies or management practices* indicator, which counts firms, associations, or other **group entities** applying association- or organization-level improved technologies or practices. The members of the producer association would not be counted as having individually-applied an improved technology/practice under this individual-level indicator (*EG.3.2-17, FFP 9a).*

If a beneficiary-based sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex Disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FFPMIS and IPTT to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms as well as across all FFP food assistance development projects globally.

9a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)	
During any given reporting year, some farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices will likely continue from the previous FY. All farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices must be verified in the reporting year. How to count LOA: ● Projects are encouraged to maintain a database throughout the project to record the application of practices by individual participants and the seasons of application. This will facilitate an accurate LOA count of unique individuals who applied each practice throughout the award, without double counting. ● In the exceptional case when a database is not maintained and annual numbers are extrapolated from the results of beneficiary based surveys, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual numbers but adjusted in consideration of participants who applied the practice and were counted in multiple years. In cases where there is no 'graduation' and all participants, once they start, continue to participate until the end of the project, the LOA number should match the final year number. One way to get a LOA estimate is to, in the final beneficiary based survey, sample from among both current and past participants and inquire both about application of practices during the final project year and also about the application of practices anytime during the award period. In any case, the LOA should not exceed the sum of the annual reported numbers.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** First level disaggregates: Value chain actor type: -Producers (e.g., farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products) -Others (e.g., individual processors [but not firms], rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents). Second level disaggregates: Technology type (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild fishing technique/gear, Aquaculture management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest – handling & storage, Value-added processing, Other; Total w/one or more improved technology/practice.

9a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)		
	Sex: Male, Female	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: FFP implementing partners using routine monitoring, beneficiary based sample survey of direct beneficiaries, activity or association records, farm records. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-17		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Direct participants of activities to improve agricultural productivity • **METHODS**: Routine monitoring, or beneficiary based sample survey • **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants of value chain (s) • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		
FURTHER GUIDANCE: Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator. (https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf)		

10. INDICATOR: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES COLLECTIVELY AS AN ORGANIZATION, ENTERPRISE, GROUP OR ASSOCIATION

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, fishing associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices at the **organization level** during the reporting year.

Organization-level technologies and management practices include those in areas such as management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc., as a result of USG assistance in the current reporting year.

How to count the number of entities applying organizational-level technologies/practices:

- Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied.
- Count the organization (enterprises, association, cooperative or CBO) applying an improved technology or management practices as one entity, and not the number of employees or membership. For example, if a farmers' association incorporates improved maize storage as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members. However, if individual direct beneficiaries then use the association's maize storage service to improve the post-harvest handling of their production, they can be counted under *EG.3.2-17 (9a) Number of farmers and others applying improved technologies.*
- Application of a new technology or management practice by the enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO is counted as one entity. Do not use the number of employees and/or members of that entity as the count. **For example, when a farmer association that includes 10 members incorporates new corn storage innovations as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not 10.**

How to count entities for LOA:

- The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of entities applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that is counted only once.
- Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">10. INDICATOR: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNIT: Number</td><td>DISAGGREGATE BY:
Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types)
Duration: New, Continuing
--New = entity applied a targeted new technology/management practice for the first time during the reporting year
--Continuing = entity applied new technology(ies)/practice(s) in a previous year and continues to apply in the reporting year</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):
Outcome</td><td>CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:
Cumulative</td><td>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
(+)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners' routine monitoring, activity record, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):
EG.3.2-20</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">MEASUREMENT NOTES:
WHO COLLECTS: Implementing partners
FROM WHOM: Participating organizations, associations, groups and enterprises
METHOD: Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING? ANNUAL</td></tr>
</table>

11a. INDICATOR: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING SHORT-TERM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY OR FOOD SECURITY TRAINING

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills.

Individuals include farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary agriculture sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc. Finally, it includes training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management.

Training is defined as having a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action.

- In-country and offshore training are included. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments as they relate to agriculture resilience, but *should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator HL9-4 instead.*
- Delivery mechanisms may include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities.

How to count an individual as having **received training**:

- a direct participant must **complete** a training that lasts 16 hours or more.[2]
- an individual can only be counted once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year, the duration of the training, and the number of different topics covered.
- Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational trainings.
- An individual who is trained in more than one year should be counted each year of training. For the life of activity, an individual should only be counted once, regardless of the number of training in which s/he was trained or the number of years in which s/he was trained.

This indicator is to count *individuals* receiving training, for which the outcome, i.e., individuals applying new practices, should be reported under FFP indicator 9a (EG.3.1-17).

This indicator has two-layered disaggregation. First the indicator is disaggregated by individual type and then by sex. In FFPMIS, partners should enter the number of individuals trained

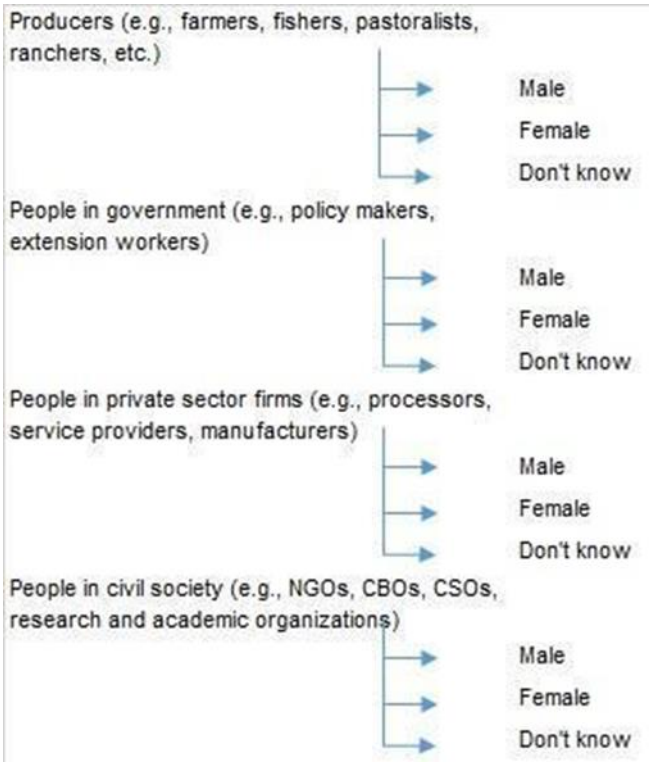
[2] TraiNet training definition of short-term training is 2 consecutive class days or more in duration, or 16 hours or more scheduled intermittently.

11a. INDICATOR: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA)

disaggregated first by Type of Individual then by Sex. For example, partners should enter for the total number of Male producers trained and the total number of Female Producers trained (See diagram).

How to count LOA value:

- Projects are strongly encouraged to maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the project to record the types of training received by individuals and the dates and duration of training. This will facilitate the LOA count of unique individuals who received any training throughout the award without double counting.
- In the exceptional case when a database is not maintained, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual counts with adjustments based on the duration of series of trainings and recommended combinations of trainings for the same beneficiary groups that span multiple years. In all cases, the LOA must not exceed the sum of the annual reported numbers.



UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** First level disaggregates: Type of individual: -Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.) -People in government (e.g., policy makers, extension workers) -People in private sector firms (e.g., processors, service providers, manufacturers) -People in civil society (e.g., NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations) *While producers are included under MSMEs under indicators 4.5.2(30) (FFP 24) and 4.5.2(37) (FFP 25), only count them under the Producers and not the Private Sector Firms disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil*

11a. INDICATOR: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA)		
	Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting. Second level disaggregates: Sex: Male, Female	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: FFP implementing partners using routine monitoring, training reports, and attendance records.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-1		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Participants who directly participate in agriculture, livelihoods, or any other food security training. • **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary based sample survey • **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

12. INDICATOR: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS, ENTERPRISES, GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES COLLECTIVELY

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management that received FFP assistance related to food security during the reporting year.

Organizations assisted should only include those organizations for which FFP awardees have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions.

Organizational development assistance includes support that aims to develop/improve organizational functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting.

How to count the number of entities receiving food security organizational development assistance:

- Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if receiving multiple forms of assistance.
- In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, count the number of organizations and not the number of members/farmers.

How to count entities for LOA:

- The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of entities receiving related organizational development assistance. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that is counted only once.
- Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types) Duration: New, Continuing --New = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year --Continuing = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year

LEVEL (OUTPUT/	**CUMULATIVE/ NON**	**DIRECTION OF**

12. INDICATOR: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RiA)		
OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-4		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Participating organizations, associations, groups and enterprises • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

13. INDICATOR: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (RiA) *(Archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES AND/ OR PROMOTING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

DEFINITION:

Existing practices and technologies may not be well suited to perform under emerging climate stresses. Improved management and new technologies are available and others are being developed to perform better under climate stresses and risks.

There is strong scientific and evidence-based information that people involved in sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, and areas of natural resource or urban management reduce the risk of climate change by implementing appropriate new and tested practices or measures. For example, risk-reducing practices in agriculture and livestock might include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops (e.g., switching crops, using a greenhouse, or changing the cropping calendar), better soil management, or adjusting the management of other aspects of the system. Risk reducing measures might include applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities or into crops that are less susceptible to drought and greater climatic variability. Any adjustment to the management of resources or implementation of an adaptation action that responds to climate-related stresses and increases resilience can be considered.

Risk-reducing practices/actions may be in the following sectors:

- Agriculture – practices and actions will aim to increase predictability and/or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.
- Water – practices and actions will aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change.
- Health – practices and actions will aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes.
- DRR – practices and actions will aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and change.
- Urban – practices and actions will aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change.

The narrative accompanying the indicator should indicate the climate change vulnerability being addressed by the intervention, and how implementing the risk-reducing practice/action reduces that vulnerability.

During any given reporting year, some people will likely continue from the previous FY. All people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance must be verified in the reporting year.

How to count LOA:

LOA counts should be the same as the final year counts, i.e., these are the individuals who are implementing the practices after all of the project's efforts.

13. INDICATOR: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (RiA) *(Archived)*		
UNIT: Number of people	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Type of Risk reducing practice: -Agriculture risk-reducing practices/actions -Water risk-reducing practices/actions -Health risk-reducing practices/actions -Disaster risk-reducing (DRR) practices/actions -Urban risk-reducing practices/actions -Other risk-reducing practices/actions Sex: Male, Female	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring or survey of direct beneficiaries. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4.5.2 (34)		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Participants who directly participate in activities that promote use of climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change • **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary-based survey • **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

77. INDICATOR: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES AND/ OR PROMOTING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

DEFINITION:

Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience and can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management.

Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator. Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast.

Climate information may include, but is not limited to:

- Data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios), and
- The outputs of climate impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, changes in streamflow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges.

***Using* climate information** may include, but is not limited to:

- conducting vulnerability assessments,
- creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or
- selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement.

Examples of **risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change** may include, but are not limited to:

- In the agriculture sector, actions may include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops, better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities, using crops that are less susceptible to drought, salt and variability, or any other practices or actions that aim to increase predictability or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.
- In the water sector, actions may aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change.
- In the health sector, actions may aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes.
- In Disaster Risk Reduction, actions may aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and change.
- In urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change.

77. INDICATOR: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (RiA)

Reporting under this indicator is not limited to the above sectors. Any individuals using climate information or implementing actions that respond to climate change risks and increase resilience with USG support should be considered under this indicator.

How to count LOA:

- Projects are strongly encouraged to maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the project to record the types of training received by individuals and the dates of training. This will facilitate the LOA count of unique individuals who received any training throughout the award without double counting.
- In the exceptional case when a database is not maintained, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual counts with adjustments based on the duration of series of trainings and recommended combinations of trainings for the same beneficiary groups that span multiple years. In all cases, the LOA must not exceed the sum of the annual reported numbers.

UNIT: Number of people	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partner reports, beneficiary based sample survey or direct observation. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):
EG.11-6

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Participants who directly participate in activities that promote use of information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate
- **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary-based sample survey
- **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

14a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES AND/OR TECHNOLOGIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures number of farmers who used at least a project defined minimum number of sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practice and/or technologies in the reporting year.

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies used *only for the plot, animals, and/or aquaculture products over which he or she makes decisions.*

Agriculture: Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fiber, fuel, and other products used to sustain life.

Project-defined minimum number: Each development activity will define a set of practices/technologies appropriate for the production systems in the program area and the minimum number of these targeted for adoption by the farmers in the project geographic area. Project-defined minimum number may change fiscal year to fiscal year as needed to adapt to changing context.

Natural resource management (NRM): NRM refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

Sustainable: A sustainable agriculture production system provides needed nutrition and economic growth while promoting sound NRM to protect or enhance the environment. Such a system is economically viable and market driven, while ensuring local replicability, social

14a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies (RiA)

acceptability, and gender and ethnic equity. It uses crop, animal, agriculture, and/or NRM practices and technologies to improve/ increase diet quality and/or marketability of crops or animal products (e.g., quality enhancements, improved breeds/seeds, and value addition) while maintaining and/or regenerating soil fertility and preventing erosion and degradation of topsoil. This system also safely manages pests and diseases; protects water quality and quantity; reduces post-harvest storage losses; raises animals under low-stress, low-impact conditions; protects biodiversity; and enhances resilience to climatic and other environmental fluctuations. It responds to market-driven demands to maximize return and predictability of income generation. It considers the capacity and seasonality of labor inputs that households can allocate to crop and/or animal agriculture, particularly households that are affected by chronic disease or are otherwise vulnerable. It balances community needs with community capacity to maintain and scale-up interventions once the USAID program has ended.

Agriculture practices/technologies: These are the techniques and tools used for combining land, labor, capital, and knowledge to produce, market, distribute, utilize, and trade food, feed, and fiber products.

Illustrative sustainable agriculture practices/technologies include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation and accumulation of soil organic matter and soil moisture through crop rotation, reduced tillage, perennial forages, cover crops, planting trees/bushes as wind breaks, and use of composted manure and crop residues
- Improved crop varieties (e.g., hybrid) and animal breeds adapted to local conditions
- Integrated pest management using physical, biological, cultural, and (only if needed) chemical control measures to maintain pest populations below economic threshold levels while having the least negative effect on non-target organisms and agro-ecological function
- Integrated, diversified farming systems (e.g., tree, field crop, fish pond, or livestock systems)
- Improved water management techniques, such as more efficient irrigation techniques, water harvesting and storage, surface water management to enhance infiltration and groundwater recharge, and community-based watershed management
- Animal practices, such as sustainable rangeland management practices, appropriate provision of fodder plants, adequate access to water, feed (e.g., zero grazing and semi-zero grazing), and housing/paddocking; appropriate animal vaccination and animal disease prevention and treatment (e.g., dips, culling, effective traditional medical remedies); nutritional supplements during times of stress; and appropriate strategies to protect primary breeding stock
- Other NRM practices/techniques that are not directly related to on-farm production, such as afforestation and reforestation on communal or government land, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation (including Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation [REDD]-related interventions like fuel-efficient stoves)

14a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies (RiA)

Reporting period is the fiscal year. There may be more than one production cycle in a fiscal year. Count complete production cycles only within the fiscal year. If collecting data in the middle of the agricultural season, ask only about complete production cycles within the fiscal year.

A direct participant should be counted only once regardless of the number of production cycle during the reporting year. A direct participant may participate in more than one sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock and/or NRM practice and/or technologies.

How to count LOA:

- Projects are encouraged to maintain a database throughout the project to record the application of practices by individual participants and the seasons of application. This will facilitate an accurate LOA count of unique individuals throughout the award, without double counting.
- LOA counts should be the same as the final year counts, i.e., these are the farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Sustainable Crop Practice and/or Technology: 1. Number of male farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable crop practices and/or technologies 2. Number of female farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable crop practices and/or technologies 3. Number of sustainable crop practices and/or technologies 4. Total number of direct beneficiaries participating in sustainable crop practices and/or technologies **Sustainable Agriculture Livestock Practice and/or Technology:** 5. Number of male farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies 6. Number of female farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies 7. Number of sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies 8. Total number of direct beneficiaries participating in sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies	Sustainable Crop, Livestock, and NRM Practice and/or Technology disaggregated by Sex: Male, Female Minimum number of sustainable X practices and/or technologies Total number of direct beneficiaries participating in sustainable x practices and/or technologies

14a. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies (RiA)

Sustainable Agriculture NRM Practice and/or Technology:

9. Number of male farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies
10. Number of female farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies
11. Number of sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies
12. Total number of direct beneficiaries participating in sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies

For the IPTT and SAPQ: FFP awardees will enter all data points. Farmers may participate in multiple sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies.

TYPE (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Outcome	Non-cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE:
FFP implementing partners will collect data through routine monitoring (census) or survey of direct beneficiaries, direct observations of land, farm records, and project documents. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, all data points above (with the exception of numbers of practices/technologies) must be survey weighted.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Direct project participants who used a sustainable agriculture practice during the current reporting year.
- **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary-based survey
- **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING:** ANNUAL

FURTHER GUIDANCE:
The USAID sustainable agriculture web page (http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/investing-sustainable-agriculture) offers guidance on developing appropriate and sustainable agricultural systems.

15. INDICATOR: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land cultivated using USG-promoted improved technology(ies) or management practice(s) during the current reporting year. USG in this context refers only to FFP-supported activities.

Technologies or management practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, **land-based** technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted.

Examples of relevant technologies or management practices include:

- Crop genetics: e.g., improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through biofortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germplasm.
- Cultural Practices: e.g., seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, moulding; mulching.
- Pest management: e.g., Integrated Pest Management; appropriate application of insecticides and pesticides
- Disease management: e.g., improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g., Integrated Soil Fertility Management, soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter); fertilizers, erosion control
- Irrigation: e.g., drip, surface, sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes
- Water management: non-irrigation-based e.g., water harvesting
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives. Examples include low- or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use.
- Climate adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture.
- Other: e.g., improved mechanical and physical land preparation

How to count hectares under improved technologies/practices:

- If an activity is promoting a technology for **multiple benefits**, the area under the technology may be **reported under each relevant category** under the Technology Type disaggregate. For example, mulching could be reported under Cultural practices (weed control), Soil-related fertility and conservation (organic content) and Water management (moisture control), depending on how or for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity was promoted.
- If a project participant **cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting**

15. INDICATOR: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

year, the area should be counted each time it is cultivated with one or more improved technologies during the reporting year. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a FFP activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season. If the farmer applies FFP promoted technologies to her/his plot during both the rainy season and the dry season, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. However, the farmer would only be counted once under *EG 3.2-17 (FFP 9a) number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies.*

- **Technology Type Disaggregation:** If more than one improved technology is being applied on a hectare, count the hectare under each technology type (i.e., double-count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common for FFP projects to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows FFP to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies.
  For example: A project supports dissemination of improved seed, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and drip irrigation. During the reporting year, a total of 1,000 hectares were under improved technologies: 800 with improved seed, 600 with IPM and 950 with drip irrigation. Technology Type disaggregate data should be as follows:

Technology type	
crop genetics	800
cultural practices	
pest management	600
disease management	
soil-related	
Irrigation	950
water management	
climate mitigation or adaptation	
Other	
total w/one or more improved technology	1000

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- If a group of **project participants cultivate a plot of land as a group**, e.g., an association has a common plot on which multiple association members cultivate together, and on which improved technologies are applied, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator and recorded under the sex disaggregate "association-applied," and the group of association members should be counted once under *EG 3.2-20 (FFP 10) Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organizational-level technologies.*
- If a lead **farmer cultivates a plot used for training**, e.g., a **demonstration plot**

15. INDICATOR: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)

used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator, and the farmer counted under *EG 3.2-17 (FFP 9a) number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies.*

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If **extensionists or researchers cultivate a demonstration or training plot**, e.g., a demonstration plot in a research institute, the **area should not be counted** under this indicator, nor the extensionist/researcher under indicator EG.3.2-17 (FFP 9a).
- The indicator does not count application of improved technologies in aquaculture ponds, even though area of ponds is measured in hectares under indicator *EG 3-6 (FFP 8) Gross Margin per hectare*.
- The indicator does not count people (it counts hectares of land).

If a beneficiary-based sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares across all beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FFPMIS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Food for Peace development food security activities globally.

How to count LOA:

LOA counts should be the same as the final year counts, i.e., these are the hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance.

UNIT: Hectares	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Technology type (see explanation in definition above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Other; total w/one or more improved technology Sex: Hectares by Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied *Note, before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular participant and selected commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.* *Note: The sum of hectares under the Sex disaggregate should equal the total under the "Total w/one or more improved technology" Technology Type disaggregate.*

15. INDICATOR: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RiA)		
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: FFP implementing partners will collect data through routine monitoring (census) or survey of direct beneficiaries, direct observations of land, farm records, and project documents. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2 - 18		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Direct project participants who cultivated land using USG-promoted improved technology(ies) or management practice(s) during the current reporting year. • **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary-based survey • **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING:** ANNUAL		
FURTHER GUIDANCE: Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator. (https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf)		

16. INDICATOR: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES TO INCREASE FARMER PRODUCTIVITY

DEFINITION:

This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons; number of live animals) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from small-holder direct project participants of selected commodities for its calculation. This includes all sales by the small-holder direct project participants of the selected commodity(ies), not just farm-gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year attributable to the FFP investment, i.e., where FFP assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of FFP assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs and providing extension services, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited small-holders.

The **value of incremental sales** indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of selected agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.

It is **absolutely essential that a Base Value Year Sales data point is entered**. The Value of Incremental Sales indicator value cannot be calculated without a value for Base Value Year Sales. If data on the total value of sales of the value chain commodity by direct beneficiaries prior to FFP project implementation started is not available, do not leave the base value blank or enter '0.' Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the Base Value Year Sales. This will cause some underestimation of the total value of incremental sales achieved by the FFP project, but this is preferable to being unable to calculate incremental sales at all.

The number of direct participants of FFP projects often increases over time as the project rolls-out. Unless a project has identified all prospective direct beneficiaries at the time the base value is established, **the base value sales value will only include sales made by beneficiaries identified when the base value is established during the first year of implementation**. The base value sales value will not include the "base value" sales made prior to their involvement in the FFP project by participants added in subsequent years. Thus the base value sales value will underestimate total base value sales of all direct participants, and consequently overestimate incremental sales for reporting years when the participant base has increased. To address this issue, FFP requires **reporting the number of direct participants for each value chain commodity along with base value and reporting year sales**. For this indicator, the base value sales and base value number of beneficiaries are needed to establish average sales per participant at base value. The average sales per participant should be multiplied by the number of participants in each reporting year to create an adjusted base value sales value. To accurately estimate out-year targets for incremental sales, targets for number of beneficiaries are also required.

If a beneficiary-based sample survey is used to collect incremental sales data, sample **survey estimates must be extrapolated** to total participants estimated values to accurately reflect total sales by the project's direct beneficiaries.

16. INDICATOR: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RiA)

Note that quantity of sales is part of the calculation for gross margin under indicator *EG.3-(6,7,8) (FFP 8) Gross Margins*, and in many cases this will be the same or similar to the volume of sales in *Incremental Sales (EG.3.2-19, FFP 16).* Thus, quantity of sales reported under gross margin may need to be converted to metric tons in order to align with volume of sales as reported under value of incremental sales.

In the case of live animals, the unit of measurement for Volume of Sales is the number of animals. There is no need to convert into metric tons. Partners should indicate in your IPTT each commodity unit of measurement clearly and consistently.

What to report as LOA:
The LOA values are the same as the final year's values.

UNIT: US dollars
Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

For the IPTT, enter the following values:
Totals for indicator (for all commodities):

1. Total Base Value Sales
2. Total Number of Direct Participants (Beneficiaries)
3. Total Reporting Year Sales
4. Total Volume of Sales (MT for crop; number for live animals, cages)

For each commodity:

5. Base Value Sales
6. Number of Direct Participants (Beneficiaries)
7. Reporting Year Sales
8. Volume of Sales (MT for crop; number for live animals, cages)
9. Base Value Sales per Participant (Beneficiary)
10. Adjusted Base Value Sales

For the SAPQ: Enter all data points above with the exception of data points 9 and 10 (which are automatically calculated by FFPMIS). FFP projects will,

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Commodity
Horticultural product-specific disaggregation is not required for the Incremental Sales indicator; the overall "Horticulture" commodity disaggregate can be used if a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking incremental sales for each is too difficult. Partners may also choose to report only on sales of the five most important horticultural products, but this is not recommended.

16. INDICATOR: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RiA)		
however, need to calculate this information for the IPTT. Enter data point 5 for base value purposes; Base Value Sales is not required to enter in subsequent FY.		
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE**: Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners using routine monitoring or beneficiary-based survey. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-19		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Project participants who participate in value chain activities promoted by the project • **METHODS**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary-based survey • **PREFERED METHOD**: Routine monitoring – from all direct participants stated above • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		
FURTHER GUIDANCE: Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator. (https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf)		

18. INDICATOR: Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3) (RiA) *(Archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING CONSTRUCTION OR REHABILITATION OF STORAGE SPACE

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures total increase during the reporting year in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through FFP support.

Installed storage capacity is an aggregate amount that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here.

Post-harvest losses of foodstuffs and other agricultural products are typically a significant proportion of overall initial production in developing countries. A reduction in post-harvest losses through greater storage capacity could therefore substantially increase both food and income available to rural households and increase food availability to urban areas as well.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value for the aggregate and each disaggregate is the sum of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: Cubic meters	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Storage type: Dry, cold

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE**: Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE:

Project records, routine monitoring.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4.5 (10)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Project participants who refurbished or installed storage
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

19. INDICATOR: Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTING OR IMPROVING ROADS

DEFINITION:

A road opens up transport from rural spaces where rural-based production activities such as agriculture are taking place, and connects, either directly or indirectly, with population centers and market activity. In general, a road need not necessarily be paved with cement or asphalt but should significantly facilitate the transport of goods compared to the previous situation without the road or without the road improvement.

An **improved road** means that the FFP intervention significantly improved the ease of commercial transport along that road.

A **constructed road** refers to a new road.

Only count the improved or constructed road during the reporting year.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value for the aggregate and each disaggregate is the sum of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: Kilometers	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Construction type: Improved, Constructed (new)

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON-CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	Non-cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE:

Direct measurement, project records.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):

EG 3.1-1

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Project records and physical verification
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

20. INDICATOR: Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS REHABILITATING AND/OR CONSTRUCTING MARKET INFRASTRUCTURES

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of market infrastructures that are rehabilitated and/or constructed through FFP assistance.

Market infrastructure is defined as any physical market structure, used directly and primarily for the purpose of facilitating trade, where people meet in person to buy and sell goods.

Rehabilitated market infrastructures include enhanced market structures (e.g., when existing market infrastructure material is replaced with higher quality material).

Newly constructed market infrastructures also include expansion to already existing market infrastructure.

How to count the number of rehabilitated or constructed market infrastructures:

- If more than one component is constructed/rehabilitated in a market infrastructure, the market infrastructure should only be counted once per reporting year.
- To calculate this indicator, sum the number of market infrastructures that were rehabilitated and/or constructed in the current reporting year by the infrastructure status and by number of vendors using each market infrastructure. Number of vendors can be estimated by averaging the observed number of vendors at the marketplace through site visit(s) on a market day. If observing on a market day is not possible, information can be estimated through contact with local vendors.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- Market infrastructures that are rehabilitated and/or constructed to **usable function** in a given year as a result of FFP assistance should be reported for that year only. For a market infrastructure to be in usable function it may need more than one component to be fully rehabilitated and/or constructed.
- The following are examples of components of market infrastructures: physical structures in the market of varying size and quality such as roof, floor, wall of market buildings; establish product collection points; raising market sites or building retention walls for flood risk reduction; water points or toilets for markets, abattoir, and drainage system in the market.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- The indicator excludes investments in construction or rehabilitation of storage facilities integrated or co-located with the market structures (because those are captured by Indicator 18, total increase in installed storage capacity).
- Market infrastructures that are in progress but remain incompletely rehabilitated and/or constructed should not be reported.

20. INDICATOR: Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed (RiA)		
How to count LOA: The LOA value for the aggregate and each disaggregate is the sum of the corresponding annual values.		
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Infrastructure Status: rehabilitated, constructed Number of vendors using the infrastructure: Less than 5; 6 to 10; 11 or more	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records and physical verification.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Project records and physical verification • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

23. INDICATOR: Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INCREASED ACCESS TO CREDIT THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums **cash loans** made (i.e.**,** disbursed) during the reporting year to participating producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), local traders/assembler, wholesalers/processors, input suppliers, transporters, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas **that are in a selected agricultural value chain**, as a result of FFP assistance.

The indicator counts cash loans **disbursed to the recipient**, not loans merely made (e.g., in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.

This indicator only counts cash loans; do not include in-kind loans. It also **only counts loans made by financial institutions**, and not informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as financial institutions.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value for the aggregate and each disaggregate is the sum of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: US Dollars Note: Convert local currency to U.S. dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Type of loan recipient: producers, local traders/assemblers, wholesalers/processors, others. Sex of recipient: male, female, joint, n/a *For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available).*	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine project monitoring system or activity tracking system.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-6

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Project participants who took out a productive loan with project support
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

24. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS FACILITATING MSMES' ACCESS TO LOANS FROM FORMAL OR INFORMAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the total number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), that have received USG assistance that **resulted in a loan and accessed during the reporting year**.

The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received USG assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed.

Enterprises include: agricultural producers (including individual farmers).

The agricultural-related **credit** can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a microfinance institution (MFI), commercial banks or informal lenders, or from an in-kind lender or equipment (e.g. tractor, plough), agricultural input suppliers (e.g., fertilizer, seeds), or transport, with repayments in the form of cash or in kind.

USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee support, or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed.

Classification of the **size of an MSME** is based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.

- An **employee** is an individual that is remunerated in-cash or in-kind for their labor.
- One **FTE** equals 260 days or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days should be counted as 1/2 FTE.

24. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly. The FTE criteria described here is only used to determine the size of the MSME.

- **Micro MSMEs** employed 1-10 individuals or if a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise.
- **Small MSMEs** employed 11-50 individuals.
- **Medium MSMEs** employed 51-100 individuals.

How to count LOA:

Considering the possibility that an MSME could get multiple loans over multiple years, the project should maintain a database to record loans received by MSME along with the date that they first received the credit. For LOA, the unique number of MSMEs that received and accessed credit at least once during the life of award should be counted only once.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Size: Micro (1-10 employees) Small (11 -50 employees), and Medium (51 to 100 employees) Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a *If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available).*

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring of MSME records

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-3

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Participating organizations, associations, groups and enterprises
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

25. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (RiA) *(archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROVIDING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES TO MSMES

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of MSMEs, which receive business development services (BDS) from FFP supported projects. USG assisted sources means the same as "as a result of USG assistance".

Enterprises include: agricultural producers (including individual farmers), input suppliers, traders (including wholesalers, middlemen, and retailers), processors, non-agriculture enterprises, artisans, transporters, and others

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed.

Classification of the **size of an MSME** is based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees and type of production (agricultural/non-agricultural).

- An **employee** is an individual that is remunerated in-cash or in-kind for their labor.
- One **FTE** equals 260 days or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly. The FTE criteria described here is only used to determine the size of the MSME.
- **For agricultural MSME producers** (i.e., a farmer), FTE include the number of FTE employees (permanent or seasonal) hired in the past 12 months.
- **For non-agricultural MSME producers** (input suppliers, traders, processors, non-agriculture enterprises, artisans, transporters, etc.), FTE include the number of FTE employees that worked in the past month.
- **Micro MSMEs** employed 1-10 individuals or if a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise.

25. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (RiA) *(archived)*

- **Small MSMEs** employed 11-50 individuals.
- **Medium MSMEs** employed 51-100 individuals.

Business Development Services (BDS) may include services made possible through FFP-funding that are related, but not limited to, income generating activities, business planning, procurement, management, production, packaging, processing, quality control, marketing, and micro-enterprise loans, etc. Partners may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance.

Additional examples of types of BDS services provided for MSMEs include, but are not limited to:

Market Access: These services identify/establish new markets for MSMEs products; facilitate the creation of links between actors in a given market (e.g., enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, MSMEs).

Input supply: These services help MSMEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between MSMEs and suppliers; and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to MSMEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs.

Technology and Product Development: These services research and identify new technologies for MSMEs and look at the capacity of local people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis, and develop new and improved MSMEs products that respond to market demand requirements and specifications.

Training and Technical Assistance: These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise, develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that MSMEs are willing to pay for, and foster links between service enterprise development providers and MSMEs.

Finance: These services help MSMEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance MSME production directly.

Infrastructure: These services establish sustainable infrastructure (e.g., refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, improved roads and market places) that enables MSMEs to increase sales and income.

Policy/Advocacy: These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for MSMEs, and facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade

25. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (RiA) *(archived)*

organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, and others to effect policies that promote the interests of MSMEs.

To calculate this indicator, sum the number of MSMEs that received BDS in the current reporting year by size of the MSME, sex of its owner/producer and type of MSME.

During any given reporting year, some MSMEs will likely continue from the previous FY. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received. All MSMEs receiving business development services must be verified in the reporting year.

How to Count LOA:
Project records should be maintained in a way to assure that an accurate count of the unique MSMEs assisted at least once during the project can be easily totaled, without double counting, for a unique LOA count at the end of the award period. This might be achieved, for example, through the use of a database or a manual filing system by MSME. The aggregate and disaggregate LOA counts may not exceed the sum of the corresponding annual counts.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Size: Micro, Small, Medium Sex of enterprise owner(s): Male Female, Joint, n/a *If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available).* MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other.	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4.5.2 37		

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Organizations, associations, groups, enterprises and farmers receiving business development services
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

26. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, accessing savings programs with FFP assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS FACILITATING MSMES' ACCESS TO SAVINGS

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that received FFP assistance to access a savings program through formal or informal institutions.

Enterprises include: agricultural producers (including farmers), input suppliers, traders (including wholesalers, middlemen, and retailers), processors, non-agriculture enterprises, artisans, transporters, and others

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed.

Classification of the **size of an MSME** is based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees and type of production (agricultural/non-agricultural).

- An **employee** is an individual that is remunerated in-cash or in-kind for their labor.
- One **FTE** equals 260 days or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly. The FTE criteria described here is only used to determine the size of the MSME.
- **For agricultural MSME producers** (i.e., a farmer), FTE include the number of FTE employees (permanent or seasonal) hired in the past 12 months.
- **For non-agricultural MSME producers** (input suppliers, traders, processors, non-agriculture enterprises, artisans, transporters, etc.), FTE include the number of FTE employees that worked in the past month.
- **Micro MSMEs** employed 1-10 individuals or if a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise.
- **Small MSMEs** employed 11-50 individuals.
- **Medium MSMEs** employed 51-100 individuals.

26. INDICATOR: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, accessing savings programs with FFP assistance (RiA)

Access to a savings program can be objectively measured by the use of a savings account

- A **savings account** refers to any type of an account in a financial institution that serves as a store of an MSME's financial wealth. This includes formal financial institutions, such as microfinance institutions and commercial banks, as well as traditional institutional structures such as community savings groups, saving and loan facilities with producer associations, village savings and loans groups, and other types of communal/social funds.

To calculate this indicator, sum the number of MSMEs that enrolled in a savings account in the reporting year by size of the MSME and sex of its owner/producer.

The indicator does not measure the value of the savings, but the number of MSMEs that received FFP assistance and enrolled in a savings account. During any given reporting year, some MSMEs will likely continue from the previous FY. Only count the MSMEs once in the reporting year they open or maintain a savings account even if the same MSME enrolls in multiple savings accounts or groups. All MSMEs accessing savings program must be verified in the reporting year.

How to Count LOA:
Project records should be maintained in a way to assure that an accurate count of the unique MSMEs who use a savings account at least once during the project can be easily totaled, without double counting, for a unique LOA count at the end of the award period. This might be achieved, for example, through the use of a database or a manual filing system by MSME. The aggregate and disaggregate LOA counts may not exceed the sum of the corresponding annual counts.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Size: Micro, Small, Medium Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a *If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available).*

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Project records.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **FROM WHOM**: Organizations, associations, groups, enterprises and farmers receiving FFP assistance to access savings programs
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

27. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts farmers as a **value chain participant** if his/her primary purpose of the activity is to enhance the commercial value of a commodity to sell to/in the market.

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman or man working on a plot/land who does not make decisions on any one or more of the following: what will be grown, how it will be grown, or how to dispose of the harvest would not be interviewed.

Value chain: All the actors (including producers, processors, distributors, and retailers) that participate in bringing a product or service related to the selected commodity from its conception to its end use in the market, as well as the extent and type of relationships between these value chain actors.

Value chain activities and stages: Activities that improve the quantity/quality of a product for the purposes of generating higher returns and improved profits from sales (e.g., subsistence agriculture-focused interventions/agricultural interventions designed to increase staple crop production for home consumption would not qualify as value chain activities). These include, but are not limited to, pre- and post-harvest activities such as joint purchase of inputs, activities to increase productivity while maintaining quality, bulk transporting, sorting, grading, processing, and trading/marketing (wholesale, retail, export). Value chain stages are: Use of improved inputs (quality seeds, fertilizer etc.), Post-harvest handling (storage, distribution, and transport), Value-added processing (drying, grading, etc.), and Marketing/trading.

Practice: To practice a value chain activity means to take part in value chain activities on a regular, frequent, repeated, or habitual basis.
Promoted by the project: Actively supported with specific project interventions (e.g., agricultural extension services).

27. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project (RiA)

Projects for which this indicator is applicable must identify a list of value chain activities that the project will promote during the life of the programs so that the number of farmers that are already practicing these specific value chain activities can be recorded through routine annual monitoring. More on value chain activities can be found at the USAID's value chain wiki link: http://www.microlinks.org/good-practice-center/value-chain-wiki
Please also refer to *Field Guide: Integrating Very Poor Producers into Value Chains* available at: http://agrilinks.org/library/integrating-very-poor-producers-value-chains-field-guide

To be counted, a farmer must have practiced a value chain activity at least once in the reporting year. If a farmer participated in multiple value chain stages during the reporting year, all stages should be reported in the Value Chain Stages disaggregates. Provide the unique number of farmers practicing the value chain activity in the Sex of Farmer disaggregates.

During any given reporting year, some farmers will likely continue from the previous FY. All farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project must be verified in the reporting year.

How to count LOA:

- For the overall and sex disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the unique number of farmers. For value chain stages disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the same as the last fiscal year number.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Overall: 1. Total unique number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project **By Sex type:** 2. Total unique male farmers 3. Total unique female farmers **By type of Value Chain Stages:** 4. Total number of farmers who practiced use of improved inputs (quality seeds, fertilizer etc.) 5. Total number of farmers who practiced post-harvest handling (storage, distribution, and transport) 6. Total number of farmers who practiced value-added processing (drying, grading, etc.) 7. Total number of farmers who practiced marketing/trading **For the IPTT and SAPQ:** Enter data points 1-3; enter data points 4-7 where farmers may be participating in multiple value chain stages.	Sex: Male, Female Value Chain Stages: Use of improved inputs (quality seeds, fertilizer etc.), post-harvest handling (storage, distribution, and transport), value-added processing (drying, grading, etc.), marketing/trading.

27. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project (RiA)		
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON-CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records, Beneficiary Based Sample Surveys. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, all data points above must be survey weighted.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **FROM WHOM**: Project participants who participate in project promoted value chain activities • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring or beneficiary based sample surveys • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

81. INDICATOR: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures annual yield for all targeted crop, fish, milk, eggs, live animals for direct FFP beneficiaries. Measures of yield are important indicator of productivity and also provide a basis for assessing whether a farm, water body, or animals are supporting the livelihoods of the individuals who farm the land, aquaculture, or rear animal(s).

Measuring productivity of crop:
Agricultural yield will be estimated automatically by FFPMIS from the following data points, reported as totals across all direct beneficiaries, and disaggregated by commodity and by sex:

For crops:

1. Total Production (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure) by direct beneficiaries during the reporting period (TP);

2. Total Units of Production: Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); (UP).

Yield = TP / UP.

Measures of area are fundamental components of agricultural statistics, as they are required for calculating agricultural yield. Ideally, measures of both production and area should be highly accurate. However, errors in the denominator (area) magnify any errors in the numerator (production); thus, accurate measures of area are arguably more critical to minimizing potential errors in calculating agricultural yield. As many farmers in developing countries have no real means of accurately determining how much land they use to produce crops or other agricultural products, accurate measures of area can be difficult to obtain.

There are a number of valid methods for measuring area under production, each with its own set of pros and cons, degree of accuracy, and associated costs. There is no single method that will be best for all circumstances; rather, there is a range of acceptable approaches to collect valid data. Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide provides a number of methods to measure area, and production of crops, animals, and fisheries. In consultation with the FFP Regional M&E Specialist, partners should select the best methodology for collecting data based on an assessment of the trade-offs between accuracy, cost, budget and available resources. Regardless of the method used to collect the data, as long as what is being collected is the same (e.g., land/pond area under production) and all data are accurately converted to standardized units (e.g., hectares), it is possible to compare or aggregate commodity-specific yield results across different types of development activities.

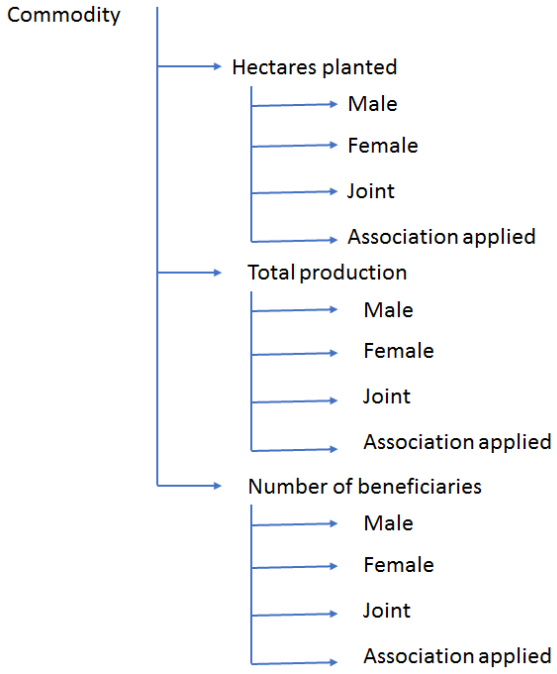
Partners should enter **total area** for the commodity by sex for the reporting year or number of animals or cages, and **total production** by commodity and by sex.

81. INDICATOR: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (RiA)

Measuring productivity of livestock:
Livestock products are measured as weight (kilograms or metric tons). Live animals (i.e., "on-the-hoof" weights) are often weighed in crates (i.e., a collapsible chute with built-in scale). In the absence of such livestock scales, standard physical linear measurements of various dimensions of a live animal can be used to estimate weight. Alternatively, partners can use a country level standard weight of the live animal and convert to kg or MT. In both cases, partners must provide the source of the standard used as part of their contextualized PIRS.

1. Live Weight (kg or mt) by direct beneficiaries. If livestock were sold before monitoring data collection, weight at sales (TW);
2. Total Number of Animals. Number of animals in herd for live animal; Number of animal in production for dairy or eggs; Number of cages for open water aquaculture for direct beneficiaries during the production period. (NA).
Productivity = TW / NA.

In addition to the two data points, partners must enter the **number of direct beneficiaries** that produced the commodity, disaggregated by sex. A direct participant should be counted only once under each commodity regardless of the number of production cycles for the commodity during the reporting year. If a plot of land falls under the disaggregate "jointly-managed", the number of beneficiaries jointly managing the plot should be counted. In the case of the "association-applied" disaggregate however, neither the association nor the individuals involved in the association can be considered as a direct participant and therefore nothing should be counted.



If a beneficiary-based sample survey is used to collect yield data points, the sample weighted estimate of the total across all beneficiaries must be calculated for each data point using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FFPMIS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average yield per commodity across all projects as well as across all FFP food assistance development activities globally.

Note: Yield targets should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the two data points. If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, farmer's land area should be counted (and summed) each time it is cultivated, and the total production should be estimated each time and summed across production cycles if the same crop was planted.

81. INDICATOR: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (RiA)

If the production cycle from soil preparation/planting starts to harvest in one fiscal year and ends in another, report yield in the second fiscal year, once all data points are available.

How to count LOA:
Report the final year's values for LOA.

UNIT: Number

For the IPTT: Enter data by commodity and by sex of farmer under each commodity.

1. Total Production (kg, mt, or other unit of measure) for crops; Total weight (kg, mt) of live animals

2. Hectares planted (for crops); Number of live animals; Number of animals in production (milk, eggs); or Area (ha) of ponds or Number of crates (for fish)

3. Number of direct beneficiaries

For the SAPQ: Enter the three data points above into FFPMIS for base value and actual year reporting. Enter unit of measure of quantity for total production and area data points. Data should be disaggregated to the lowest level, i.e., by commodity then by sex under each commodity. FFPMIS will calculate yield automatically. However, this calculation cannot be done without data points 1 and 2 for each commodity.

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Commodity
Selected commodity (type of crop, type of animal or animal product, or type of fish – freshwater or marine).

Production and area should be reported separately for each horticultural product; the general "Horticulture" category should not be used. If a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking yield for each is too difficult, yield may be reported for the five (5) most commonly produced horticultural products.

Sex of farmer: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied.

Before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular participant and selected commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Non-cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring; Beneficiary Based Sample Surveys. If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, all data points above must be survey weighted.

81. INDICATOR: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (RiA)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION**? Project-level, direct beneficiaries; only those participating in FFP agriculture activities. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring or BBSS • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** ANNUAL or after each crop cycle

51a. INDICATOR: Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Food for Peace[3] (R)

REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator is intended to count all households in which at least one member participated in a Food for Peace (FFP) development food security activity.

How to count households benefiting directly:

- A household is benefiting directly if it contains at least one individual who is a direct project participant. An individual is a direct project participant if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project.
- Care must be taken to eliminate double counting. Households that have more than one direct project participant household member should be counted only once. Similarly, a member or members from the same household participating in multiple interventions should be counted ONLY once.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- The intervention in which the individual participates needs to be significant.
- Individuals who receive training or benefit from project-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct project participants, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If an individual is only contacted or touched by a project through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, that intervention is not significant and s/he should not be counted as a direct project participant.
- An indirect participant who does not have direct contact with the project and does not directly receive goods or services from the project should not be counted even if he/she still benefits. This includes a neighbor who sees the results of an improved technology applied by a direct participant and decides to apply it himself/herself or an individual who hears a radio message but does not receive any other training or counseling from the activity.

FFP activities are multisectoral, addressing a variety of related household needs. Different activities may be targeted or be more attractive to different household members. FFP awardees must design project records about participants in a way that captures their relationships to one another so that the number of distinct households that benefit may be easily counted. FFP encourages partners to develop household databases and assignment of unique identifiers to households and individuals to facilitate these measurements annually.

How to count LOA:

- The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of households benefiting directly. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that

[3] Food for Peace Development projects are part of Feed the Future.

51a. INDICATOR: Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Food for Peace[3] (R)		
is counted only once. ● Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".		
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Duration: New, Continuing *Households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but are not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New."* Location: Urban/peri-urban, Rural *The definition of "rural" and "urban/peri-urban" should be the definition used by the national statistical service.*	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3-1		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ● **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners ● **FROM WHOM**: Project records, project database ● **METHOD**: Routine monitoring ● **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

Resilience

31. INDICATOR: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG Assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE (EWR) SYSTEMS

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of FFP activities.

Disaster preparedness includes: risk identification, analysis, prioritization, and reduction activities; the design and implementation of regional, national, local, or community level hazard reduction policies and plans; early warning systems, as appropriate; and identification of roles and responsibilities in preventing, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

Training refers to new training or re-training of individuals and assumes that training is conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Trainings must have specific learning objectives, a course outline or curriculum, and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

How to count the number of people trained:

- If a training course covers more than one topic, individuals should only be counted once for that training course.
- If a training course is conducted in more than one session/training event, only individuals who complete the full course should be counted; do not sum the participants for each training event.
- If individuals are re-trained within the reporting period, having received training prior to the project or reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the fiscal year.
- If individuals receive multiple, different trainings in the reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the fiscal year.

How to count LOA value:

- Projects are strongly encouraged to maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the project to record the types of training received by individuals and the dates of training. This will facilitate the LOA count of unique individuals who received any training throughout the award without double counting.
- In the exceptional case when a database is not maintained, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual counts with adjustments based on the duration of series of trainings and recommended combinations of trainings for the same beneficiary groups over multiple years. In all cases, the LOA must not exceed the sum of the annual reported numbers.

31. INDICATOR: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG Assistance (RiA)		
UNIT: Number		**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Training report, attendance sheets, project records		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HA.2-1-1		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

32. INDICATOR: Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROVIDING CASH, FOOD, OR OTHER IN-KIND ASSISTANCE

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of people receiving material assistance (cash, food, or other in-kind) from programs supported in whole or in part through FFP resources. In FFP development food security activities this may include beneficiaries of food supplements, food for assets/work, distributions of agricultural inputs or animals, protection rations, cash, and other activities that provide material support or vouchers that may be exchanged for goods. Recipients only of training, services, or other non-material benefits should not be counted.

An individual who receives assistance multiple times in the same year or different types of assistance in the same year should be counted only once for that year.

This indicator serves as a simple output measure to enable the roll up of USG-supported programming addressing social assistance needs.

How to count LOA:
Projects should maintain records of distributions to the same individuals at different times throughout the award period. This will enable accurate annual and unique LOA counts without duplication. In the absence of a database or other physical record of distributions by unique individual, the project must present some credible means of estimating the number of unique beneficiaries of social assistance over the LOA.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	Non-Cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE: Distribution records

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.3.3-9 (Archived)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **DATA SOURCE**: Distribution records
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

33. INDICATOR: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING CONDITIONAL SAFETY NETS

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the number of people benefiting from FFP-supported social assistance programming that provide material support in exchange for participation in productive activities aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital.

Productive safety nets are programs that protect and strengthen food insecure households' physical and human capital by providing regular resource transfers in exchange for time or labor. Generally, there are three kinds of activities that can provide the foundation of a "productive safety net" program. These are:

- Activities which strengthen community assets (e.g., public works);
- Activities which strengthen human assets (e.g., literacy training, HIV, prenatal, and well-baby visits); and/or
- Activities which strengthen household assets (e.g., livelihood diversification, agriculture extension, micro savings, and credit)

What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the material assistance—a predictable resource transfer—is provided in exchange for labor or to offset the opportunity cost of an investment of time. For this reason, they are sometimes referred to as "conditional" safety net programs. Another difference is an expectation that, over time, individuals or households enrolled in a productive safety net program will "graduate" from that program. For FFP development food security activities these are most commonly beneficiaries of food for asset activities, food for training, and payments to home based care providers. For FFP, the count should not include beneficiaries of food supplements under maternal and child health activities like Preventing Malnutrition among Under Twos (PM2A) or for HIV or tuberculosis patients.

An individual who receives multiple payments through a single year for participation in the same or different social assistance activities should be counted only once in that year.

Projects should maintain records of payments to the same individuals for participation in productive safety net activities, the date of each payment and the types of social assistance activity for which s/he is paid at different times throughout the award period will enable accurate annual and LOA counts without duplication.

Note that the disaggregations for this indicator are independent of one another. They are not multi-tiered, i.e., the whole count is split within each category of type of assets, duration and set. For this reason, an individual may be counted only once as "new", when s/he first participates in an activity to strengthen any type of asset. If in a later year s/he switches to participate in a different activity that strengthens another type of asset, s/he is counted as

33. INDICATOR: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (RiA)		
"continuing". How to count LOA: • The value for the aggregate and the "new" disaggregate is the sum of the annual "new" disaggregate values. The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of social assistance beneficiaries. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that is counted only once. • Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0". • The sum of the LOA Male and Female disaggregates must total the LOA aggregates. If the project has maintained records of individuals' participation, this should be easily counted. • The sum of the LOA disaggregates for the three types of assets must total the LOA aggregate. If the project has maintained records of individuals' participation, this should be easily counted.		
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Type of Asset strengthened: community assets, human assets/capital, and household assets Duration: --New = this is the first year the participant participated in a productive safety net --Continuing = this participant participated in the previous reporting year and continues to participate in the current reporting year Sex: Male, Female	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): ES.5-1		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

34. INDICATOR: Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (R) *(Archived)*

REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

FFP defines **vulnerable people/household** as "people/households who are at risk of food insecurity because of their physiological status, socioeconomic status or physical security; or whose ability to cope has been temporarily overcome by a shock." Since FFP development food security activities are generally targeted to food insecure people/households, typically all households in which at least one member participates in a FFP-supported activity should be counted. The exceptions are cases in which activities use an approach in which more advantage individuals are used as conduits for providing services or transmitting messages to food insecure households. For example, for value chain activities that involve training well-off traders or entrepreneurs as trainers or messengers for transferring knowledge to farmers, the households of the traders or entrepreneurs should not be counted in this indicator.

How to count households benefiting directly:

- A household is benefiting directly if it contains at least one individual who is a direct project participant. An individual is a direct project participant if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project.
- Care must be taken to eliminate double counting. Vulnerable households that have more than one direct project participant household member should be counted only once. Similarly, a member or members from the same vulnerable household participating in multiple interventions should be counted ONLY once.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- The intervention in which the individual participates needs to be significant.
- Individuals who receive training or benefit from project-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct project participants, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If an individual is only contacted or touched by a project through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, that intervention is not significant and s/he should not be counted as a direct project participant.
- An indirect participant who does not have direct contact with the project and does not directly receive goods or services from the project should not be counted even if he/she still benefits. This includes a neighbor who sees the results of an improved technology applied by a direct participant and decides to apply it himself/herself, or the population who uses a new road constructed by the project or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the project.

FFP projects are multisectoral, addressing a variety of related household needs. Different activities may be targeted or be more attractive to different household members. Projects must design project records about participants in a way that captures their relationships to one another so that the number of distinct households that benefit may be easily counted. FFP

34. INDICATOR: Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (R) *(Archived)*		
encourages partners to develop household databases and assignment of unique identifiers to households and individuals to facilitate these counts annually. How to count LOA: • The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of vulnerable households. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that is counted only once. • Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0". • The sum of LOA gendered type disaggregates should sum to the LOA aggregate.		
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Duration: New, Continuing *Vulnerable households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New."* Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Beneficiary database, project records.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4.5.2 (14)		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)

47. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

Basic drinking water services, are defined as improved sources or delivery points that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from outside contamination with fecal matter, *and* where collection time is no more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.

Drinking water sources meeting these criteria include:
- piped drinking water supply on premises;
- public tap/standpost; tube well/borehole;
- protected dug well; protected spring;
- rainwater; and/or
- bottled water (when another basic service is used for hand washing, cooking or other basic personal hygiene purposes).

All other services are considered to be "unimproved", including: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water (unless basic services are being used for hand washing, cooking and other basic personal hygiene purposes).

All of the following criteria must be met for **persons to be counted as "gaining access"** to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance:

1. The total collection time must be 30 minutes or less for a round trip (including wait time). Given this definition, the number of people considered to have "gained access" to a basic service will be limited by the physical distance to the service from beneficiaries' dwellings, the amount of time typically spent queuing at the service, and the production capacity of the service.

2. The service must be able to consistently (i.e. year-round) produce 20 liters per day for each person counted as "gaining access." This amount is considered the daily minimum required to effectively meet a person's drinking, sanitation, and hygiene needs.

3. The service is either newly established or was rehabilitated from a non-functional state within the reporting fiscal year as a result of USG assistance. If an individual loses access, e.g., due to a breakdown, and the service is re-established with USG assistance later during the LOA, s/he should not be counted again. (Exceptions might be made in the case of destruction due to conflict or natural disaster.)

4. Persons counting toward the indicator must not have previously had similar "access"

47. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

to basic drinking water services, prior to the establishment or rehabilitation of the USG-supported basic service.

Note: Although USAID expects that all drinking water services supported by USG assistance be tested for fecal coliform and arsenic during the program cycle, compliance with water quality standards is not required for attribution to this indicator.

Limitations: Providing "access" does not necessarily guarantee project participants' "use" the service, and thus, potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing "access." This indicator does not capture the full dimensions of a water service's reliability or affordability--two other important factors that influence the likelihood that those defined as having "access" will actually use the service. For more information on these factors please refer to indicator HL.8.1-3.

How to count LOA:

- The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity that is counted only once.
- Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female Location: Urban, Rural

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	Cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):
HL.8.1-1

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **DATA SOURCE**: Participants who gained access to a drinking water services as a result of USG assistance and estimate the household size
- **METHOD**: Physical verification; count of participants or estimate count. To estimate count: Upon completion of construction or rehabilitation of an improved water source, the FFP grantees implementing activities makes observations on and/or interviews initial users of the water source regarding the "time to collect" in relationship to the distance to their dwelling, and water source production volume measurements. This information is used to estimate the maximum distance from the source where "time to collect" among potential users would likely be 30 minutes or under. The number of persons living within that radius of the source currently not using an improved drinking water

47. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

supply source according the base value is the initial estimate of those "gaining access" to the source. This number might be further reduced, however, depending upon the measured production volume of the source in comparison to the 20 liters/capita/day minimum standard. These estimates would then be summarized and reported on an annual basis.

- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

For guidance on water testing requirements during the program cycle, contact USAID/E3/Water Office.

48. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

A **basic sanitation service** is a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact, and that is not shared with other households. Sanitation facilities meeting the criteria include:

- flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system;
- a septic system or a pit latrine with slab;
- composting toilets;
- or ventilated improved pit latrines (with slab).

All other sanitation facilities do not meet this definition and are considered "unimproved." Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit latrines without slab/open pit; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines. Households that use a facility shared with other households are not counted as using a basic sanitation facility. A household is defined as a person or group of persons that usually live and eat together.

Persons are **counted as "gaining access"** to a basic sanitation facility, as a result of USG assistance if:

- either newly established or rehabilitated during the reporting year from a non-functional or unimproved state, or
- their household did not have similar "access", i.e., an improved sanitation facility was not available for household use, prior to completion of an improved sanitation facility associated with USG assistance during the reporting year.

If an individual gains access as the result of USG assistance, but loses access, e.g., due to poor maintenance, and access is re-established with USG-assistance later during the LOA, s/he should not be counted again. (Exceptions might be made in the case of destruction due to conflict or natural disaster.)

USG assistance may be in the form of hygiene promotion to generate demand. It may also be in the form of support to help access supplies and services to install improved facilities or improvements in the supply chain(s).

Limitations: It is important to note that providing "access" does not necessarily guarantee participant's "use" of the facility and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing "access." Not all household members may regularly use the noted basic sanitation facility. In particular, in many cultures young children are often left to defecate in the open and create health risks for all household members including themselves. The measurement of this indicator does not capture such detrimental, uneven sanitation behavior within a household.

48. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance (RiA)		
Additional limitations of this indicator are that it does not fully measure the quality of services, i.e. accessibility, quantity, and affordability, or the issue of facilities for adequate menstrual hygiene management. How to count LOA: LOA aggregate and disaggregates are the sums of the corresponding annual values.		
UNIT: Number		**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female Location: Urban, Rural
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.2-2		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **METHOD**: Count of participants, interview and physical verification. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

76. INDICATOR: Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

Institutional settings are defined as schools and health facilities. Schools in the context of this indicator are day schools for children 6 to 18 years of age. Health facilities may provide different levels of service, but it is anticipated that water services will be installed in health facilities at the lower echelons of the service hierarchy. Health facilities may be public or private.

A **basic drinking water service** is defined as improved sources or delivery points that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from outside contamination with fecal matter.
Drinking water sources meeting these criteria include:

- piped drinking water supply on premises;
- public tap/standpost; tube well/borehole;
- protected dug well; protected spring;
- rainwater; and/or
- bottled water (when another basic service is used for hand washing, cooking or other basic personal hygiene purposes).

An institution is **counted as "gaining access"** to a basic drinking water service if:

- The service is either newly established or rehabilitated from a non-functional state within the reporting fiscal year as a result of USG assistance, and this institution did not previously have similar "access"; and
- The service is on the premises of the institution.

If an institution gains access as the result of USG assistance, but loses access, e.g., due to poor maintenance, and access is re-established with USG-assistance later during the LOA, it should not be counted again. (Exceptions might be made in the case of destruction due to conflict or natural disaster.)

Limitations: As defined, this indicator does not measure reliability, seasonality or water quality. It only measures the most basic level of service at an institution.

How to count LOA:
LOA aggregate and disaggregates are the sums of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Institution type: Schools, Health facilities	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

76. INDICATOR: Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance (RiA)
DATA Source: Project records, physical observation and routine monitoring
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.1-4
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners • **METHOD**: Routine monitoring; Physical verification • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

49. INDICATOR: Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (RiA) *(Archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROVIDING TOILETS IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

DEFINITION:

Institutional settings are defined as schools and health facilities. Schools in the context of this indicator are day schools for children 6 to 18 years of age who return home after school. Schools may be public or private. Health facilities may provide different levels of service, but it is anticipated that sanitation facilities will be installed in health facilities at the lower echelons of the service hierarchy. Health facilities may be public or private.

A "**toilet**" is counted as an improved sanitation facility if it meets the following criteria:

- It provides privacy and separates human excreta from human contact.
- Each toilet has a squat hole. For latrine blocks with several squat holes, the "toilet" count is the number of squat holes in the block.
- The toilets have hand washing facilities within or near the toilets.
- In school settings, there are gender-specific toilets and host country standards regarding the ratio of students per squat hole must be met.
- Toilets are repaired in order to meet set local government standards.

How to count LOA:

LOA aggregate and disaggregates are the sums of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: Number		**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Type of institution: School, Health facility
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.8.2-3		
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring		

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **METHOD**: Physical verification
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

50. INDICATOR: Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING OPEN DEFECATION FREE COMMUNITIES

DEFINITION:

Open defecation free status in a community requires that everyone in the community has a designated location for sanitation (regardless of whether it meets the definition of a "basic sanitation facility", is a shared facility or otherwise unimproved) and that there is no evidence of open defecation in the community.

However, where higher national standards exist, ODF status should be defined in accordance with national regulations and/or an established national system. If a national policy does not exist, implementing partners shall agree upon a definition with USAID during development of the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). Open defecation free status must be verified through an established certification process, reviewed by the implementing partner or a third party.

To **count a community** as "open defecation free", the implementing partner must verify the status. To report annually, the implementing partner must annually verify the community's "open defecation free" status. Once a community has been verified as ODF, it should be counted every year that it remains ODF. If a community does not meet standards for verification in any year, but the following year it is again verified as ODF, it will not be counted for the year it did not meet the standard, but will be counted again once it is verified as achieving ODF status again.

The Handbook on Community Led Total Sanitation produced by Kamal Kar and Robert Chambers in 2008 suggests a qualitative approach to determining open defecation free status. This may include: visiting former open defecation sites at dawn and dusk, determining whether open/hanging latrines are being used as well as paths to installed latrines, and observing existing community sanctions for infringements to ODF rules, etc.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value is the same as the final year value, i.e., the number of communities that are verified as ODF at the end of the project.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**	
Number	None	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Outcome	Cumulative	(+)
DATA SOURCE: Physical verification, project records, community interviews		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8-2		

50. INDICATOR: Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **WHO COLLECTS**: Implementing partners
- **METHOD**: Routine monitoring; Physical verification
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

53. INDICATOR: Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING HEALTH, NUTRITION AND/OR FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES TARGETING WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND/OR CHILDREN 6 MONTHS AND UNDER

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of women ages 15 to 49 supported by a FFP activity who, after attending antenatal care (ANC) four or more times, delivered a live child during the reporting year.

To be counted, the **ANC** received should be provided by skilled health personnel.
Skilled health personnel refer to a doctor, nurse, midwife, skilled birth attendant, or clinical officer.
Live birth is the birth of one or more child after 22 weeks gestation or weighing 500 g or more that shows signs of life—breathing, cord pulsation, or audible heartbeat.

This indicator does not measure the quality of the ANC visit and does not require that a minimum number of services are received during ANC. For reference, the following are the four main categories of care and examples of services for each category that may be provided during ANC: identification of pre-existing health conditions (e.g., check for weight and nutritional status, anemia, hypertension, syphilis, HIV status); early detection of complications arising during pregnancy (e.g., check for pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes); health promotion and disease prevention (e.g., tetanus, vaccination, prevention and treatment of malaria, nutrition counseling, micronutrient supplementation, family planning counseling); and birth preparedness and complication planning (e.g., birth and emergency planning, breastfeeding counseling, antiretroviral for HIV positive women, and reducing mother to child transmission of HIV).

<u>How to count the number of live births receiving at least 4 ANC visits:</u>

- If a woman delivers more than one child from a single pregnancy, it counts as a single live birth.
- To be counted for this indicator, a woman needs to show evidence of attending ANC visits provided by skilled health personnel, e.g., on a health card.
- When counting the number of ANC visits per pregnancy, count all that happened throughout the period of gestation, even if some of the ANC visits occurred during the year prior to the year of delivery.
- Visits by pregnant women to skilled health personnel for reasons other than ANC (e.g., illness in the family) should not be counted as an ANC visit.
- Visits to either trained or untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are not counted under this indicator.

To calculate this indicator, sum the number of live births to project MCHN beneficiaries during the current reporting year that received four ANC visits during pregnancy. To effectively promote ANC project staff should be in regular contact with women during their pregnancy and monitor and record ANC visits as they happen. For example, when pregnant women are provided food supplements, she should present her health card at monthly distributions so that project staff can record information about an ANC visit that took place since the previous

53. INDICATOR: Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (RiA)		
distribution. This also provides staff opportunities to encourage women who are late with ANC to go for care. The creation of a beneficiary database with information about ANC visits, use of other MCHN services, and birth outcomes, is strongly recommended to not only assure accurate counts but also to support ongoing supervision of activities and monitoring of project outcomes. <u>How to count LOA:</u> The LOA value is the sum of the annual values.		
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Project records, routine monitoring		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level, direct beneficiaries. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

54. INDICATOR: Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS THAT PROMOTE GROWTH MONITORING

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of children 0-23 months old participating in growth monitoring and promotion program(s) supported with FFP assistance.

Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) is a preventive approach that takes place in communities, homes, health facilities, or rally posts and generally involves:

1) Regular measurement (usually monthly) of the weight and/or height of children, comparison to age/sex specific growth standards, and plotting of the repeated measures as a means of identifying growth faltering; and
2) Tailored discussions with each mother and caregiver about her/his child's growth, congratulating and encouraging behavior that promotes good growth, and counseling to improve infant and young child feeding practices and health for those whose children's growth has faltered. Tailored counseling does not necessarily have to occur at the same site where growth monitoring is provided.

Tailored counseling, or growth promotion, is based on each individual child's growth monitoring results. It involves follow-up discussion with caregivers to identify good practices and problems and to encourage good care practices. Counseling should focus on achievable actions/improved practices, and negotiating with caregivers to gain their commitment to these actions. Participation in health and nutrition activities should be encouraged and referrals to health providers made when needed. Growth faltering is defined as inadequate gain between two consecutive growth monitoring sessions.

How to count the number of children participating in GMP:

- Only count children who participated with their mothers or caregivers in 80 percent of the sessions that took place in the reporting year while the child was aged 0-23 months.
- Only count a child that participates in a GMP program once in a year, even if the child attends multiple GMP sessions or programs.
- If the child is receiving growth monitoring at one site and is receiving promotion at different site, the child should only be counted once.
- Infants and young children who receive growth monitoring without promotion (tailored counseling services) should not be counted in this indicator
- Children who attend GMP that is not actively supported and monitored with FFP assistance should not be counted.

To calculate this indicator, sum, by sex, the number of children 0-23 months old that participated in GMP 80 percent of the time they were eligible in the current reporting year.

To effectively promote participation in GMP project staff should be in regular contact with caretakers during the child's first two years to monitor and record participation as it happens. For example, when pregnant women are provided food supplements, she could present evidence of GMP participation so that project staff can record information about GMP participation since the previous distribution. This provides staff opportunities to encourage

54. INDICATOR: Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion (RiA)		
women who to participate and also to check the child's growth rate. The creation of a beneficiary database with information about GMP, ANC visits, use of other MCHN services, and birth and growth outcomes, is strongly recommended to not only assure accurate counts but also to support ongoing supervision of activities and monitoring of child growth. How to count LOA: The LOA value is the total of unique children and each child should only be counted once in LOA. This will be straightforward if the project develops and maintains a database. If the project does not maintain a database, the awardee should present a credible means of estimating the total number of children who participated over the LOA without double or triple counting children who participated multiple years.		
UNIT: Number		**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring of GMP records		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level, direct beneficiaries. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

56. INDICATOR: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (RiA) *(Archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR ANY PROJECTS WITH A MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts the number of participants (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel) who completed child health care and child nutrition training provided through FFP-supported programs during the reporting year.

Training is defined as one or more sessions that follow a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and from which there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. Recipients of public presentations (including dramas) of health or nutrition material at informal settings, e.g., at distribution points, should only be counted if the topics convey substantial information that is organized into a logical structure and it is credible that participants are sufficiently attentive to receive and capture the intended messages.

For this indicator, count those who complete training without distinguishing whether the same person completed multiple trainings, i.e., counting individuals multiple times in a year and over LOA is acceptable for this indicator.

How to count LOA:

The aggregate and disaggregate LOA values are the sum of the corresponding annual values.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring; Training records

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9 -1

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level, direct beneficiaries; only those trained through FFP activities.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring or training completions
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** ANNUAL

57. INDICATOR: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ANY PROJECTS WITH A MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION COMPONENT WORKING WITH CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of children under five reached through FFP-supported program(s) that seek to improve nutritional status directly through food, feeding practices, micronutrient supplements, or treatment of malnutrition.

Children under five: Children under five years are 0-59 months of age.

Nutrition-specific Interventions: A child can be counted as reached if s/he receives one or more of the following nutrition-specific interventions directly or through the mother/caretaker:

1. Behavior change communication (BCC) interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors including:
   - Immediate, exclusive, and continued breastfeeding
   - Appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods from 6 to 24 months of age
2. Vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
3. Zinc supplementation during episodes of diarrhea
4. Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
5. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
6. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
7. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Supercereal Plus, RUTF, RUSF, etc.)

If only some disaggregates are available, then Awardees should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate.

How to count the children reached:

Children under five may be double-counted across the intervention disaggregates if they receive more than one intervention, but the number of unique children under five must be entered into the sex disaggregates. In order to avoid double counting within interventions, the implementing partner should follow a two-step process:

1. Count each child by the type of intervention. For example, a child whose mother receives counseling on exclusive breastfeeding and who also receives vitamin A during a child health day should be counted once under each intervention;
2. Eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of children under-5 reached. The partner may develop a system to track individual children using unique identifiers or estimate the overlap between the different types of interventions and subtract it from the total.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- A child reached directly or via a caretaker should be counted if s/he receives a product, participates in an activity, or accesses services from a USG-supported activity during the reporting year. Projects that support Growth Monitoring & Promotion (GMP)

57. INDICATOR: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

interventions should report children who participate under the BCC disaggregate. (See definition of participation in GMP for Indicator 54: *Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion)*

- Children are often reached through interventions that target adults such as mothers and caretakers. If, after birth, the child benefits from the intervention, then the child should be counted-- regardless of the primary recipient of the information, counseling, or intervention. For example, if a project provides counseling on complementary feeding to a mother, then the child should be counted as reached.
- If USAID is supporting a nutrition activity that is purchasing nutrition commodities (e.g. food supplements, Vit A, zinc, MNPs) or providing 'significant' support for the delivery of the supplement, then each child who receives a supplement or whose mother receives a supplement should be counted as reached. Support is "significant" if there is a reasonable assumption that the intervention would not have occurred in the absence of FFP funding.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- A child should not be counted as reached if the mother or caretaker was solely exposed to a mass media behavior change campaign such as radio messages. Children reached solely through community drama, comedy, or video shows should not be included. However, projects should still use mass communication interventions like dramas and radio shows to reinforce SBCC messages.
- Implementers should not count a child as reached through his/her mother during her pregnancy. There is a separate standard indicator that enumerates the number of pregnant women reached (HL.9-3, FFP 80).

To effectively promote benefit from nutrition-specific interventions, project staff should be in regular contact with caretakers with targeted children and their caretakers to record benefits as they are received. When contact is made, caretakers could present the health cards for the child and herself so that staff can record benefits received since the previous contact. This provides staff opportunities to encourage women who to seek full benefits in a timely fashion. The creation of a beneficiary database with information about GMP, ANC visits, supplement receipts, use of other MCHN services, and birth and growth outcomes, is strongly recommended to not only assure accurate counts but also to support ongoing supervision of activities and monitoring of child growth.

How to count LOA:

For the overall and sex disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the unique number of children under five reached. For intervention disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the sum of the annual numbers.

57. INDICATOR: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

UNIT: Number

Overall:

1. Total unique number of children under five reached with nutrition-specific interventions

By Sex type:

2. Total unique number of male children under five reached with nutrition-specific interventions
3. Total unique number of female children under five reached with nutrition-specific interventions

By type of intervention:

4. Total number of children under five whose parents/caretakers received behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors
5. Total number of children under five received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
6. Total number of children under five received zinc supplementation during episode of diarrhea
7. Total number of children under five received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
8. Total number of children under five admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
9. Total number of children under five admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
10. Total number of children under five received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products

For the IPTT and SAPQ: Enter 1-3 data points; enter 4-10 data points where children can be counted in more than one intervention disaggregate if they were reached by multiple interventions.

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex: Male, Female

Intervention:

- parents/caretakers received behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors
- received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
- received zinc supplementation during episode of diarrhea
- received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
- admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
- received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	CUMULATIVE/NON CUMULATIVE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Non-cumulative	(+)

57. INDICATOR: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring; Distribution records; Health cards; local health service statistics such as HMIS
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9 (Secondary: HL 9.1, 9.2, 9.3)
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION**? Project-level, direct project participants • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** FFP implementing partners. • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring of distribution records; health cards; local HMIS • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

58. INDICATOR: Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs (RiA) *(Archived)*

APPLICABLE FOR ANY PROJECTS FACILITATING VITAMIN A DISTRIBUTION

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from FFP-supported programs **in the last 6 months** from the time this data is collected.

In order to reduce Vitamin-A deficiency effectively, children need two rounds of coverage per year. *In order to not double count children and show the number of children who received Vitamin A on a timely schedule, please only report the number who received a supplement in the last 6 months of the reporting year.* This may be accomplished by simply reporting the count of supplements distributed to under-5s with significant support from FFP during the year. Support is "significant" if there is a reasonable assumption that the delivery of the supplements would not have occurred in the absence of FFP funding.

How to count LOA:

The aggregate and disaggregate LOA values are the sums of the corresponding annual values.

RATIONALE:

Vitamin A supplementation reduces risk of under-five mortality by about one-fourth among the millions of children deficient in this micronutrient.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE/NON CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring; Distribution records

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9.2 (3)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level; only those children reached by FFP intervention.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring of distribution records.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

75. INDICATOR: Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ANY PROJECTS WITH A NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

A **female direct beneficiary** of a nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity is defined as a female of any age who participates in a FFP-supported agriculture-related intervention(s) that has explicitly-stated nutritional objectives.

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities are those with explicit consumption, diet quality, or other nutrition-related objectives and/or outcomes. These nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities should address one or more of the three recognized agriculture-to-nutrition pathways: Food Production, Agricultural income, and Women's Empowerment[4].

A female is considered to be consuming **a diet of minimum diversity** if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night[5].
The 10 food groups are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds[6] (including groundnut)
4. Dairy
5. Meat, poultry, and fish
6. Eggs
7. Dark green leafy vegetables
8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
9. Other vegetables
10. Other fruits

<u>How to count female direct beneficiaries:</u>

- Her interaction with the project should be significant, meaning that a woman reached by an agriculture intervention solely through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering should not be counted as participant.
- The numerator for this indicator is the total number of female direct beneficiaries of the

[4] See Improving Nutrition through Agriculture Technical Brief Series, https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/series/improving-nutrition-through-agriculture-technical-brief-series

[5] See Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women__MDD-W__Sept_2014.pdf. Additional detail on collecting and analyzing minimum dietary diversity indicator may be found in Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women – A Guide to Measurement (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf)

[6] "Seeds" in the botanical sense includes a very broad range of items, including grains and pulses. However, "seeds" is used here in a culinary sense to refer to a limited number of seeds, excluding grains or pulses, that are typically high in fat content and are consumed as a substantial ingredient in local dishes or eaten as a substantial snack or side dish. Examples include squash, melon or gourd seeds used as a main ingredient in West African stews and sesame seed paste (tahini) in some dishes in Middle Eastern cuisines.

75. INDICATOR: Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RiA)

nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity who consumed 5 out of 10 food groups during the previous day and night.

- The denominator is the total number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions.
- If data for this indicator are collected through a beneficiary-based sample survey, the numerator is the sample-weighted extrapolated total number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions who consumed 5 out of 10 food groups during the previous day and night. The denominator is the total number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions with food group data.
- Data should be collected annually at the same time of year when diversity is likely to be the lowest to best capture improvements in year-round consumption of a diverse diet and since the indicator will likely display considerable seasonal variability.

Note: Using the data collected for this indicator, projects may wish to create a custom indicator measuring the average number of food groups consumed by female beneficiaries. This will allow managers to better understand progress made under this indicator, and would be especially useful in situations where diet diversity is very low at base value.

During any given reporting year, some female direct beneficiaries will likely continue from the previous FY. All female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity must be verified in the reporting year.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value is the same as the final year's value, i.e., the percentage of beneficiaries whose diets show minimally acceptable diversity at the end of the project.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Note: In addition to reporting the percent value, an accurate count of the number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities is necessary to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities for entry into the PPR and across operating units for reporting on the Nutrition Strategy.

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE or NON-CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Outcome	Cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring; Beneficiary-based sample survey (BBSS). If a beneficiary based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be survey weighted.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):
EG.3.3-10

75. INDICATOR: Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RiA)
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level; Direct project participants. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** FFP implementing partners. • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring; BBSS • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

79. INDICATOR: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ANY PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY LEVEL NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of children under two reached through FFP-assisted community-level nutrition program(s). This indicator and FFP 80 Number of pregnant women reached (HL.9-3) together captures benefit during the 1000 days between pregnant and a child's second birthday when intervention can most effectively promote optimum physical and cognitive development.

Children under two: This indicator counts children aged 0-23 months reached directly or through their primary caretaker.

Community level nutrition interventions: Interventions delivered in group settings with a focus on social and behavior change communication and multiple and repeated contacts.

How to count children reached:

- Children are counted as reached if their mother/caregiver participated in the community-level nutrition program.
- If, after birth, the child benefits from the intervention, then the child should be counted--regardless of the primary recipient of the information, counseling, or intervention. For example, if a project provides counseling on complementary feeding to a caretaker, then the child should be counted as reached.
- Children reached by community-level nutrition programs should be counted only once per reporting year, regardless of the number of contacts with the child during the year or the number of interventions that benefit the child during the year.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

Community-level nutrition interventions: Community-level nutrition interventions are those implemented on an ongoing basis at the community level and involve multiple, repeated contacts with pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of children.

- At a minimum **'multiple contacts' means two or more** community-level interactions during the reporting year. However, an IP does not need to track the number of contacts and can estimate this based on the nature of the intervention. For example, any type of mother groups approach, by its very nature, includes multiple repeated contacts.
- Community-level nutrition activities **should always include social and behavior change communication** interventions focused on key maternal and infant and young child nutrition practices.
- Common strategies to deliver community -level interventions include The Care Group Model, Mothers' Support Groups, Husbands' Groups (École des Maris), and PD Hearth for malnourished children. However other approaches designed to influence social and behaviors with repeated contacts can also be counted. IP is encouraged to briefly describe the approach in the PIRS.

79. INDICATOR: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

- Community-level nutrition activities should coordinate with public health and nutrition campaigns such as child health days and similar population-level outreach activities conducted at a national (usually) or sub-national level at different points in the year.
- **Facility-level Interventions that are brought to the community-level** may be counted as community-level interventions if these involve multiple, repeated contacts with the target population (e.g. services provided by community -based health extension agents, mobile health posts).

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- Population-level campaigns may focus on delivering a single intervention, but most commonly deliver a package of interventions that usually includes vitamin A supplements, de-worming tablets, and routine immunization, and may include screening for acute malnutrition, growth monitoring, and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. However, children under two **reached only by population-level campaigns should not be counted** under this indicator.
- Children reached solely through community drama, comedy, or video shows should not be included, regardless of the length and frequency of the sessions. However, projects should still use mass communication interventions like dramas, radio and mobiles to reinforce SBCC messages.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value is the total of unique children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions. Each child should only be counted once in LOA. This will be straightforward if the project develops and maintains a database. If the project does not maintain a database, the awardee should present a credible means of estimating the total number of children who participated over the LOA without double or triple counting children who participated multiple years.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE or NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners' routine monitoring systems such as registration /attendance lists during activities or health cards; local health service statistics such as HMIS

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-2

79. INDICATOR: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level; Direct project participants
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** FFP implementing partners
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Project records, health cards, HMIS
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

80. INDICATOR: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS WITH A MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION COMPONENT WORKING WITH PREGNANT WOMEN

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts women supported by FFP programming during pregnancy through activities that directly provide food or micronutrient supplements or counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition to improve diet or health or feeding practices with intention to improve the nutritional status of the mother and/or the child and promote positive birth outcomes. This indicator and FFP 79, Number of 0-23 months reached with community-level nutrition (HL.9-2), together captures benefits during the 1000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday when interventions can most effectively promote optimum physical and cognitive development.

What *IS included* under this indicator?

- **Nutrition-specific interventions**: A pregnant woman can be counted as reached if she receives one or more of the following interventions:
    1. Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation
    2. Counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition
    3. Calcium supplementation
    4. Multiple micronutrient supplementation
    5. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Super cereal Plus, RUTF, RUSF, etc)
- A woman is counted as being reached with IFA, calcium or multiple micronutrient supplements if she receives supplements according to national guidelines, regardless of the number of days she adheres to instructions and takes them.
- If the implementing partner contributed to "supply" side activities (e.g. procuring the commodity), then the women reached through these interventions can be counted as reached.

How to count the number of pregnant women reached:

Women may be double-counted across the intervention disaggregates if they receive more than one intervention, but the number of unique women must be entered into the age disaggregates. In order to avoid double counting, the implementing partner should follow a two-step process:

1. Count each pregnant woman under each type of intervention from which she benefited in the reporting year. For example, a woman who receives IFA and also receives nutrition counseling should be counted once under each intervention;
2. Eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of pregnant women reached. This can be accomplished by maintaining records at the beneficiary level, e.g., in a beneficiary database that records the age, intervention type and date of participation/benefit by each woman. In the case where no database is maintained, estimate the overlap of beneficiaries among the different types of interventions. For example, if 100 women receive comprehensive facility-based ANC care and 20 of those women are also participants in a community-based nutrition SBCC program, the total number of pregnant women reported in aggregate is only 100, not 120.

80. INDICATOR: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

3. If possible, the Mission and IPs should also disaggregate this indicator by age (number of women < 19, number of women >+ 19) to determine whether projects are reaching this particularly vulnerable adolescent population.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If a woman only receives only Iron or only Folic Acid during the reporting year, she would not be counted. She must receive both to be counted.
- If the FFP-supported activities only create "demand" (e.g. awareness-raising) but do not significantly support the supply of supplements nor the delivery of the counseling, then they should not be counted under this indicator.

To effectively monitor benefit from nutrition-specific interventions, project staff should record benefits received as the supplements or counseling are delivered. The creation of a beneficiary database with information about GMP, ANC visits, supplement receipts, use of other MCHN services, along with maternal nutrition, birth and child growth outcomes, is strongly recommended to not only assure accurate counts but also to support ongoing supervision of activities and monitoring of maternal and child nutritional status.

How to count LOA:
For the overall and age disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the unique number of pregnant women reached. For intervention disaggregation LOA, the aggregate is the sum of the annual numbers.

UNIT: Number

Overall:

1. Total unique number of pregnant women reached

Age Type:

2. Total unique number of women < 19 years of age of pregnant women reached
3. Total unique number of women > or = 19 years of age of pregnant women reached

Type of Intervention:

4. Total number of pregnant women received IFA supplements
5. Total number of pregnant women received counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition
6. Total number of pregnant women received calcium supplements
7. Total number of pregnant women received multiple micronutrient supplementation

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Intervention:

- received IFA supplements
- received counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition
- received calcium supplements
- received multiple micronutrient supplementation
- received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products

Age:

- women < 19 years of age
- women > or = 19 years of age

80. INDICATOR: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)		
8. Total number of pregnant women received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products **For the IPTT and SAPQ:** Enter data points 1-3; enter data points 4-8, where pregnant women can be counted in more than one intervention disaggregate if they were reached by multiple interventions.		
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**CUMULATIVE or NON-CUMULATIVE:** Non-Cumulative	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Routine monitoring systems using health cards or health facility records.		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-3		
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level; Direct project participants. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** FFP implementing partners. • **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL		

78. INDICATOR: Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS WITH A MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of individuals involved professionally in service provision, policy-making, or learning related to nutrition who received nutrition-related professional training supported by FFP assistance during the reporting period.

Individuals counted for this indicator are restricted to health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, policy makers, researchers, students, and non-health personnel (e.g. agriculture extension workers). This indicator does not include direct beneficiaries such as caretakers, parents, nor project staff receiving counseling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.

Nutrition-related training may have a nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive focus as defined in the USAID multi-sectoral nutrition strategy and any updated implementation guidance documents.

Professional training is characterized by imparting significant knowledge or skills through interactions that are intentional, structured, and designed for this purpose. There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen nutrition capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. In-country and offshore training are included. If an IP provides support for curriculum development in an institutional education setting such as a University, and the content meets the criteria listed above, the individuals who participate in the related training courses at these institutions may be counted each year they are in a course.

Implementing agencies may encourage partner professional institutions (e.g. health facilities, agriculture extension offices, Universities, Ministries) to maintain a list of employees and the trainings they receive.

<u>How to count the number of individuals trained:</u>

- IPs should count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics.
- If an individual is trained again during a following year, s/he can be counted again for that year.
- **Do not count** sensitization meetings or one-off informational sessions.
- Data should be disaggregated by sex and by training type. There are three disaggregates for training type. For non-degree seekers, no further disaggregation is needed. Degree-seeking trainees should be further disaggregated by "new" and "continuing". Degrees may include but are not limited to an Associate Degree, Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree, and Doctorate Degree.

78. INDICATOR: Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (RiA)

During any given reporting year, some individual trainees will likely continue from the previous FY. All individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs must be verified in the reporting year. Projects should maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the project to record the types of professional training received, individuals completed the training, partner institutions (if applicable), and the dates of training. This will facilitate the annual and LOA counts of unique individuals who were trained without double counting.

How to count LOA:

The LOA value is the same as the final year's value, i.e., the individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training at the end of the project.

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female; Training type: Non-degree seeking, degree seeking *Original FTF indicator includes New/Continuing of degree seeking trainees, however, FFP DFSAs do not have such activity hence this disaggregation was removed.*

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE or NON-CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	Cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners' routine monitoring system with database. Sources could be attendance register/lists, lists of individuals trained within target institutions and maintained by those institutions (e.g. health facilities).

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-4

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level; Direct project participants.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** FFP implementing partners.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

Gender

60. INDICATOR: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)

REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator is used to measure women's inclusion in USG supported programs that provide access to economic opportunity. USG in this context refers only to FFP-supported activities.

Productive economic resources include: assets (land, housing, businesses, livestock, or financial assets such as savings); credit; and income from wages or self-employment.

USG-assisted programs include FFP-supported activities to promote participation in micro, small, and medium enterprises; workforce development programs that have job placement activities; and programs that build individuals' assets (such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts).
Participant workers in food for asset or food for work interventions should not be counted unless their own productivity will be increased as a direct result of his/her participation or the asset created, e.g., a worker on a project to develop terraces would not be counted unless the work is done on land to which s/he is guaranteed access for productive activities (e.g., her/his own land) after terracing. Participants in food for training activities, however, should be included if the training is intended to increase personal knowledge or skills directly relevant to his/her own economic productivity.

This indicator does NOT track access to services – such as business development services or stand-alone employment training (e.g., that does not also include job placement following the training).

Indicator contextualization should specify types of assets and for which interventions participation/benefit is being measured.

Examples of access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) include but not limited to the following activities:

- VSLA
- Farmer Field Schools

The unit of measure will be a percentage, expressed in the format of X/Y, where X is the number of females from program participants and Y is the total number of male and female participants in the programs illustrated above.

The limitation of this indicator is that it does not track the quality of the program or actual increases or improvements in assets, income, or returns to an enterprise.

60. INDICATOR: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)

To accurately calculate the annual and LOA percentages, the project must track the participation of unique individuals of both sexes, noting their age at the time of participation. When calculating the percentage for the aggregate and each disaggregate, an individual may be counted only once in the numerator and/or denominator, regardless of how many activities s/he participated in during the reporting period.

To calculate the aggregate percentage:

The numerator is the number of unique females of any age who participated in at least one program during the reporting period. The denominator is the number of unique males and females who participated in at least one program during the reporting period.

To calculate for the age disaggregates:

The numerator for the calculation is the number of unique females in the age category who participated in at least one program during the reporting period. The denominator is the number of unique males and females in the age category who participated in at least one program during the reporting period.

During any given reporting year, some female participants will likely continue from the previous FY. All participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female must be verified in the reporting year.

How to count LOA:

- The LOA value is the same as the final year's value, i.e., the percent and number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female at the end of the project.
- Projects are strongly encouraged to maintain a database of individuals who participate in the project's activities that aim to increase participants' access to productive economic resources along with dates of participation. This will enable accurate annual and LOA percentages.
-

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Numerator: Total number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources are female (total participants that are female from two age disaggregates) Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (data point 2)	Age: 10-29 years; 30 and over

60. INDICATOR: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)

Overall:

1. Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources are female
2. Total number of male and female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

By Age Group:

10-29 years

3. Percentage of participants 10-29 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources are female
4. Total number of male and female participants 10-29 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

30 years and over

5. Percentage of participants over 30 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources are female
6. Total number of male and female participants over 30 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

Note: FFPMIS will sum the aggregate number of male and female participants (data point 2) from the two age disaggregates (data points 4 and 6).

For the SAPQ and the IPTT: FFP implementing partners will enter all data points above.

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT):	**CUMULATIVE/ NON CUMULATIVE:**	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	Cumulative	(+)

DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners' routine monitoring, attendance record, project record; Database

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):
GNDR-2

60. INDICATOR: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** Project-level, direct participants.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Implementing partners
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Routine monitoring; Database
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION and REPORTING?** ANNUAL

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- This is a "State" indicator. The information in this PIRS is obtained from page 36 in the following USG document: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101761.pdf.
- Additional guidance on this indicator is also available in the following USAID document: http://usaidlearninglab.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/How-To_Note_Gender_and_PPRs_2013_0719.pdf.

Annex 1. Overview of FFP Indicators

The updated list of FFP indicators has 46 annual monitoring indicators: 32 are active and 14 are archived. Four of these indicators are only applicable to projects awarded on or before FY 2013 (see table of discontinued indicators). Eight of these indicators are only applicable to projects awarded on and before FY 2014 (see table of discontinued indicators). The following tables summarize the characteristics of FFP indicators.

FFP INDICATORS BY FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	
Annual Monitoring	
32	
Required	**Required if applicable**
2	30

FFP INDICATORS BY SOURCE		
State only	**FTF**	**FFP only**
6	18	8

Annex 2. List of Changes to FFP Indicators

Below is the list of changes since the April 2013 List of FFP Indicators. FFP added, dropped, discontinued, and changed indicators. See tables below for details. Please note that changes apply to annual monitoring indicators only.

New indicators

No.	Indicator title
14a	Number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable crop, livestock and/or NRM practices and/or technologies
51a	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Food for Peace
57	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific USG-supported programs
75	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
76	Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance
77	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance
78	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs
79	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs
80	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
81	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance

Dropped Indicators

No.	Indicator title
44a	Time needed to fetch water

Indicators discontinued for new FFP projects, but still applicable for projects awarded on or before FY 2014 and currently reporting on them.

No.	Indicator title
25	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources
30	Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively
34	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance
46	Percent of physically improved sanitation facilities with feces visibly present on the floor, wall, or area immediately surrounding the facility
49	Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings
51	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions
56	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs
58	Number of children under five years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs

Indicators discontinued for new FFP projects, but still applicable for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 and currently reporting on them

No.	Indicator title
59	Number of additional USG-assisted community health workers (CHWs) providing family planning (FP) information and/or services during the year
72	Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment
73	Percent of villages in catchment area that hold to regular maintenance schedules for sanitation facilities
74	Number of women receiving postpartum family planning counseling

July 2017 Changes

Change	Description
Titles for indicators 8, 9a, 10, 11a, 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 47, 48, 50, 60	Minor indicator title changes to either align with FTF or because of FFP revisions.
Definitions for FTF indicators	Indicators definitions have been updated to align with the September 2016 version of the FTF handbook and reorganized to improve clarity.
Indicator organization	Table 1 is organized according to the new FFP strategic results framework.
State standard indicator numbers were updated	State standard indicators have been relabeled with the new SPSD numbers.
Agriculture indicators for annual monitoring	Farmer and training definitions were added consistently to all relevant indicators. Clarifications were added to a number of indicators.
Disaggregation categories	Disaggregation categories were updated and/or added for certain indicators; two layer disaggregation clarified and graphic added.